

**PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS SELLOUT**

*Progressive Worker*

*Workers of All Countries, Unite!*

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 7.

10¢

MAY 1967.

**AFRICA AND  
REVOLUTION**



# Progressive Worker

Published Monthly By  
PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT

VANCOUVER  
35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

TORONTO  
MAY 1st BRANCH..  
3 Chester Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario

SUBSCRIPTION RATE  
12 issues \$1.00—6 issues 50c

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CIRCULATION: DAVE FORSYTH

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of the Progressive Workers, Movement

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office De-  
partment Ottawa and for payment of postage in cash.

# Progressive Worker

6 ISSUES 50¢ \* 12 ISSUES \$1.00

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... PROV.....

35 E. Hastings St.  
Vancouver 4, B.C.

The following letter was received from the Solicitor  
General's Department in response to a letter sent by  
P.W.M. demanding an end to harrassment and surveil-  
lance of R.C.M.P. security and intelligence officers on  
members of the Progressive Workers Movement.

The officious double talk reply was repeated. We  
publish this letter for our readers as an educational on  
"Big Brother".

Your letter of February 2, 1967 addressed to the Mini-  
ster of Justice, has been referred to the Department of  
the Solicitor General under whom come the R.C.M. Police.  
I am replying to your letter in the absence of the Soli-  
citor General who will not return to Ottawa for some two  
weeks or more.

I regret very much that, for reasons I am sure you  
will understand, it is not the policy to disclose whether or  
not the R.C.M. Police have an interest in a particular in-  
dividual or organization. No inference that any individual  
or organization is necessarily a subject of interest on the  
part of the R.C.M. Police is to be drawn from this method  
of reply. Obviously if, in the case of an individual or or-  
ganization not subject to R.C.M. Police inquiries, they  
were to be so advised, then failure so to advise in an-  
other case would imply such inquiries, and the policy of  
non-disclosure would thereby be defeated.

Yours truly,  
T.D. MacDonald,  
Deputy Solicitor General

# LETTER

FROM SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L.  
PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO  
TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

**M**e Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the  
Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front  
for Liberation on Mar. 24 sent a letter to President Ho  
Chi Minh voicing the South Vietnamese people's warm welcome  
to his reply to U.S. President Johnson. The letter read in part:

"On behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese and the  
South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I would like  
to express to you and our North Vietnamese kith and kin  
the deep emotion of the South Vietnam armed forces and  
people on hearing your reply to U.S. President Johnson.

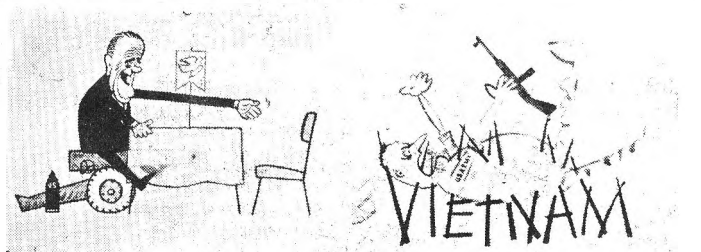
"... The South Vietnam armed forces and people, highly  
enthusiastic and satisfied, wish to express to you and their  
kith and kin in the North their absolute confidence, their  
profound gratitude and iron-like determination to respond to  
the sacred call of the Fatherland, push forward the sacred  
war against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation till  
complete victory.

"... The entire armed forces and people in South Vietnam,  
boiling with hatred for the U.S. aggressors, are entirely of  
one mind with their compatriots in the North. They are  
resolved to translate President Ho Chi Minh's words into  
brilliant exploits and make the Johnson clique understand  
that they cannot hope to use force to subdue such a heroic  
people as the Vietnamese people!

"There is only one way for them to avoid ignominious  
failure, that is to stop their aggression, end their air raids  
and all other war acts against the Democratic Republic of  
Vietnam, withdraw all troops of the U.S. and its satellites  
from South Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National  
Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of  
the South Vietnamese people and let the Vietnamese people  
settle themselves their internal affairs.

"The South Vietnam armed forces and people who are  
enjoying wholehearted assistance from the people of North  
Vietnam and the sympathy and support from the world's  
peoples have been recording great victories, dealing repeated  
hammer blows at the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.  
During their irresistible march towards victory, the armed  
forces and people in South Vietnam will surely mete out  
to the U.S. imperialists still heavier punishment for each  
step of their war escalation. They are ready to foil all new  
plans of aggression of the U.S. and will drive the aggressors  
out of the country.

"We promise to you and our compatriots in the North  
that however frenzied the U.S. imperialists may be and  
however brutal war means they may use, the armed forces  
and people in South Vietnam under the leadership of the  
South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, will fulfil  
their pledge never to shrink before difficulties and sacrifices  
and will fight shoulder to shoulder with the North Viet-  
namese compatriots through to the end with the determina-  
tion to accomplish in the best manner their sacred task of  
liberating the South, defending the North and achieving  
the reunification of the country..."



1. The United States is ready for "peace talks" by Nguyen Bich (DRV)  
2. Vietnam is a forest of bamboo spikes by Nguyen Bich (DRV)

# STUDENTS FIGHT BACK



Beneath the mounds of distortion produced by the  
Vancouver press and radio lies the story of recent events  
at Simon Fraser University.

A group of SFU students and teaching assistants de-  
cided, after talking to some Templeton students and Peter  
Haines, to organize a meeting at Templeton school to dis-  
cuss Haines' suspension from the school for producing a  
poetry magazine critical of the views of his teacher and  
some of his school mates. For this exercise of free expres-  
sion, he was suspended.

Why? Could it be that the powers that be regard it  
as dangerous for students to question established auth-  
ority? Why, they might even leave school and start ques-  
tioning the foreman's authority; then the manager's auth-  
ority; then, heaven forbid, the whole idea of a small group  
of very rich men making decisions which affect the lives  
of every one of us. Hence, the outcry in the press—a  
group of dirty subversive beatniks, immigrants no less  
(unlike all these god-fearing souls like Wasserman who  
have been here before Adam) and students into the barg-  
ain, had the cheek to go down to the school and stir up  
all our well-trained high school students by encouraging  
them to actually think for themselves.

So the press and the radio roared out their condem-  
nations, and the Board of Governors at Simon Fraser  
found some heads to chop, for it had to prove that it, at  
least, was not going to tolerate such social malcontents  
inside their monument to the Socreds and their leader Ben-  
nett. Above all else, SFU must be kept clean, otherwise  
what will happen to all these managers-in-training up on  
Burnaby Mountain? Who knows—if things get too sub-  
versive, these would-be-managers might even stop want-  
ing to spend their lives knocking the workers around to  
make money for the bosses. Shrum is the Chancellor of  
SFU and BC Hydro needs managers. Cyrus Mclean, with  
BC Tel. among his many interests, must yearn for the  
good old days in the Dominican Republic when Compania  
de Telefonos Americanos was threatened, as were many  
other Yankee companies, by the Dominican people, and  
was saved by the Marines. Cyrus Mclean, who was per-  
sonally looking after the Dominican telephones at the time  
was physically carried off his yacht by these same mar-  
ines. How he must have wished that he could call them  
out on Burnaby Mountain to keep all these students quiet.

(Just by chance, Cyrus Mclean is numbered among the  
many businessmen and Socred stooges who form the  
Board of Governors at SFU. In this typically represen-  
tative cross-section of B.C., one looks in vain for a work-  
ing man.)

Alas, but the best laid schemes of mice and men come  
to nought, for the students were having none of it. They  
somehow didn't want a university where the dollar was  
the god and ignorant old men in West Vancouver decided  
what was to be taught. So they said—reinstate the five  
or we strike. The President and the Board stumbled and  
bumbled and tried to postpone the decision till everything  
had died down and they could do things quietly, but then  
600 students came and sat in the Administration building  
and they had to rehire the five teaching assistants. And  
maybe next year Simon Fraser University won't be turn-  
ing out nice middle-class boys to go into nice management  
jobs, but will be turning out people who have learned to  
think, who have learned the hard way. People who know  
that the men on the Board of Governors are the men who  
control industry, who know that free speech is fine so  
long as it's ineffective and that academic freedom means  
the freedom to teach anything that Bennett finds pleas-  
ing. That is, unless you are prepared to fight for the right  
to get an education and the right of your professors to  
tell the truth even if in this truth the Bennetts and the  
Schrumms of this world are seen as the people who must  
be fought and kicked out.

It's going to be a long hard fight at Simon Fraser,  
but hopefully, the students won't give in, and hopefully,  
students and working people will realize that they're  
fighting the same fight against the same bosses and the  
same screwy system which thinks that education is the  
instillment of respect for authority and the established  
way, and that equality means the right of the few to get  
fat at the expense of the many. Then maybe we'll change  
this society from one where people fight every day to  
get one up on their fellow man and where nobody's quite  
sure what the whole point is, to one where we can all co-  
operate in building a socialist future where co-operation  
and not competition is the goal.

SFU Student

# AFRICA AND REVOLUTION

There has been a renewal of activity by progressive people's forces and an increase in revolutionary actions in recent months. There is not one country on the African Continent that does not have at least the beginning of an armed popular movement to lead the people's struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. British, Belgian, French, Portuguese imperialist forces, their African puppets and their U.S. masters, are being effectively challenged on all fronts.

In Somali (French Somaliland) a general strike and mass demonstrations were carried out in protest against the so-called "referendum" engineered by French colonialists under the threat of French bayonets and for the purpose of maintaining French Colonial domination.

The popular struggle for national independence and against colonial oppression has caused panic in the French Colonial administration. Six thousand troops of the French garrison have been mobilized and several hundred paratroopers airlifted in from France for the purpose of launching attacks against African strongholds in the territory. Thousands of Africans, including women and children, have been arrested and sent to detention camps in the desert. A permanent "exile zone" is being set up to contain all those who oppose French Colonial rule.

However, the popular revolutionary forces are not being intimidated by the armed terror of the colonial authorities. Popular resistance is increasing, not diminishing. Ship movements in the harbour at Djibouti were at a complete standstill due to the strike and the colonial authorities are experiencing great difficulty in maintaining even a minimum of administrative control over the main centers of communication, transportation and commerce.

The seventh anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa was the occasion for a memorial meeting and a strong denunciation of U.S. led imperialism and the South African fascist regime. A joint statement (which also denounced modern revisionism as the number one accomplice of U.S. imperialism) was signed by five African Nationalist Parties—Bechuanaland People's Party, Basutoland Congress Party, Swaziland Progressive Party, Mozambique Revolutionary Committee, South West African National Union and the Nationalist Organization of Angola.

The statement said: "The Sharpeville Massacre has steered the people of Azania and endowed them with the genuine mettle of revolution to retrieve their country and rule it" and quoted Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"

Speaking at the memorial meeting, Edwin Makoti; representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania in Cairo said: "The Azanian people are determined to fight for their independence. They have no choice. They understand that people without guns have no rights. They cannot defend them or assert them. They have only the right to be killed as it was done at Sharpeville."

African patriotic forces, battling U.S. imperialism and its flunkies in Africa, are growing and being steered in battle against the imperialist campaigns of "encirclement and suppression". Among the countries with effective resistance movements are the Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, Mozambique, "Portuguese" Guinea and Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia). Some of these countries have already had as much as six years experience in armed struggle. All these countries have one experience in common: no sooner had they resorted to anti-imperialist struggle than the imperialists and their lackeys embarked on frenzied campaigns of "encirclement and suppression". From the first day of their birth the people's forces have had to combat counter-revolutionary encirclement. In these protracted battles, far from petering out, the pop-

ular forces have gained in size, scope and strength.

In the Congo (L), where United Nations forces—with the co-operation of the Soviet Union's U.N. delegation—overthrew the democratic regime of Patrice Lumumba and opened the way for a return of imperialism under U.S. leadership, a patriotic armed force has been carrying on an anti-imperialist struggle for the past four years. In spite of the joint efforts of U.S., Belgian and British imperialists and the use of white mercenaries by the puppet regime the guerrilla forces have grown in size and strength.

In a statement issued in late March the Congo Western Front Political Commission stressed the necessity to fully mobilize and organize the people: "Only when we have mobilized and organized the people can we change the relation of forces between the enemy and ourselves. We must regard the mobilization and organization of the popular forces as the sole guarantee for our victory. Hence the question of mobilizing and organizing the masses is of vital strategic and ideological importance for the triumph of our revolution."

In order to accomplish this task, the statement points out, it is necessary to work out a correct programme and correct political slogans for the realization of the national democratic revolution. It is vital to go among the masses, to live and fight with them in order to understand their problems, difficulties and conditions.

It is also necessary to "form a unified, united and real revolutionary party in the Congo (L). This party should have an agreed political viewpoint on the question of taking armed struggle as the main form of struggle to liberate the Congolese people. It must be able to integrate revolutionary theory with practice, refrain from seeking personal gains, have strict and rigorous discipline and be formed on the mass basis."

On foreign aid the statement says: "We should know that revolution and liberation of a country have always been solely the undertaking of the people of that country, not of a foreign people. Revolution can neither be imported nor exported. In order to liberate our country we should mainly rely on our people. It is our people alone who provide the guarantee which will permit us to ensure the liberation of our nation and carry the revolution through to the end."

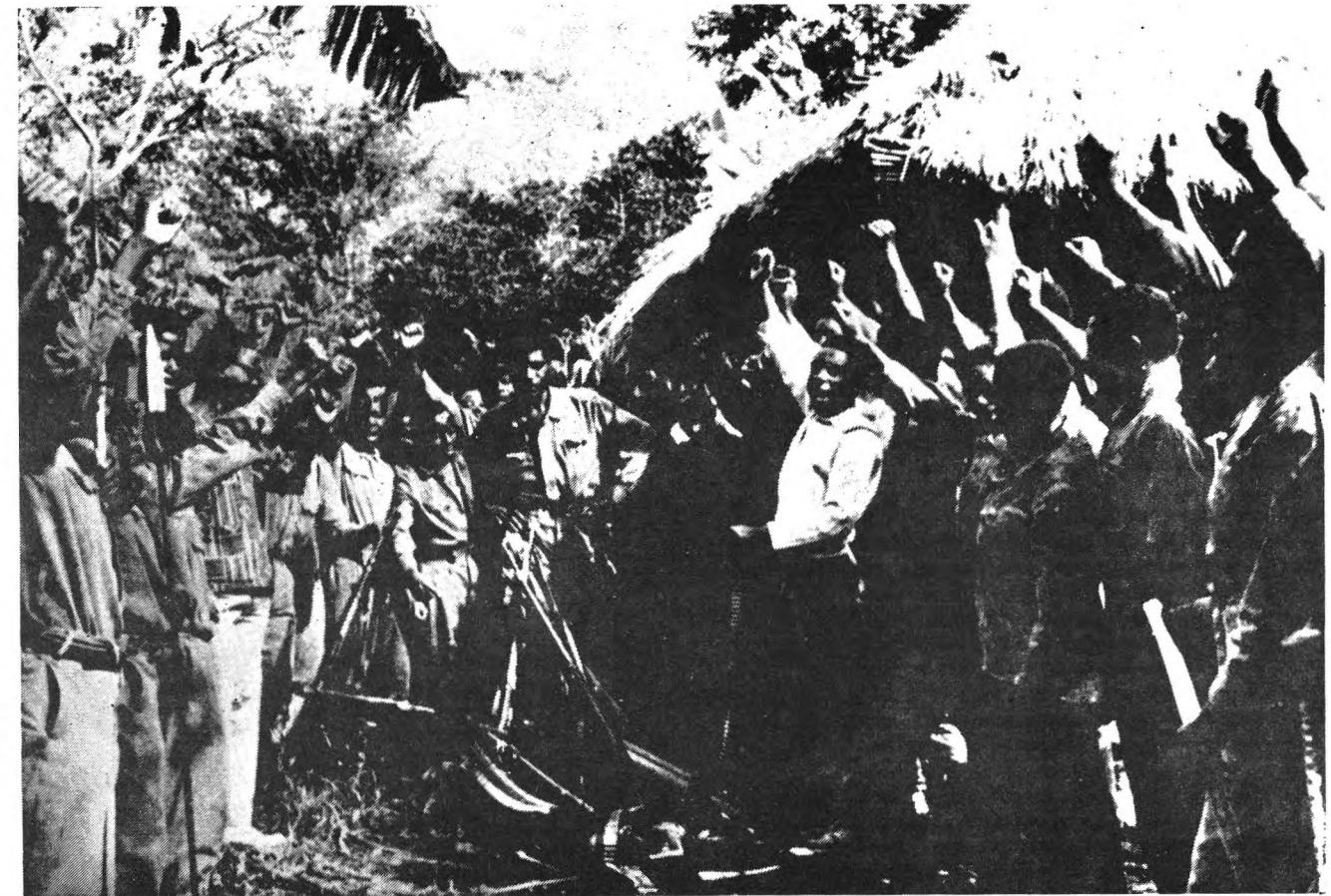
The statement concludes by quoting the national hero, Lumumba, who said just before his death: "Sooner or later my people will free themselves from all their internal and external enemies and will rise as one man to say no to degrading and shameful colonialism and to regain their dignity under a pure sun."

A similar situation to that which exists in the Congo (L) prevails in many other parts of Africa.

In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea the Portuguese Colonialists have failed utterly in their efforts to break the people's will to resist. Application of a barbarous policy of "scorched earth" designed to establish barren strips of "no man's land" have not halted development of the resistance forces.

The Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) people have launched an armed struggle against the colonial regime of Ian Smith which is supported by the Wilson Labour Government of Britain and by the U.S. imperialists. But the people's struggle still goes on and several hundred troops and police have been wiped out.

The liberated areas of Africa are slowly but surely expanding as the popular forces grow in strength and experience. The imperialists are resorting to every conceivable trick and subterfuge in an effort to survive another day, another hour, but their doom is already sealed and Africa is well on the way to freedom. Dawn is breaking over this area once contemptuously referred to as the "Dark Continent".



After routing the enemy garrison and seizing large numbers of arms, the Congolese (L) armed forces at the eastern front are rejoicing at their victory and are encouraged to march towards new victories.

The Syrian people demonstrating in condemnation of the U.S., Britain and "Israel" and in support of the Palestine people's struggle against imperialism. The slogan on the placard reads, "People's Liberation War Is the Only Road That Leads Us Home!"



# VARIATIONS ON A THEME OF EXPLOITATION

by Roger Perkins

As the year of 1967 progresses all good (God-fearing, Queen-loving and American-obeying) Canadians are constantly reminded that they must initiate some sort of special project in order to celebrate "Confederation". On the individual level this may take the form of learning the words to O CANADA or, perhaps, obtaining a full set of hockey star pictures by purchasing a particular brand of bubble gum. On the municipal level various construction contracts are politically awarded to local capitalists to build flashy and expensive fountains, museums, etc. For example, one community in Alberta has already completed its centennial project—the construction of a concrete flying saucer landing pad.

Not to be outdone and in order to show his patriotic feelings, management executive R.W. Quirk (that's his name! ! ! ) has announced what he calls "a distinctive Canadian Centennial project". According to Quirk, whose managerial talents are the property of the U.S.-owned Northern Electric Company, "Canadians have to find ways where they can be smarter than the U.S.". Thus his project—"a better management system!".

The essence of Quirk's System of Industrial Management and Personnel Relations is as follows: happy workers are better workers and more efficient. Therefore, make the workers happy. Quirk doesn't offer any reason why workers are not satisfied now, but does suggest that workers must be made to feel a part of "the team".

To achieve this, Quirk has launched a test run on his ideas at the Advanced Devices Centre in Ottawa, a subsidiary producing semi-conductors and microcircuits for communications equipment. Here every one of the 500 employees is on salary. Supposedly there is no blue collar white collar division no we-they attitude—because everyone dresses in typical "middle class" office attire. Working hours for all staff are the same; engineers and professionals start with production-line workers. There is no time clock to punch and no lunch hour buzzer—workers within a "product team" arrange hours to suit themselves. There are no executive suites and washrooms. There is also a special "Talk Area" where managers and workers get together and everyone contributes their ideas on how to improve conditions.

Accompanying this subterfuge, this appearance of equality, is a voluminous gamut of 1984 Orwellian euphemisms. For instance, workers are never hired; they are selected. A worker looking for a job doesn't go to the company employment office or personnel department, but goes instead to the "Human Resources Division". Bosses managers and pushers are always referred to by pleasant sounding job titles. Quirk himself would normally be called a general manager (read: Chief Exploitation Engineer), but is now designated "Chairman-Systems Operation Council".

Such management systems have been tried before but Quirk thinks that the situation is favourable in the electronics industry for it to be successful—providing proper care is taken in "selecting" employees. The Ottawa area, with its Government-administrative mentality and lack of large industrial establishments was chosen as a likely place to find desirable "selectees". After rigorous testing and screening a suitable staff was "selected" and production commenced in 1966. So far there have been no strikes and production is up 300 per cent.

Will Quirk's system of management work out? Will the workers even though they have been screened for particular personality and attitude, fall for the line that they are "partners in production" and "members of the team"? Definitely not! Workers are not stupid (although Quirk thinks the boss-class is smarter). In the long run

they will resist violently if necessary and are resisting at this moment, although their resistance does not always manifest itself openly and dramatically. Quirk (who has sometimes been accused by other capitalist executives of making the error of all carrot and no stick) realizes this and therefore has incorporated into his system the traditional capitalist element of coercion.

At the regular weekly meetings in the "Talk Area" Quirk ferrets out workers who do not play the company game. Theoretically, the "Talk Area" is supposed to be a place where everyone collectively participates in every decision that affects him. Quirk, however, interprets this in his own way as follows: "Everyone participates in every decision which affects him, but within his limits and his interests. After all, most people in a company are not interested in really important matters; but they all want to know when you close for Christmas." More important-



Talk area where "demotivators" are discovered and dealt with.

ly though, the value of the "Talk Area" to Quirk is to discover which workers are not satisfied with conditions as they are. Such workers Quirk calls "demotivators" and say that they must be rooted out because "If people feel they're underpaid, for example, nothing you do to make them happy will work out until you've removed the 'under-paid' demotivator." Astoundingly, Quirk goes on to claim that workers are never fired at his plant; they are only "deselected"—i.e., they no longer work for Advanced Devices Centre and now have the "freedom" to obtain employment elsewhere.

So much for capitalist doubletalk! Every worker who reads this knows that Quirk is not interested in making workers happy but only in making profits for Northern Electric. The class struggle will not subside. Just because an attempt is made to cover it up with camouflage paint and sweet talk. In fact it now speaks as loud and clear as ever. We cannot help but hear it, feel it and act accordingly. Quirk's system will not save him from his doom.

# EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN

There are 2,308,000 women in Canada's labour force—half of these are working during the peak of their child production years. Many labour under conditions far worse than those of men; for their work is often messier, their pay is lower, their job is less interesting, their hours are often longer; and the pretty ones of their number are expected to enjoy working half naked to hold even a miserable waitresses job. The way working girls are treated under capitalism is absolutely disgusting. The morality of the bosses is such that they think they can pay for anything with their unearned profits—that they can buy the use of their female employees for either their own or their "important" clients pleasure—and many are the working girls who have quit their jobs rather than go along with this sort of thing.

Many Canadian women work an eight hour day and then go home to do the housework and look after the kids. We see thousands of these women going out in the early morning to scrub someone else's floor, while their own must wait; we see thousands of them cooking banquets for the rich, idle women while their own family can only afford next to garbage slop. We see the children of these women placed in the most God-awful day-care situations, because extra money must be earned to meet family needs. We see whole families torn, dashed and bullied about. We see love turn to despair as the capitalist leeches suck the dollars up, making it next to impossible for a wife to stop working even for a pregnancy.

Work should be a joy, a pleasure and an art—and, when one is working for oneself, this is mainly true. Under socialism we work for ourselves and for each other—not for the filthy rich. Under socialism there will be no rich ladies to be pampered by maids, cooks and governesses. These now useless rich women will have to wash and dress themselves and will work under the leadership of people they used to employ.

Tempers are rising among the women of Canada and the tempers of women are something not to take lightly. Fifty years ago a women's protest march touched off the Russian Revolution. Our government experts in doubletalk are trying to tell our girls that the high prices of food is something unexplainable since their Consumer Price Index shows only a 144.9% rise in the cost of food. They tell them that the total rise in the average cost of living is only 146.1%. What the experts don't say is that their pompous statistics are just a bunch of nonsense. The original Consumer Price Index was based on a family with an income of \$1,650 to \$4,050 dollars per year in 1949. But!—this basis became too hot to use so "our" government, in March of 1961, pulled a typical fast one and began basing their Consumer Index on a family with an income of \$2,500 to \$7,000 dollars a year—almost double the old index levels.

Even if we use this new, false index, we find out that of five million Canadian taxpayers, some one and one half million don't make enough money to be listed as "consumers" on their "Consumer Price Index". But, let's not stop there. There are not just five million Canadian workers. Remember! these are only the ones considered by our government to be "lucky" enough to afford to pay an income tax—there are actually 7,162,000 Canadians in the work force.

Therefore, there is one hell of a lot unsaid by the "Consumer Price Index" which apologists for the grinding capitalist system are trying to fool us with. If, out of seven million Canadian workers, only three and a half million can qualify to be listed as "consumers" then a crazy picture emerges of three and a half million Canadian workers and their families living on nothing but—AIR! Really, how dumb do they take us for?

Now, in a Socialist country when automation and mechanization come in, the prices of food go down be-

cause they can be produced more cheaply; but in our country they go up. Let us, for now, just consider the food item on the present "Cost of Living Index". Somebody paying \$100.00 a month now on groceries, would in 1949, if we use the hopped-up scale have paid only \$69.01 for the same load of groceries. Bullshit! When we use the real 1949 scale we find that only about half as much, or \$35.00 was needed to buy the same load of food, which costs \$100.00 today. To check this one need look at a 1949 newspaper and compare prices. These are the results of a Progressive Worker survey. . . the cost of living has risen about 200 percent and the Index figure should read about 300 percent instead of 144.9 percent.

But, the financial experts shriek at us, "your figures are not accurate because they do not take into consideration the increased labour costs which are driving the price of food up." Well let's just see what those increased labour costs actually are. As stated earlier, the average Canadian farmer is rapidly being bankrupted and thrown into the labour class. So we shall base our figures on the farm labour wages which were paid in 1949 and last year. In 1949, there were 1,114,000 Canadians with farm jobs—now there are only 475,000 Canadians with farm jobs. Farm labour in 1949 made an average of \$115.00 a month (without room and board) which means that they made \$128 millions of dollars. In 1966 farm labourers received an average of \$208.00 a month (without room and board). Therefore, they collectively earned 98 and a half million dollars.

But how can this be! "Food prices", the stuffed shirts tell us, "are going up because of increased labour costs". However, our figures tell the truth, the real truth and make liars of those who would try to hoodwink us and shove our anger about high food prices onto the tired backs of the poorly paid and over-worked farm labourers. Since 1949, we find that our farm workers received 29 and a half millions of dollars LESS in wages. Shocking isn't it! Add to this deduction in farm workers' wages the increased profits made through their increased productivity and it can be easily seen without a telescope, that the reason for higher food prices certainly does not lie here. Nor does it lie with the poor fishermen of Newfoundland who receive four cents a pound for fish selling for 40 cents a pound at the super-market.

The women of our country have to bear and raise our children. They hear and see on their radios and T.V. sets, all about proper eating, about vitamins, proteins etc., but when they go to the store, the price of milk for their family's needs is often beyond their means. Our women can read about the new fabrics and see the nice clothes in the windows of the shops but well they know that if it were not for rummage sales, they and the children would not have a stitch on their backs. It makes one sick to see your landlord maybe complain that you cannot find work and are on welfare and then he takes most of your welfare cheque or family allowance cheque and shoves it down into his already bulging pocket. Doesn't it make you sick—to see your kids playing without good toys, without proper books, unable to go to the skating rink, to the swimming pool, to the dancing lesson, to the music lesson, to the gymnasium, to the show, or on a summer vacation—because "I can't afford it". You girls are often faced with the choice of either paying the rent or of eating; of either buying yourself a new dress or of buying some expensive medicine for your little one who got sick because the house was too cold. We see Canadian women cooking on backyard fires when the gas or electricity has been shut off. We see mothers hauled up in court and made criminals of, because they "stole" some Christmas presents for their kids from Weston's or Eaton's big stores. There is nothing for the wives, for the mothers, for the sisters or for the daughters of our working class under this cursed system.

by J. M.

# U.S. AGGRESSORS GET OUT OF VIETNAM

## INTERNATIONAL PROTEST

The Progressive Workers Movement joins with all other groups participating in the International Days of Protest against the continuing aggression being perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. We take advantage of this occasion to reiterate our unwavering support and solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam in their resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression.

## END THE WAR!

We associate ourselves with the demand for an end to the war in Vietnam but this has meaning only when raised in conjunction with the demand "U.S. Aggressors Get Out of Vietnam". There is war in Vietnam only because of the presence of an aggressor there. Let the aggressor leave and the war will end.

Proposals for so-called "peace" that would leave the imperialists occupying the territory of Vietnam and immune from attack (like those advanced by the Pope and U Thant) are tailor-made to aid the aggressor and will not bring peace to Vietnam. Get the aggressor out and leave Vietnam independent and free to determine her own destiny.

## A WAR NO ONE CAN WIN?

Increasing emphasis is being put on the U.S. originated declaration that this is "a war no one can win", the objective being to sell the idea that a "stalemate peace" is better than a "stalemate war" and win acceptance of Johnson's "peace hoax" or one of its variants.

But the people of Vietnam can win this war and are winning it. The sole reason for the mightiest imperialist power ever known in history suing for a "stalemate peace" is because this small nation, battered and bleeding as it is, has fought them to a standstill in three years of war. Every day that passes brings the opening of new fronts of anti-imperialist war and increases the certainty of defeat for the U.S. aggressor.

This is a war the PEOPLE CAN AND WILL WIN!

## STOP BOMBING HANOI!

The P.W.M. unites with all those demanding an end to the bombing of Hanoi and the deliberate devastation of hospitals, schools and homes in that urban area. We do, however, reject the suggestion that an end to the bombing of Hanoi will lead straight to negotiations with the aggressor and an automatic acceptance of a made-in-Washington peace plan. The bombing of Hanoi is part of the TOTAL aggression against Vietnam and peace will come only when the total aggression, not just part of it, is ended.

## VIETNAM IS ONE COUNTRY!

There are some who call themselves "friends of Vietnam" but, at the same time, advance proposals that tend to substantiate the contention that there are "two Vietnams". This is a tale fabricated by the aggressor in a desperate effort to give some substance to the false accusation of "aggression from the North". Promoting the story of two Vietnams is therefore, aiding the cause of the aggressor.

There is but one Vietnam. The division of Vietnam was a temporary measure worked out at the Geneva Conference to facilitate the withdrawal of French troops. The division was to be ended with the holding of elections in both zones and their reunification on terms acceptable to the elected representatives of the people of Vietnam. It was the U.S. imperialists who cancelled the scheduled elections, installed a puppet regime of national traitors and declared the division of Vietnam permanent.

There is but ONE Vietnam and the question of its future is a matter for the Vietnamese people alone to decide.

## SOVIET "AID"!

The primary concern of the current leadership of the Soviet state is to expand the area of agreement and co-operation with the U.S. imperialists who are the aggressor in Vietnam. It follows, therefore, that Soviet so-called "aid" will be an absolute minimum needed to appease progressive and liberal opinion and yet not aggravate their American friends. This "aid" is also used in pressure tactics to force the Democratic Republic of ('North') Vietnam to accept one of the many variants of Johnson's "peace hoax".

It is something of an international scandal that the Soviet government, which proudly boasts of its revolutionary heritage, gives more modern equipment in greater amounts to the reactionary Congress Government of India to use in attacking the People's Republic of China and to subdue the hungry and angry masses of India and likewise aids the U.S. created military-fascist Indonesian regime which uses Soviet equipment to more efficiently murder hundreds of thousands of people in Indonesia.

In these International Days of Protest we demand that the Soviet Union abandon its collusion with the U.S. murderers of the people of Vietnam and render real and effective aid to the government of the Democratic Republic and to the National Front of Liberation in the South.

## CANADIAN COMPLICITY!

Because there is no overt Canadian involvement in the war too many people share the opinion that we have little or no responsibilities in connection with it. But the truth is, Canada is deeply involved. Masses of Canadian material go into the manufacture of equipment and munitions to be used by the U.S. aggressors to slaughter the people and devastate the countryside in Vietnam.

Canada is a member of the 3-nation International Control Commission which was established to enforce the terms of the Geneva agreement. For years the Canadian representatives on the Commission have stood by and watched while the United States broke every clause of the Geneva accord and expanded its aggression against Vietnam. Half a million troops have been concentrated on Vietnam territory; villages, schools, hospitals have been bombed indiscriminately and deliberately; ships have been bombed and shelled on the high seas; rivers have been mined; Hanoi has been bombed; the coast of Vietnam has been shelled by American navel task forces; yet in the midst of all these violations Canada not only stands silent but actually abets and encourages the aggressor.

Canada is very much involved in Vietnam—on the side of the aggressor.

The Progressive Workers Movement, in these International Days of Protest, once more declares the National Front of Liberation is the only legitimate government of South Vietnam and no puppet propped up on imperialist bayonets can hide that fact.

We assert that there is one demand that incorporates all others, to end the war:

U.S. AGGRESSORS GET OUT OF VIETNAM!

To that we would add just one other:

END CANADIAN SUPPORT FOR U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM!

# SUPPORT THE S. VIETNAMESE NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

From the N. F. L. (July 17, 1965)

From the Resolution of Extraordinary Session of Presidium of Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

1.) 'The Front earnestly appeals to the governments of the brother socialist countries and all peace loving countries, the various democratic organizations, the American people, and the whole world people, for the sake of the security of all nations, of peace and justice, to give greater support and assistance to the Vietnamese people, both moral and material; to condemn severely the U. S. imperialists schemes and moves of war expansion; and to act more resolute and effectively to check their bloody hands, and demand them to recognize the four-point stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The session firmly believes that without a correct revolutionary line, our tradition of indomitable struggle, the solidarity of our whole nation, the invincible strength of the people's war, and the powerful sympathy and support of the world people, our people will certainly win victory, and the U. S. imperialists will certainly be defeated.

Let the people and fighters in the whole country, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal march forward bravely, step up production and fighting, and be resolved to defeat the U. S. aggressors."

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<p>MAY DAY AND THE 8 HOUR MOVEMENT P 2</p> <p><i>Progressive Worker</i></p> <p>Volume 1, Number 8 10¢ MAY 1965</p>  <p>HIS MASTER'S VOICE</p> <p>STORY PAGE 4</p> <p>ALSO in this issue THE A. F. L.-C. I. O.'S FOREIGN POLICY Page 11 N. D. P. CONVENTION Page 10 TEAMSTER'S STRIKE Page 7</p>	<p>BEN BELLA AND THE ALGERIAN CRISIS P 12</p> <p><i>Progressive Worker</i></p> <p>Volume 1, Number 11 10¢ September 1965</p> <p>A POLITICAL ANALYSIS</p> <p>THE GREAT POSTAL STRIKE</p>  <p>Photo shows street striking Montreal Postal Workers before settlement on Aug. 7th - Story page 4</p>	<p>A.F.L.-C.I.O. LEADERSHIP EXPOSED Page - 2</p> <p><i>Progressive Worker</i></p> <p>Volume 1, Number 7 10¢ APRIL 1965</p>  <p>He Refused to Betray His People</p> <p>U.S. and troops in Vietnam tortured him by killing his wife with water, but he wouldn't betray his comrades. Perhaps he is dead by now.</p> <p>Victims Story - Page 6</p>
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## Progressive Worker

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### Editor's note:

The above leaflet was distributed by the P.W.M. at the April 15th demonstration against the U.S. Aggression in Vietnam.

# CAN CAPITALISM SERVE THE PEOPLE?

Is Capitalism obsolete, or can a system based on the exploitation of man by man change its nature and provide a "good life for all"? Admittedly this is a question favourably considered and debated in liberal reform circles but one would have thought that for radicals and especially Communists, the matter had been long since finally and completely settled in favour of the total abolition of all forms of exploitation and the building of a system based on Socialist principles.

More than a century ago Marx and Engels made a systematic critique of capitalism, supplied irrefutable proof of its inability to provide for the needs of the people and pointed the way toward a social system that could and would provide abundance for all. And even before Marx and Engels there were some already convinced that the verdict should go against Capitalism. William Thompson, Irish Socialist forerunner of Marx, (he died 15 years before the Communist Manifesto was published) in the first decade of the 19th century, when Capitalism was in its infancy and before it had begun to really enter its imperialist stage, made this comment on Capitalists and Capitalism:

"No high-sounding moral maxims influence or can influence the rich as a body. A few individuals may rise above the impulse of their class. . . The rich as a class, like all other classes in every community, must obey the influence of the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, must acquire the inclinations and the characters, good and bad, which spring out of the state of things surrounding them from their birth. . . A universal and always vigilant conspiracy of Capitalists exists everywhere to cause the labourers to toil for the lowest possible wages and to wrest as much as possible from the produce of their labour."

Certainly for Thompson at that early date, as for Marx, Engels, Lenin and the revolutionary scientific Socialists of a later date, there was absolutely no question about the fundamental class differences and class conflict between capitalist and worker or on the fact that the Capitalists would consistently and relentlessly pursue their own class interests at the expense of the working people.

From liberal reformist we expect, naturally, a rejection of the concept of the inevitability of class struggle and revolution, substituting for that the proposition of a "war on poverty" and the idea of "good", "philanthropic" capitalists willing to work and make personal sacrifices in order to lift tens of millions out of abject poverty and degradation—and do all this without a single thought of profit or reward.

But we also have in the labour movement so-called "radicals"—some of whom even refer to themselves at times as "Socialists" and "Communists"—who tout substantially the same propaganda line as the liberals only wrapping it in an attractive package of "left" phraseology. The political line on this approach was worked out in detail and clearly defined in the resolution "A New Economic Policy for Canada" which was passed at the 18th Convention of the Communist Party (Revisionist) of Canada. The state form to be used for the achievement of this "new" economic policy was called "democratic public control" and the resolution spelled out the essence of this "control" as follows:

"Place the great monopolies under democratic public control; curb their huge profits; force them to cut prices; . . .

"Enact the necessary legislation to bring the introduction of automation under the control of public commissions constituted of members appointed by the trade unions, the governments and the employers in equal numbers. . .

" . . . All natural resources to be again the inalien-

able property of the people of this country to be exploited only under lease.

"Nationalize the resources industries and operate them under democratic public control."

In a document criticizing this line which we circulated to members of the party at the time, we wrote:

"In a state where the capitalist class is dominant, automation will be controlled primarily in the interests of that class. Any gains for the workers will be won, not as a result of harmony and co-operation with the capitalist class, but only as a result of fierce struggle. These gains, so long as the rule of capital is not challenged, will only be superficial in character."

We went on to point out that C.P. members in trade unions who followed this line would find themselves in collusion with the employers and favouring a policy which was tantamount to compulsory arbitration under conditions where the employers held the whip hand. The passage of three years has provided no new evidence or experience that would cause us to change our mind. On the contrary, the overall experience of the labour and trade union movement has provided a wealth of evidence to substantiate the fundamental correctness of our position. While union officials, right-winger and pseudo-radical alike have been "exchanging ideas" with employers and their executive officers in government the overall conditions of the working class have been deteriorating rapidly while profits have soared to record highs. The application of automated techniques under control of the capitalist class, in spite of all the brave talk, joint conferences and "model" union contracts, is threatening the livelihood of increasing numbers of workers; housing conditions are the worst they have ever been in the history of the nation even surpassing the "hungry thirties"; social welfare—including such a vital area as medical attention—is far short of even beginning to provide what is necessary. Despite the lessons of history which provide conclusive proof of how wrong they are, the fake "radicals" still cling to their line and prepare even greater catastrophes for the working class.

As late as last February Charles Boylan, leader of the C.P. group on the campus of the University of B.C., was hammering on the theme in a debate with Tory Alvin Hamilton. Boylan brought his submission to an end with the following comment:

"National industries governed by democratic, public control—that is my alternative to continentalism. A radical reorganization of social relationships—nothing short of this will ensure our true independence."

It is nothing like a new society that the Communist spokesman wants: "a radical reorganization" (whatever that means!) of EXISTING social relationships is all he asks. That can only mean—if it means anything—that capitalism can stay if it will only operate more to the liking of Boylan and his colleagues.

Boylan's line in the debate with Hamilton is completely in tune with that expounded in the resolution referred to above and is the same line being pursued by his comrades in the trade union movement. In fact, the Boylan-Hamilton debate was an extension of a dialogue between capital and labour (including leading C.P. spokesmen) which was launched at the University of Western Ontario under the general title "Dialogue '67".

Numbered among the keynote speakers at "Dialogue '67" panel discussions was leading trade unionist Ross Russell of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Russell's Union, U.E., was expelled from the Canadian Congress of Labour (before the A.F.L.-C.I.O. merger) for alleged "Communist domination" and Russell the general organizer for the union is a long-time party member and a veteran of the Spanish War. So Russell and U.E. are representatives of the so-called "radical wing"

of the labour movement. Russell the trade unionist pushed the line of "Democratic Public Control" at Western just as vigorously as did graduate student Boylan at U.B.C. The "Canadian Tribune", reporting on "Dialogue '67" quoted from Russell's speech in the panel discussion as follows:

"Our young people are not prepared to accept automation unless it means a better life. Is this possible under capitalism? Some say yes and some say no—it remains to be seen.



"I suggest, if capitalism is to survive the technical revolution there will have to be deep-going social changes. Some changes that monopoly industry will have to accept and pay for are: (1) A secure income not tied as at present to job security. (2) A minimum wage above subsistence level. (3) A guaranteed annual wage. (4) Increased social security."

This passage makes it perfectly clear that Russell the "radical" trade unionist, speaking more than 150 years after Thompson's indictment; more than a century after Marx's critique of capitalism; still believes that capitalism can survive. So optimistic is Russell about the ability of capitalism to survive that he offers a detailed program to guarantee its survival.

The "social changes" demanded by Russell are well within the ability of the capitalists to pay and not even make a dent in their profits. There is certainly not the slightest chance that the capitalist system will be overthrown or its existence endangered in any way by these demands.

Russell, like all the union bureaucrats, presents his demands only on behalf of the organized, highly-skilled and articulate section of the working class, a section which represents less than 30 percent of the total labour force. And even among this group there is a large percentage of workers earning wages as low as \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour. It is probably on behalf of this group that Russell pleads for a minimum wage "above subsistence level" (what IS subsistence level?). Even these modest demands would be maximum bargaining points with union negotiators, as always, prepared to scale down as negotiations progress.

Left out of calculations are the overwhelming majority of workers who are still unorganized as well as those who are without employment and unlikely to get any. Russell and his fellow union officials speak for a relatively small, highly-skilled group of workers whom they ask to be treated as a specially favoured elite. This is the true essence of the Russell plan for the survival of capitalism. All union bureaucrats, right-wing and so-called "radical" alike, play the employers game by organizing and bargaining for the workers on a guild rather than on a class basis and by appealing to the "tradesmen" on a narrow, sectional and selfish program. In place of the time-honoured union principle of "one for all, and all for one" groups of workers are played off one against another

and the entire class front weakened in face of employer resistance to workers demands. Russell's own union, U.E., is a classic example of how far these divisive tactics can and will be carried. Just weeks ago U.E. representatives were inviting workers in Western Canada to join their union and promising them if they did so they would get upwards of 40 cents per hour more than the members of the same union in Eastern Canada.

In view of the self-centered, opportunist policy now being followed it is not surprising that Russell makes not even passing reference to the extensive and intensive exploitation which the capitalists practice in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, nor does he make any suggestions for "curbing the monopolies" in those areas. No consideration is given to the need for workers in the metropolitan countries to support the demands and struggles of the workers in the oppressed nations. For example, the workers in Guyana who mine bauxite to supply Alcan, the Canadian subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of America. It appears that Russell has no interest in such as these so long as his own select circle is properly rewarded for their efforts.

The parasite, anti-national policies of the monopolists with whom he proposes to negotiate are apparently of no concern to the "radical" leader of U.E. It will be sufficient to satisfy him if these monopolists will agree to consider his proposals for "social changes". Our raw materials and natural resources are being dissipated in a most profligate manner to feed the wasteful and destructive economy of an alien industry and to supply material for an imperialist war effort. We are in a position analagous to a farmer who doesn't want to be troubled with Spring sowing, Summer hoeing and Autumn harvesting and who, in order to finance an easy life, sells off a portion of his top soil each year until at last he is left with nothing but barren rock. If we allow things to continue as they are Canada will soon be reduced to barren rock. But that seems not to be of much concern to Russell so long as the exploiters are prepared to show some consideration for his proposals.

In view of this type of approach from the so-called "radicals" what must one expect from the right-wing element? Or is there really any difference between the two that rise above the superficial? Fortunately there is a readily available comparison.

Murray Cotterill of the United Steel Workers, a person who long ago justly earned the title of being one of the solid pillars of right-wing trade unionism, was a speaker in the same panel discussion as Russell. Here is a passage from Cotterill's speech:

"Automation is happening; Automation is a new and advanced form of mechanization which can be adapted sanely and benefit all if we realize just how we have handled earlier mechanization and if we consciously use the institutions and procedures we have evolved in handling earlier mechanization. It will only be dangerous if we keep on discouraging the processes which we have evolved for making continuous readjustment. Automation is not a problem we can't solve but I suspect that we won't."

If there is any difference at all between this passage and the one by Russell which we quoted earlier it is only that Cotterill is pessimistic over the readiness of the monopolists to "share the benefits of automation" while Russell, on the other hand, exudes an air of optimism on the willingness of the capitalists to adopt a "sensible attitude". This optimism of Russell's is even more strikingly demonstrated in a later passage when he says:

"The workers will continue to insist that their talents be fully utilized in satisfying ways, and that the goods and services they create be distributed to the greatest benefit to all the people. Technology is forcing society in this direction. This is the important thing—not the label you put on the resulting complex of social reactions."

No matter what label you put on that gibberish it still comes out nonsense.

Russell talks as though the unions were carrying on a consistent struggle for the realization of certain idealistic objectives when he knows very well that there is nothing farther form the truth. Under the existing leadership and policies of the trade union movement with its economism and guild outlook the only thing the workers are insisting on is that they get paid X number of dollars for Y number of hours work. The goods and services created are distributed on the basis of ability to purchase and high-sounding phrases about distribution "to the greatest benefit to all the people" will not make it any different.

"Technology", says Russell, "is forcing society in this direction" and with that sentence he declared the entire labour and trade union movement redundant for if TECHNOLOGY is FORCING the ruling class to act in a civilized manner and show concern for the welfare of the people then there is no need for the unions to intervene in the process, therefore no need for unions or for Russell—the whole system of social and economic relations will correct itself AUTOMATICALLY as the computers take over.

Such is the logic of the revisionist "theory" that the capitalists will quietly and joyfully put an end to themselves. Now all we need to make our day perfect is for Russell to prove that there really is a Santa Claus.

## PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS SELLOUT

It looks as though the leadership of local 170 of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters has sold out the membership just once too often.

Under the five year sellout negotiated in 1964 the Plumbers and Pipefitters who once ranked third in hourly wage rates and second in wage rates and fringe benefits among construction tradesmen have now dropped to eighth position in relation to other tradesmen.

The reason for the rapid erosion of the workers' wages and conditions can be directly related to the '64 agreement.

There is much discontent among rank and file membership over the agreement, consequently a crisis is about to develop. Normally, under these circumstances, we would expect management to hold to the agreement risking a strike at the 1969 expiry date.

The employers and the local union bureaucrats have sensed what is about to happen among the rank and file membership and have come up with a new wage increase formula that was to take effect as soon as the rank and file endorsed it. The membership were sold out in 1964 and realizing that this was happening again, rejected the new proposal unanimously. The wage formula proposed jointly by management and union leaders is outlined in a book called "Wage Movements and Wage Determinants in British Columbia". To attempt to go deeply into all the aspects and numerous details of this book would take far too much space. A brief summary, however, of the most confusing sellout to be proposed in recent years is necessary. This book is comprised of confusing statistics, graphs, lessons in philosophy economics etc.

All of which are inserted to thoroughly confuse the reader. The actual formula itself could be written on one page.

Basically it is made up of the following components:

1. Five year agreement.
2. An annual cost of living payment based on the consumer price index.
3. A productivity payment of 3 and a half per cent per year.

Point 3 would seem to hold the key to the formula, for no matter how much productivity advances in the

In British Columbia Russell's union entered the field to run interference for the American (so-called "International") unions in the fight to head off the rapidly growing movement for an Independent Canadian Trade Union. Among the tactics being used is one of trying to pass U.E. off as the "Canadian Union of Electrical Workers". To "prove" their claim to this title U.E. distributed a leaflet which quoted from the U.S. constitution of the union as the final and irrefutable proof of their "CANADIAN" status. The so-called "Canadian Constitution" of the U.E. also begins by quoting the section of the U.S. constitution which confers on them the right to call themselves "Canadian".

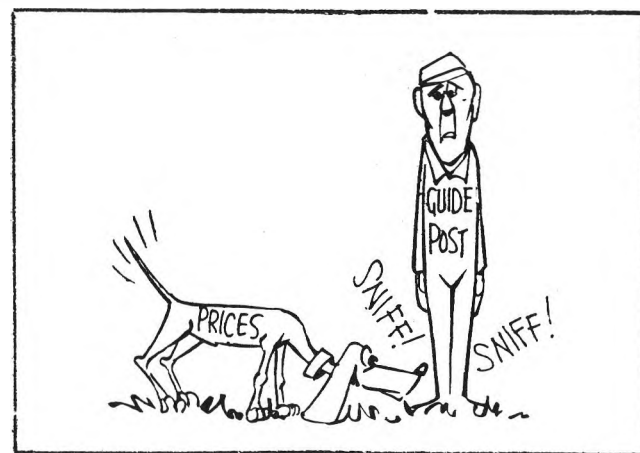
What if a future convention withdraws permission for Russell and his colleagues to be "Canadian"? What if, like Mine-Mill, they should merge with some other "International" which does not like Canadians acting like they were Canadians? The very fact that there is solid justification for asking these questions is enough to show that the so-called "Canadianism" of U.E. is counterfeit.

We must first organize ourselves as Canadians and then affiliate internationally!

Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers and rank and file democracy!

For a working class program to resist U.S. domination and challenge the system of exploitation!

industry the workers would be confined to a 3 and a half per cent increase per year this seems ridiculous when new advancements in technology such as prefabrication could



up productivity in the industry many times the 3 and a half per cent stated within the next five years.

At time of writing management and union officials still are intent on getting their formula accepted. The only result of the unanimous rejection, so far as they are concerned, was to convince them of the need to take a longer period to "sell" the proposals to the workers.

The union members would be well advised to stick to their guns on the 5-year agreement and insist on a one-year plan with the right to negotiate all proposals for rationalization that raise the level of productivity.

by J. W.

## BRIEF TO ROYAL COMMISSION

BRIEF TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION INQUIRING INTO LABOUR DISPUTES!

Sir:

I am certain that many aspects of the labour-management relationship will be presented to you from every conceivable point of view and that such instruments as injunctions, court orders, strikes, wildcats, lock-outs and picket line violence will be dealt with in depth.

What will be neglected, I'm afraid, is the effect of the influence and the domination of the Canadian labour scene by American unions—that is to say, those unions which have been mis-named "international unions". The vast majority of union members in Ontario and Canada belong to these so-called internationals, therefore, some thought should be directed to an investigation of the structure of these unions and the influence they exert on the Canadian worker.

The Labour Relations Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1960 states:

"3. Every person is free to join a trade union of his own choice and to participate in its lawful activities. R.S.O. 1960, c 202, s-3."

It would be correct, I should think, to assume that the above mentioned freedom to join a union of one's choice also implies the freedom not to join a union with which one disagrees. However, this section of the act is ignored by most collective bargaining agreements today. Most agreements spell out clearly—COMPULSORY membership as a condition of employment. Exceptions do apply, however, in some of the building trades. Provision is made for situations where the number of jobs to be filled exceed the number of union members available. The union will issue daily work permits to members of other locals or work cards to non-union men for a daily fee.

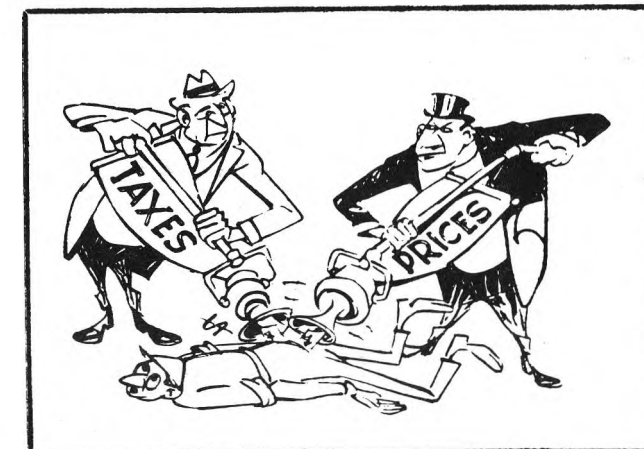
In many cases, building trades unions have become job protection agencies rather than trade unions in the true sense. For example, the Hamilton area local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (IBEW) had its membership decline over the last several years, in spite of the building boom and the increase in the number of tradesmen required. The local union arbitrarily determines its membership level and in some cases ignores its own rules in this respect. Membership is restricted to two year residents who have worked in the trade in the area for two years and who can pass the prescribed exam. These regulations, apparently are not always applied. One case in point:—An employee of an electrical contractor has worked for the firm for over three years on a work card paying a daily fee of \$1.00 to the union. This employee has lived in the community for five years, is an electrician by trade and qualified to pass the union examination. This employee is, nevertheless not permitted to join the union (of his choice) but is required to pay for the privilege of working. This, over a period of three years (at over \$300. per year) is outright extortion and should be prohibited by law!

Further, this same Hamilton based local arbitrarily informs the employer that he must lay-off this "non-union" employee of three years service and hire a union member presently out of work. This completely negates length of service as a factor in determining employment!

When one is introduced to these arbitrary, dictatorial actions of union bureaucrats which affect the lives of Canadian workers, one is ashamed to be identified with these unions. When these unions happen to be foreign unions operating in Canada, then workers become resentful and hostile, and movements are set afoot to replace these unions either with existing competitors, or with entirely new organizations. These upheavals provide fertile soil for labour unrest and radical action!

In situations where a conflict of interest develops between workers in the United States on the one hand, and workers in Canada on the other, can there be any doubt as to the position which will be adopted by the American union to which both these groups belong? The interest of the American worker will certainly be placed ahead of the interest of his Canadian counterpart, if, for no other reason than his numerical superiority. He has more votes!

Compulsory Canadian membership in these American unions need not necessarily be a bad thing. If Canadian membership, collectively were allowed the right to determine the course and the policies and the actions of the Canadian section of these unions, then the union could



be truly called international, with the rights of Canadian workers protected and the autonomy of the Canadian section assured. This, however, is not the case and many examples can be found which attest to this.

We, in Canada, belong to American unions governed by American Constitutions written by Americans in America in the interests of American workers. Any resultant protection or benefits enjoyed by Canadians is incidental and cannot be allowed to interfere with the interests of American workers. This arrangement is certainly detrimental to the best interests of Canadian workers.

It is, of course, not the responsibility of this commission to put labour's house in order. That still remains the responsibility of labour itself. What is pertinent, however, is the hampering effect of labour legislation, or more correctly, the Ontario Labour Relations Board, when workers attempt to throw off the yoke of American unions in favour of Canadian ones.

The carpenters local in Toronto which joined the Quebec based CNTU illustrates the most recent example. Other American craft unions threatened to strike all jobs being worked by this break-away local. The Ontario Board could not intervene IMPARTIALLY in this kind of a dispute because of the nature of the board itself. Its labour appointed members are beholden to American unions, not Canadian unions and in many respects, management representatives are partial to American interests in Canada. The Board therefore cannot help but be balanced in partiality against Canadian unions. Such structure must be changed in the Board!

Other examples could be cited such as recent struggles in the Province of B.C. Also the federal example on the great lakes which reached its climax with the flight from justice of the infamous Hal Banks—the Yankee labour baron who came to Canada in the post war years to smash a Canadian union (using anti-communism as a motive) and replacing it with his own American union—(SIU).

The jurisdictional battles in Sudbury between the Steelworkers' and the Mineworkers is further testimony to the cannibalism practiced by these American unions in

Canada which destroy the effectiveness of trade union solidarity.

It is important that serious study be given to this most important segment of the national production machinery, the work force. In terms of importance, foreign control of unions in Canada poses a greater threat to our sovereignty than does the foreign control of our industry. The political importance of such a large segment of our population, when under foreign control, should not be overlooked!

Legislation must be enacted that will give recognition to the growing struggle for Canadian identity in the labour movement! Unions in Canada must be precisely and correctly identified. They must be clearly labelled CANADIAN or FOREIGN. The use of the term International in union titles in Canada must be outlawed, unless the union is truly international in structure, that is to say national equality must be recognized, (one nation one vote). Each national section should have its own constitution and its own autonomy.

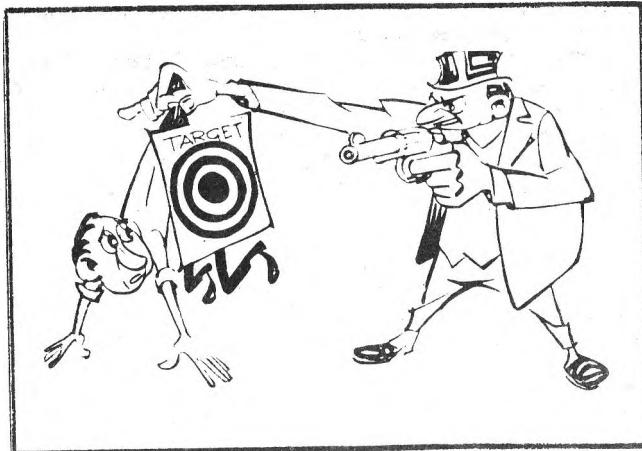
The Ontario Labour Relations Board must be altered in its structure so as to be able to protect the best interests of the Canadian worker. It must be representative of Canadian unions as opposed to foreign unions and Canadian management as opposed to management of foreign industry.

Contract demands in Canada must originate with Canadian workers and not with foreign offices of the so-called internationals. The interests of Canadian workers must be served when Canadian contracts are negotiated.

The time is rapidly approaching where contracts will be signed in another country before the existing contracts expire in Canada. The up-coming UAW negotiations with the Big Three AUTO industry (G.M., Ford, Chrysler) will be the first attempt at international bargaining where wages paid to Canadian workers will be decided in a foreign country without the consent of the Canadian worker.

In a statement of August 27, 1966, the International Executive Board of the UAW agreed that in the negotiations with the automobile companies in 1967 a priority objective will be wage parity for Canadian workers. It is now quite likely that wage parity can be gained in the United States before the contracts in Canada expire. This will effectively take away the right to decide from the Canadian worker. Legislation should be devised which will prevent such denial of rights in Canada.

It goes without saying that the motive behind such action is by no means a benevolent one, but on the contrary, a calculated attempt to lessen the competition from Canada resulting from the Canada-U.S. auto trade pact—



and will be demanded without regard to the effect this might have on the Canadian economy and without regard to the wishes of the Canadian membership. This kind of foreign control must be prohibited by law! The Wage Parity resolution adopted by the 12th International Skilled Trades Conference in Atlantic City March 17, 1967 stated,

among other things, the following: "... The Wage levels and job security of workers in United States plants of the Auto industry will tend to be undermined unless this wage differential is eliminated . . ."

Is further proof necessary?

Having regard to the above, it is imperative that consideration be given to proposing the kind of legislation that will:

1. Protect the bargaining rights of Canadian workers.
2. Facilitate the right of the Canadian worker to JOIN the union of his choice.
3. Identify all unions in Canada as CANADIAN or FOREIGN.
4. Outlaw in Canada the mis-use of the term international in union titles or names.
5. Outlaw compulsory membership in foreign unions as a condition of employment in Canada.
6. Provide a Labour Relations Board composed of representatives of Canadian unions, Canadian management and Canadian Government.

NOTE—reference to Canada and Canadian in the above proposals shall be deemed to mean Ontario for the purpose of Provincial legislation.

I am convinced, Mr. Commissioner, that action taken in the direction suggested above would go a long way toward removing much of the agitation prevalent in the Canadian labour movement to-day.

Thank-you very kindly for taking the time to read this set of proposals which is most respectfully submitted to you.

Mance Mathias, Ontario . . . March 27, '67.

## LEXICON OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The English language continues to take a beating as the U.S. ruling class mangles and distorts it in a vain effort to disguise Washington's imperialist crimes. To help the reader understand what the capitalist press is really saying, the following lexicon is offered.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES LIGHT — Misleading term often found in official (public) reports. Really means that group of U.S. troops in question was almost, but not quite wiped out.

NON-TOXIC CHEMICALS — Poison gas (as defined and outlawed by a forty year-old international agreement).

PACIFY — Annihilate; as in "pacifying" (wiping out) a village.

SPECIAL FORCES — Also known as "Green Berets" — A motley collection of trained killers and hooligans. Known to have committed atrocities and tortures rivalling in horror those of Dachau and Buchenwald.

STATE DEPARTMENT NEWS LEAK — Actually a calculated divulging of proposed atrocities to psychologically prepare public opinion.

STRATEGIC HAMLET — Concentration camp.

Robert O'Brien

# INTERNAL BREAKDOWN OF CAPITALISM

DRUGS AND DISINTEGRATION IN THE "GREAT SOCIETY"

L. LAINE

In the last year or two, the press has been full of shocking reports of drug-taking, rebellion and crime among North American young people. Every major magazine has run feature articles, full of colour pictures, which has served to promote the use of psychedelic drugs. While pretending to deplore the use of such drugs, these magazines have managed to make them appear very important and attractive indeed. Endless pages in the press and endless hours of radio and television time have been devoted to analysis of the causes, manifestations, and possible results of the "New Morality" of youth. In all of these, the focus is on young people and a belief has been fostered in the public mind that the vast sickness sweeping North America is a sickness mainly affecting the young.

The statistics on youth are certainly shocking. Dr. Duke Fisher, of the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the University of California, estimates on the basis of his clinical studies that one American in twenty smokes marijuana and that from ten to forty percent of all American students use LSD or other hallucinogenic drugs. Even these figures may be low. The number of known marijuana smokers is 10 million, and it is hard to guess how many more there may be.

Figures such as this have made students and other young people the focus of much criticism and have given rise to a widely-held attitude that youth is corrupt, purposeless and irresponsible. The trouble with this attitude is not that it is entirely false, but that it tends to obscure the total picture.

Dependence on drugs, rapidly increasing crime rates, and other signs of severe internal breakdown within North American society are not limited to youth. Less well-known but no less shocking statistics reveal that:

- 1.) There are 10 million amphetamine and 20 million barbiturate users in the United States today, with 3,000 deaths a year. Most of these users are over twenty-one years old. (The PROVINCE)
- 2.) There are 60,000 heroin addicts in the U.S. today. (The PROVINCE)
- 3.) There are 70 million users of alcohol, with 5 million alcoholics. (The PROVINCE)
- 4.) There are 20 million homosexuals in the U.S. today. (LOOK, January 10, 1967)

TIME magazine recently published an essay on "Crime And The Great Society" (March 24, 1967) in which their "conservative" conclusion was:

"Crime in the U.S. is a national disgrace. By any standard of measurement, the statistics are staggering, and their impact can be felt at every level of American life. One boy in every six will turn up in a juvenile court for a nontraffic offense before he is eighteen. In urban areas, nearly half of all the residents stay off the streets at night for fear of attack, a third have grown too cautious to speak to strangers, a fifth have become so terrified that they would prefer to move out of their present neighbourhoods. More and more people report that they keep firearms at home for self-protection.

At its best, the situation seems virtually impossible. But the truth is even worse. After 18 months of interviews with every available expert, after countless visits to courts and prisons and police stations, President Lyndon Johnson's 19-man Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice concluded that the full story of U.S. crime simply cannot be told. In a 300-page book delivered last month, it offered the most exhaustive study of U.S. crime to be made in decades. It described a sit-

uation so bleak that it threatens the very foundation of the Great Society. It painted a picture so ominous that the implications have yet to be fully appreciated by legislator or layman. The overall crime rate has been spiralling dizzily year after year: it shot up 13 percent in 1964, 5 percent in 1965, another 11 percent last year. In 1965 alone there were almost 2,500,000 recorded burglaries and major thefts—one for every 80 persons in the nation."

Nor do the drug and crime statistics constitute the entire picture. One American marriage in three now ends in divorce; suicide rates are steadily rising, and horrifying mass murders have appeared on the scene (the Texas sniper, the Chicago nurses, and the beauty-shop massacre all within the last year.)

That such a huge proportion of the American population is involved in one or more of the statistics outlined above—drugs, crime, total alienation from their society—is evidence of a deep and pervasive sickness in that society. The United States professes to be the most progressive, free, just and democratic society in the world. It is on this professed basis that it is committed to crushing revolutions around the world and offering instead to oppressed nations the "American alternative" to socialism. How can this profession be convincing when we see that the U.S., the richest and most powerful nation in the world today, cannot secure these benefits even for its own citizens, much less for other countries which it must exploit in order to maintain its wealth and power? On the contrary, the state is becoming more oppressive and cruel internally, as well as in its foreign policy, and its people are becoming increasingly discontented and increasingly aware that those benefits its government talks about are benefits which they themselves never see.

The internal stability of the U.S. is being destroyed by the inevitable contradictions of capitalism. In a recent poll 55 percent of American young people stated that they believe the U.S. is no longer a democracy. (LOOK, Sept. 26, 1966) The working class, informed by LBJ that it is "unpatriotic" to strike for a decent living wage while the state is pursuing its aggressive war against the people of Vietnam, is beginning to wonder as it sees prices going steadily up and corporations making continually higher profits.

After the Watts rebellion, LBJ gave \$29 million to the city of Los Angeles, to "wipe out the causes of violent outbursts". (LOOK, Sept. 26, 1967) Of course, it is impossible to "wipe out the causes of violent outbursts", because the causes lie in the very roots of the entire system. The capitalist system of the U.S. is breaking down internally because of its inherent contradictions. Like Imperial Rome in its last days of power, the Great Society is split, torn by violence, peopled by frustrated and alienated citizens who rely on drugs, crime, and synthetic excitement to exist in the corruption around them. All the efforts of the bourgeois press to attribute the cause of the breakdown to an external enemy—Communism—cannot hide the fact that the "Great Society" of LBJ is a very sick society indeed.

When the working people of the United States unite to throw off the leadership which has committed these crimes against them, they will have a huge job of cleaning to do. The monopoly capitalists and corrupt politicians have, for profits, polluted the air, the lakes and the rivers. They have also polluted the lives of the people. It will be a massive task to clean away all the filth left by the imperialists, but there is no power on earth greater than the power of the people when they are united. The American people must take their country back from the hands that have soiled it so deeply for the gain of a handful of men.



# CUBA EXPOSES PSEUDO-REVOLUTIONARIES

## CUBA: VENEZUELA: REVISIONISM EXPOSED

On March 13, 1965 Fidel Castro delivered an address at the University of Havana to mark the 8th anniversary of the attack on the Presidential Palace. The Cuban leader took advantage of the occasion to signify his adherence in the sacred name of "unity", to the Moscow camp of revisionism. The following passage is typical and illustrative of Major Castro's declared position two years ago:

"Here it's not a question of analyzing the problems under dispute theoretically or philosophically, but of recognizing the great truth: that in the face of an enemy that attacks, in the face of an enemy that becomes more and more aggressive, there is no justification for division; division doesn't make sense, there is no reason for division."

Two years later, on March 13, 1967, Fidel returned to the University to mark the 10th anniversary of the Palace attack. All things were much as they were two years ago except for one important and notable fact: the "great truth" did not seem quite so recognizable. It appears that Fidel, in the intervening years, has discovered there are times and circumstances, when fundamental principles are involved, when division is not only justified, but necessary. This passage from the 1967 speech is markedly different in this respect from the passage quoted above from 1965:

"... there are people who call themselves communists without having a communist hair on their head. The international communist movement, to our way of thinking, is not a church, it is not a religious sect or a Masonic Lodge that obliges us to hallow any weakness, any deviation, that obliges us to follow the policy of a mutual admiration society with all kinds of reformists and pseudo-revolutionaries.

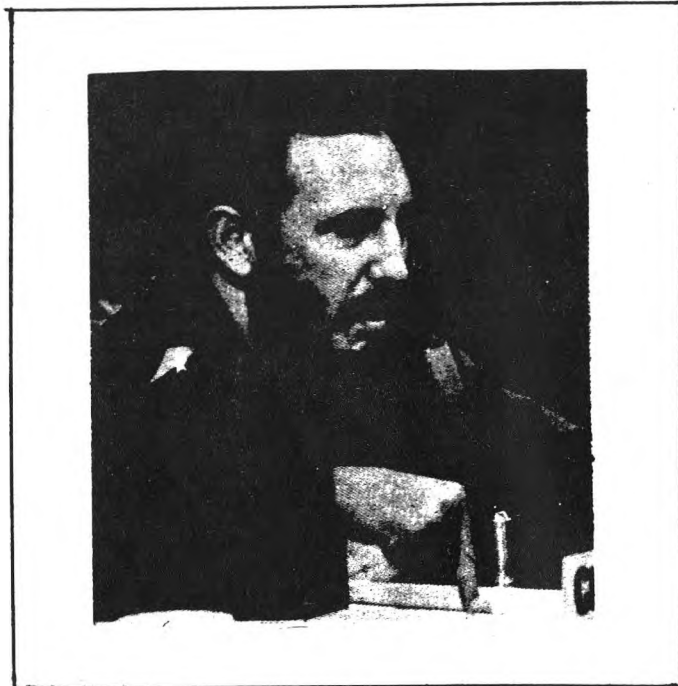
"Our stand regarding communist parties will be based on strictly revolutionary principles. The parties that have a line without hesitations and capitulationism, the parties that, in our opinion, have a consistent revolutionary line, will receive our support in all circumstances; but the parties that entrench themselves behind the name of communists or Marxists and believe themselves to have a monopoly on revolutionary sentiment—what they really monopolize is reformism—will not be treated by us as revolutionary parties. And if in any country those who call themselves communists do not know how to fulfill their duty, we will support those who without calling themselves communists, conduct themselves like real communists in action and in struggle."

(A NOTE TO COMRADE FIDEL CASTRO: These are fine sentiments, forcefully expressed. We expectantly await their practical application. Cuba is, in fact, entertaining and recognizing, in the person of William Devine of the "Canadian Tribune", a representative of a pseudo-revolutionary reformist group—the Communist Party of Canada—so sharply condemned in the above paragraphs. The only consistently revolutionary groups in Canada are the F.L.Q. in Quebec and the Progressive Workers Movement in English Canada.)

Clearly there has been a sharp leftward turn in Cuba over the past two years. Why this dramatic—though as yet incomplete—turning away from the more blatant revisionist policies?

### THE ROOTS OF DIVISION!

The primary concern of the ruling group in the C.P. S.U. is to expand the area of agreement and co-operation with their close friends and allies, the U.S. imperialists. In the Western Hemisphere this means recognition of, and support for, United States hegemony over the entire area which the U.S. ruling class designated as their own private preserve as long ago as 1823 in the "Monroe Doctrine". In pursuit of their main objective the Kruschov-



ites conclude agreements for cultural exchanges and trade with the military-fascist regimes thus strengthening these puppets of imperialism and, at the same time, strengthening U.S. domination over Latin America. The revisionists in the Latin American nations, following Moscow's dictates, take steps to repress the revolutionary armed struggle and plead for "legality" so as to more effectively sell the idea of "parliamentary struggle" and the "peaceful transition to socialism". In this situation Cuba and the revolutionary movement are both an embarrassment and a liability to the Soviet leading group and their revisionist stooges in Latin America.

The Moscow revisionist's policies in Latin America, by strengthening the local dictatorships and U.S. domination and correspondingly undermining the armed struggle run directly counter to Cuban interests in the area. The conflict, therefore, directly involves the question of the defence of Cuban independence, and this is a question in which the Cuban leaders have a vital interest. The defence of the Cuban revolution is directly dependent on the strengthening of its natural allies, the armed revolutionary detachments, and an increase in their attacks on imperialist positions. Soviet efforts to behead the Latin American revolution as a service to the U.S. imperialists can only be interpreted as a betrayal of the Cuban revolution and the Communists of Cuba, if they seriously intend to defend their independence, are compelled to take note of, and take steps to counter, revisionist acts of betrayal.

Still fresh in the memory of the Cuban revolutionaries are the acts of their own revisionists who were still negotiating with Batista even as the guerilla bands were engaging Batista's fascist goons in battle. The similarity of revisionists activities all over Latin America will not easily escape the notice of Castro and his colleagues.

Also vividly remembered by Cubans is the sordid and cowardly betrayal if Cuba's sovereignty and national interests in the "missile crisis" of 1962 when Kruschov personally presided over negotiations with Kennedy.

The contradictions that flow from opposing Soviet and Cuban interests were bound to result in open conflict. This has now occurred and the end result is an exposure of revisionist betrayal and a consequent strengthening of the revolutionaries, ideologically, politically and physically an increase in their activities and the efficiency and scale

of their operations. In spite of many remaining weaknesses—ideological backwardness, a worship of pragmatism and hesitancy over making a frontal attack on revisionism (and particularly on the world center of revisionism in the C.P.S.U.)—the conflict between Cuba and the Latin American revolutionaries on the one hand, and the Kruschovites and their stooges on the other hand, is certain to work for the good of the revolutionary struggle in the Americas by destroying the last ragged remnants of revisionist influence.

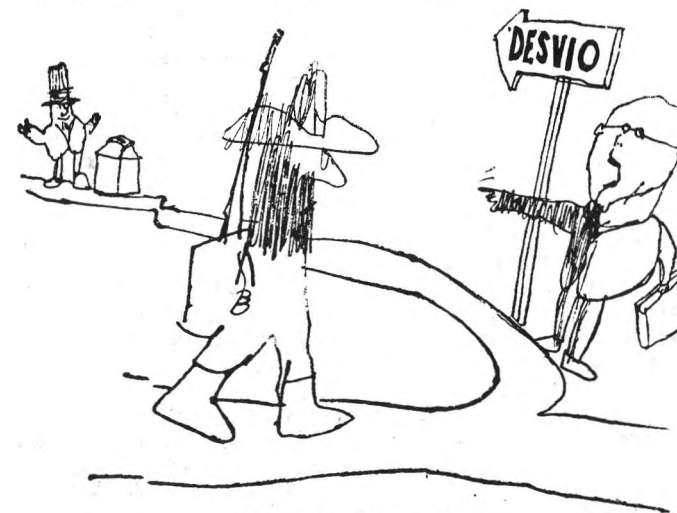
### VENEZUELA: SPOTLIGHT ON REVISIONISM!

The immediate cause of the open breach and public polemic arises from the sorry but classical tale of revisionist betrayal in Venezuela, which finds the top leadership of the Communist Party there in league with the fascist dictatorship of Leoni, the hand-picked representative of U.S. imperialist interests in Venezuela. This is the group which carries the Kruschov line in Venezuela and responds with alacrity to every Moscow demand for violent attacks on China.

The armed struggle in Venezuela was initiated without the participation of the revisionist leadership. Later this group joined with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and several other groups with the avowed intention of developing the armed struggle. However, from the very beginning of their participation the revisionists insisted that guerilla activity be made subservient to parliamentary activity and the "legal" movement, rather than the parliamentary activity being used to popularize and strengthen the people's armed struggle. In line with this policy the party leaders ordered truce after truce as measures designed to convince the Leoni regime of their fervent desire to "peacefully co-exist" with the Yankee stooges and secure the right to a "legal" existence and participation in parliament. These orders for truce were taken as a party leadership decision and issued as an order and without consultation with the allied groups in the struggle.

In response to the oft-expressed and fervent desire of the C.P. leadership for the right to be elected to the parliament controlled by the pro-imperialists Leoni issued the following demand:

"... the government receives under benefit of inventory the reports on Communist Party dissidence from the hard tendencies within the Party and another Marxist organization. It is incumbent upon the Communist Party to offer unequivocal and reiterated demonstrations of its sincerity in rectifying its mistaken behaviour and in its desire to return to democratic legality."



REVISIONIST DETOUR

Thus Leoni, the Yankee puppet, demanded complete capitulation and the capitulation was not long in coming. The party leaders abjectly surrendered and began the task of attempting to demobilize and dismantle the guerilla

movement in response to Leoni's demand. The Central Committee issued a directive which included the following order:

The Party must undertake a retrenchment on the military front and recommend the suspension of armed actions in favour of proceeding to a regrouping of its forces and their preparation for a new revolutionary stage which must be qualitatively superior to those existing up to now.

"... all operations of the F.A.L.N. must cease.

"... This military retrenchment must be accompanied by a political offensive which will permit us to cover the retrenchment, alleviate the pressures of repression and recover the political initiative.

"In short it is not a new truce, but something deeper, it is a temporary about face in the forms of struggle, that is, suspending the actions of the guerillas and the V.T.C. and giving political initiative priority.

"... it is necessary to watch the uncontrollable groups—the difficult, the bellicose, the rebels—and also to defend actively the policy, tactics and leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth from the attacks of the anarcho-adventurist M.I.R. group".

The Political Bureau of the C.P. exercised control over the economic resources of the guerilla movement and they are now using that control to further their policies—that is, impede the guerilla movement by means of economic strangulation.

Along with the official defection of the C.P. under the leadership of the revisionist Central Committee some leading figures of M.I.R. quit. But the majority, including a number of outstanding leaders and fighters from the ranks of the Communist Party, remained firm in their resolve to continue the armed struggle. So successful have they been that Leoni is compelled to increase his forces in an attempt to wipe out the guerillas. Thus the Central Committee's contention that the armed struggle was ineffectual and growing weaker has been proven wrong.

Members of the party who defied the orders of the leadership, including Douglas Bravo who has been in charge of the party's military section since 1959, were expelled and berated as provocateurs, diversionists and splitters. The party leaders are prepared to go to any lengths in order to convince Leoni of their loyalty.

### CUBA "ACCUSED"!

Cuba, in line with her own interests and the decisions of the Tri-Continental Congress, maintains relations with the guerilla movement and a representative of the revolutionaries is resident in Havana. Because of this Leoni accused Cuba of interference in the internal affairs of Venezuela and the leaders of the C.P. support his complaint by accusing Cuba of interfering in the internal affairs of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

Indirectly, but nonetheless surely, Cuba has been accused by both Leoni and the C.P. leaders of being implicated in the reported execution of a member of the Leoni government, Iribarren Borges.

Borges, it appears, was executed in line with a published decision of the guerilla movement to arrest and punish a government member when, as has happened many times, a revolutionary was arrested and tortured until he died. When news of Borges' death was reported the C.P. leaders hastened to issue a declaration denouncing the deed and actually naming and condemning those they considered guilty. What, in fact, the C.P. leaders did was call for the heads of Douglas Bravo and several other leading figures in the guerilla movement. It even appears that these traitors, who are so quick to denounce revolutionary violence, are quite prepared to take up arms and assist the Leoni forces to hunt down and kill the guerilla commanders.

### SOVIET COMPLICITY!

Castro is quite clearly incensed with the diplomatic pandering of the Soviet representatives in Latin America. He cites Colombia where Soviet delegates proceeded to

sign a commercial, cultural and financial agreement even as the government was in the very act of arresting the entire leadership of the Communist Party and raiding the offices of the Soviet news agency, Tass.

Castro also refers to the ultimatum Venezuela delivered to Soviet diplomatic personell who attended a reception at the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington even though Leoni's government does not recognize the U.S.-S.R., and there is a very strong hint that Moscow is seriously considering the ultimatum. Here is what Castro said on this point:

"You see how the Venezuelan puppets talk, with their demands that the U.S.S.R. withdraw from the Tricontinental Organization, that the U.S.S.R. do no less than virtually break with Cuba, the 'dead-end-street', to enter through the wide, expansive and friendly door of the Venezuelan government, the government that has slaughtered more communists than any other on this continent."

And another revealing comment by Castro on this subject:

"All is not rose-coloured in the revolutionary world. Complaints and more complaints are repeated because of contradictory attitudes. While one country is being condemned for reopening relations with Federal Germany there is a rush to seek relations with oligarchies of the sort of Leoni and company. A principled position in everything, a principled position in Asia but a principled position in Latin America, too."

One more significant statement on relations with Latin American countries which Castro made in his address:

"We will not re-establish diplomatic relations with any of those governments that obeyed imperialist orders; we have no interest in doing so; we have no desire to do so. We will only establish diplomatic relations with revolutionary governments in those countries; and, therefore, with governments that show they are independent."

A statement of this kind only makes sense if it is a public reply to private Soviet pressure on Cuba to reach a settlement with the U.S. and its puppet regimes in Latin America; in other words, Cuba should begin a full-scale retreat from the revolutionary principles that was the basis of its establishment and, ultimately, to compromise Cuban independence. If such is the case Castro should say so openly and begin to assemble the kind of international support he will need in order to resist Moscow's pressure.

In any case, it is quite obvious that the Soviet revisionists are up to their eyebrows in secret conspiracies with the U.S. and the military dictatorships to defeat the anti-imperialist armed struggle in Latin America just as they are working for its defeat in Africa and Asia.

#### **SOME COMMENTS ON CASTRO'S POSITION!**

The more positive features of Fidel's speech are of considerable importance to the revolutionary movement in the Americas. In spite of many negative points it does make a contribution, even if indirectly, to the exposure of revisionist tactics—and especially Soviet revisionism—in Latin America. However there are some negative aspects which, if not corrected in good time, could result in difficulties later on.

First, a comment on the question of revolutionary justice under conditions of limited armed action against the tyranny. Specifically in reference to the execution of Borges with which Castro expresses disagreement because "revolutionaries must avoid procedures which are similar to those of the repressive police". Like Castro, we have no certain information that the guerrillas did, in fact, execute Borges but, on the question of their RIGHT to pass sentence and enforce it we are in disagreement with Fidel.

Agents of the dictatorship should be kept constantly aware of the fact that their lives are forfeit. They should not be issued a guarantee of immunity because some backward liberal might confuse revolutionary justice with the torture and oppression practiced by the dictatorship. That

kind of philosophy would rule out attacks on police and army posts on the theory that "someone might get hurt". It would restrict the revolutionary to strictly defensive action and, carried to its logical conclusion, would mean dissolution of the armed detachments.



The fact that some individuals might seize the opportunity to settle some personal accounts under cover of revolutionary justice does not make it a wrong concept. Such people would, themselves, be dealt with under the rules of revolutionary justice. This kind of justice, properly administered will be easily understood and accepted by the people who are oppressed by the dictatorship.

It is on the most important and fundamental question now confronting revolutionaries, the question of revisionism, that Castro is weakest. Pseudo-revolutionaries, rightest leaders and reformists are well referred to but nowhere are they given their real title and at no point does Castro indicate that he is aware of the INTERNATIONAL counter-revolutionary role of the revisionists or of the leading role of the C.P.S.U. in this regard. He sees only "rightest leaders", "pseudo-revolutionaries" as a Latin American phenomenon with Soviet leaders following a mistaken course of action that is contradictory to its general world position instead of closely integrated with it. For example, Castro says: "A principled position in Asia, but a principled position in Latin America, too," thus conveying the distinct impression that he considers the Kruschovites to be following a principled policy in Asia as opposed to an unprincipled one in Latin America. But is the Soviet position in Asia different in any of its essential aspects from that adopted in relation to Latin America? Let us see!

The soviet leading group grants loans and credits, concludes trade and cultural exchange agreements, supplies military equipment to the made-in-U.S.A. Indonesian military-fascist dictatorship that has a record far more bloody than that of the Leoni regime in Venezuela. The Kruschovites sing the praises of, and seek friendly relations with the imperialist-created puppet state of Malaysia. Vast supplies of military equipment are made available to India to be used in attacks against both the Peoples' Republic of China and the hungary masses of India: money and food, in large quantities, are supplied for the

purpose of strengthening of the reactionary Congress government, all done in partnership with U.S. and British imperialism. Moscow's various emissaries pressure the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to abandon the National Front of Liberation and conclude a separate agreement with the aggressor on terms proposed in any of the many variants of the "Johnson peace hoax". It is the Soviet revisionists and their stooges who lead the anti-China chorus in slandering the Communist Party of China, the strongest and most courageous opponent of revisionism in the world and the consistent supporter and defender of the international revolutionary movement and of the armed anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America and elsewhere. Does this constitute a "principled position" in Asia? In what way does Fidel think this policy differs from that pursued in Latin America?

Castro asks the challenging question: "What would the Vietnamese think if we were to send delegates to South Vietnam to deal with the Saigon puppet government?"

We ask Castro: "What do Cuban Communists think of the Soviet government that makes deals with the chief aggressor, the creator and master of the Saigon govern-

## DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

A past issue of PROGRESSIVE WORKER carried an article on the series of forums presently being held at frequent intervals in Vancouver. It was my intention to leave any further comment until some future date but have reconsidered in view of the last forum entitled "Bethune—a Tribute".

The forum previous to that dealt with the question of the Indian youth and the road ahead. The main speaker a young Indian girl presently attending the University of B.C. has also been active in the Indian youth movement. Jack East of the PWM who chaired the meeting gave a general outline of differences in the two societies that prevailed at the time of the discovery of Canada. The end result of the meeting was that there was general agreement that the Indian Community would have to fight — and then unite with the rest of the working class movement.

To return to the main topic of this article I would like to give a resume of the speakers' comments which came after the CBC film "Bethune". Jack Scott Chairman of the PWM spoke briefly on the achievements of Bethune in the medical field, and they are many, but dealt mainly with Bethune's self-sacrifice in the service of mankind.

The aforementioned film was a documentary which portrayed Bethune as a humanitarian and who "was moved by his heart rather than by his head" and an "amateur in politics". It was Jack's opinion that what these pious commentators missed or more properly evaded was the fact that Bethune gave up a life of relative wealth and comfort with no material incentive and cited the 50 cents a day he received in Spain. It was this very point that set Bethune apart from these commentators.

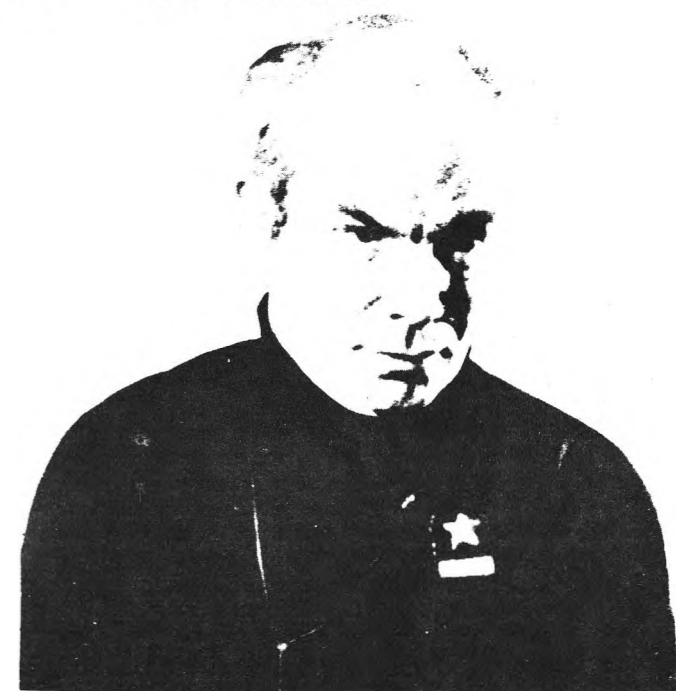
It is important to analyze what inspired a man of Bethune's background to hurl himself into the forefront of the battle facing great personal risk. Bethune came to the realization that service for the benefit of society as a whole rather than for personal gain was important. Mao Tse-tung explains the question this way "What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese peoples' liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism from which every Chinese Communist must learn."

Jack spoke of the distinct lines that have emerged in China and Soviet Union on the very question of whether man must be given material incentives. The Chinese Communist Party feels the former is possible and necess-

ment, to the detriment of the National Liberation struggle and in a manner which facilitates imperialist aggression against Vietnam? That is a service to imperialism that cannot be erased with the "gift" of a few obsolete weapons.

Fidel's speech was good in that it pointed dramatically to the RESULTS of revisionist policies in Latin America it failed most pointedly in not pointing directly to the revisionist SOURCE of those results. The Latin American revolutionary movement will undoubtedly benefit from the expose but Castro himself will fail in his efforts if he continues to joust at windmills and fails to challenge revisionism directly for its counter-revolutionary WORLD ROLE instead of simply berating it for the manner in which it manifests itself in Latin America and praising it for similar acts of betrayal in Asia.

Castro, however unwillingly and indirectly, opened up the whole question of revisionism in his March 13th speech, it remains to be seen if he and the Communist Party of Cuba are prepared to go on from this hesitating and vague start to a direct challenge of revisionism in all of its manifestations and especially against its Moscow fortress. We await further developments.



DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

ary and Bethune was living proof of this. Norman Bethune is loved and respected by more people in the world than any other Canadian and has brought Canada great respect. He is inspiring the masses of the Chinese people today in their struggle to build a better society. Jack felt it was a disgrace that a man of Bethune's stature is relatively unknown in Canada while men like D'Aarcy Magee and others who are traitors to our country are paraded before the country during "centennial" year as the great men of Canada's history.

It is my belief when our people are aware of Bethune and what he fought and died for, they too will bring honor and respect to our country and build a socialist society in Canada.

Once again I would like to urge everyone to attend these forums to keep abreast of world and national events. There is another series starting soon dealing with Guerrilla Warfare, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc. See you there!

Ed Charles

# NORTH AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP

No doubt filled with the Centennial spirit, the dominant pro-U.S. imperialist branch of Canada's ruling class is again screeching for "closer ties" with our Great Benefactor to the south. Led on hands and knees by their Parliamentary hack, Lester (Yeth! Yeth!) Pearson, they are grovellingly attempting to sell out what remains of Canada's birthright in order to be rewarded with a bit more of U.S. imperialism's planet-wide plunder.

In spite of the sugar-coating of this betrayal under such disguises as "a North American Common Market", "free trade alliance" and so on, a small but growing sense of outrage has materialized among some sections of Canadians. The indignation, mainly at this time from trade unionists, youth and some commercial petite-bourgeoisie has caused Pearson and the creatures he represents to frantically defend a largely indefensible position.

Pearson, in his usual insipid and disgusting manner, has berated the prospective victims of his betrayal by expressing horror and astonishment at their "anti-Americanism". Now, stupid as he may be, Pearson realizes that this is not the issue at all. Being pro-Canadian in no way implies anti-Americanism. The anger of patriotic and freedom-minded Canadians is directed at only the ruling class of the U.S. The vast majority of U.S. citizens—perhaps 95 percent—are not the object of attack. The small clique of vicious tyrants that control the destinies of the U.S.—in addition to over half the world's wealth—are the ones under attack. They are the ones that own and control the banks, factories, railways, mines etc.—both in their own country and scores of other nations. It is to this group of Americans that traitors of the Pearson variety wish to sell this land of Canada.

The verbal gift-wrapping in which this sell-out is most recently being attempted is the "North American Partnership". Sharp, Winters, Pearson, Martin and others have taken up various aspects of this plan and laboured long to present a glowing picture to the Canadian people. Statements have been made (both frequently and inaccurately) about the probable benefits to the two "partners" should they "unite". Why don't they proclaim—look at all we have in common—language, culture, geography, history, living standards, etc.

First of all, before these patriots of the dollar convert us into the 51st state, let us examine the realities.

Canada (exclusive naturally of the oppressed nation of Quebec) does not have any of the things claimed in common with the U.S. The English-Canadian dialect varies across the country, but it is unique to Canada. Our culture is unique also, as is our geography. In all these things there are similarities true enough, but similar is hardly identical. Our history is radically different. Canada was long a colonial nation under British sway, and more recently semi-colonial under the U.S. From the time of the American Revolution through the War of 1812, Manifest Destiny and Theodore Roosevelt's big imperialist stick there were threats of U.S. annexation of Canada.

But it is in Canada's standard of living that the reality of the situation stares us most directly in the face. As a semi-colonial appendage of the U.S., Canada has proven a gold mine to the vampires of Wall Street. Nickel, copper, iron ore, asbestos, lumber, fruit, newsprint, petroleum, natural gas, zinc, uranium—and now even our water resources—are flowing to the U.S. in ever-increasing quantities. The result of this ownership and rape of Canada by an alien power has been a stunting of Canada's economy and a resulting lower standard of living. Consider the following figures divulged by the Economic Council of Canada; with the AVERAGE income in the U.S. at a standard 100, the regions of Canada compare like this:

ONTARIO 83  
B. C. 80  
PRAIRIES 71  
QUEBEC 62  
MARITIMES 47

(percentage figures all expressed in terms of 1965 U.S. dollars)

Seven of the eight regions of the U.S. have average incomes higher than the highest Canadian region; California has incomes averaging 60 percent higher than Ontario. Only the U.S. Southeast (Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi etc.) is slightly lower than Ontario and B.C.—and U.S. government agencies consider it a poverty zone. Consider too that this Southeastern region (and the U.S. as a whole) is growing more rapidly than Ontario and B.C. and may, surpass these Canadian provinces. Yet despite these higher income levels U.S. investigators declare that from one-sixth to one-third of U.S. citizens live in or close to a state of poverty.

Where, we well may ask, does this leave us as Canadians? In a bad position obviously, and with certain prospects of our position worsening. A "partnership" on this one-way basis is like the "partnership" between a daisy farmer and his milk cow.

The solution? The establishment of an independent and socialist Canada. No easy task admittedly—but only in this way will the people of Canada be able to stand tall and free in their own nation.

Robert O'Brien

## UNITY WITH WHOM

A New York Times despatch from Berlin reports that Leonid Brezhnev, speaking to delegates attending the Seventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, issued a call for "unity of the world Communist Parties to aid Vietnam". Experience has taught us that every such call for "unity" emanating from Moscow is generally designed as a cover for a new act of betrayal and treachery aimed at the world revolutionary movement. This particular instance is no exception.

At the very moment Brezhnev was issuing his call for "united action" trade representatives of the U.S.S.R. were concluding an agreement to deliver 23,000 tons of magnesium to the Dow Chemical Company of the United States.

Magnesium is a vital material used in aircraft construction and has been in serious short supply in the United States due to the demands of the war of aggression in Vietnam. Those self-styled "revolutionaries" who may be fooled by these calls for "unity" should take note of the fact that a high rate production of planes to be used for bombing the people of Vietnam is assured as a result of the co-operative attitude displayed by the U.S.S.R. leaders.

To quote an appropriate phrase from the Chinese press: "The customary tactics of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in dealing with the revolutionary people are sham support but real betrayal, while its policy towards the reactionaries is sham opposition but real support."

Also this from the same source: "Some self-styled 'Marxist-Leninists' have invented quite a few 'theories' to justify the formation of a so-called 'anti-U.S. united front' with the Soviet revisionists. Isn't the behaviour of the Soviet revisionist renegade group a stinging mockery of the 'theories' invented by these people."

The real meaning of Brezhnev's call for "unity" is —"Workers of the World, Unite!—to aid U.S. imperialism.

## Psychiatric Nurses

# MORE FOR THE DEAD THAN THE LIVING

If you're a Psychiatric Nurse working for the B.C. Government, you might decide that treating and caring for mental patients was less important than looking after the dead, because a Coroner's Technician in the Vancouver morgue can earn anywhere from 63 dollars to 122 dollars a month more than you, and he doesn't have to be a security guard.

You might even decide that looking after stray dogs was more important than caring for the sick in mind. Otherwise, why should you make 63 dollars a month less than a Pound Officer?

You might also wonder at all the talk about remaining in school when an Unskilled Labourer in Vancouver can start at a higher salary than you can earn after eight years' training and experience.

And during the hours you spend scrubbing floors, washing walls and dishes, cleaning toilets, painting, doing carpentry repairs and fixing plumbing, you might spend some time wishing you had started as a Plumber's Helper for the B.C. Government. He makes 78 dollars a month more than you do, which is

probably why you're fixing the plumbing.

You might wonder, too, why the public is so indifferent to your plight, when statistics show that a fair percentage of them will eventually come under your care.

Certainly you would ask yourself why you continue to accept the responsibility of such a vital and nerve-wracking profession when there are so many better opportunities open to you.

Is it because you feel committed to these people? Is it because you feel that by quitting you would be deserting them? Is it because you really care what happens to these frightened and forgotten people?

If so, you care a damn sight more than the Government who pays you.

## Revisionism's New Slogan

# Workers of the World—Waltz!

(The following is reprinted from the February 6 *New York Times*—Editor's note.)

The rectangular blue invitation to Saturday night's 12th annual Viennese Opera Ball read, "White tie preferred—Decorations."

Cocktails in the East Ballroom foyer, at which guests, who had paid \$50 a ticket, could admire one another's jewels and medallions, preceded the ball.

"This is Dutch. That's British. That's French and—I can't see them all" Dr. Kirk said, lowering his eyes to glimpse the long row of colorful ribboned medals across the left lapel of his dinner jacket.

"What decoration is that?" asked Dunbar W. Bostwick, pointing to the four-pointed star pinned to Mrs. Kirk's aqua chiffon gown, just below her white mink cape.

"It's just a pin," she said of the medallion-like emerald and diamond brooch. "I have the Order of St. John in England. I could have worn that tonight, but it doesn't go with everything."

The left side of Ambassador Lemberger's jacket, from the pocket to well below the waist, was covered with huge ribboned medallions including "one from King Baudouin of Belgium." On his pocket, he wore two tiny ribbons, one of them the Croix de Guerre.

Pointing to the other, of red moire with four narrow white stripes, he said:

"Now I show you the real



Nikolai T. Fedorenko, Soviet delegate at U.N., with Mrs. Pierre Le Landais, a co-chairman of the ball.

medal, the Medal of Freedom, the same one that Kennedy had." The United States ribbon, which had also been presented to President Kennedy, is for meritorious service by a civilian in wartime.

Most of the guests took to the dance floor, including Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Soviet representative at the United Nations, who danced with Mrs. Pierre Le Landais, one of the event's co-chairmen.

Mr. Fedorenko, who wore a black tie, explained:

"I have military uniforms and decorations and recently received the Order of Lenin. But I don't want to stand out too much tonight. Modesty is sometimes becoming."

"I have an O.B.E.," said Mr. Keating, "and would have been a Commander of the British Empire if I were a general." Judge Keating was a colonel.

The 1967 ball was in honor of the 100th anniversary of the first performance of the "Blue Danube Waltz," by Johann Strauss.

# MORE REVISIONIST TREACHERY

The role of revisionism in Latin America is being exposed by the revolutionary action of the Latin American peoples. TIME, the leading weekly magazine of the United States, reported (March 31) on the Soviet Union's role in Latin America with pleasure and amazement. The article is reprinted in full.

## NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

"When a five-man Soviet trade delegation arrived in Columbia three weeks ago, Castroite guerrillas took the occasion to bomb a train and ambush an army patrol, killing 15 persons. In reprisal, President Carlos Restrepo jailed 200 Communist Party leaders, most of whom were uninvolved in the terrorism. The Russians did not blink an eye or utter a protest; they just pressed right ahead with discussions for expanding last year's \$3,000,000 worth of trade between the two countries and setting up consular relations.

Last week the Russian delegation, scheduled to meet with Ileras Restrepo when the violence broke out, was still cooling its collective heels in Bogota's Continental Hotel waiting to see the President. The Russians seem to have almost infinite patience. Throughout Latin America, on which they have long cast covetous eyes, they are intensifying their efforts to step up trade and diplomatic relations.

## UNEXPECTED VISITOR

In Brazil, the Russians have developed surprisingly close commercial, cultural and personal ties with that country's tough, anti-Communist military government. Last August, Russian Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Patolichev visited Rio and signed a four year, \$100 million credit agreement, making Brazil the biggest recipient of Russian aid in Latin America after Cuba. In Argentina, Soviet relations are almost as cordial with Strongman Juan Carlos Ongania's military government; total trade between the two has gone from \$18 million in 1964 to \$110 million last year.

In neighbouring Chile, where President Eduardo Frei dealt the Communist Party its biggest election defeat in Chilean history, Russia has let bygones be bygones, last January signed \$57 million worth of credit and technical-assistance agreements with Frei's government. Last week as the two countries were putting the final touches to a cultural-exchange pact, Frei was considering a state visit to Moscow, and in Venezuela, Russia has been quietly pushing its desire for trade and some type of diplomatic relations. A few weeks ago, Russia's amiable Ambassador to the U.S., Anatoly Dobrynin, dropped into Venezuela's Washington embassy for a reception—despite the absence of relations between the two countries.

## HELP FOR THE OLIGARCHIES

Cuba's Fidel Castro angrily seized on Dobrynin's embassy visit as proof of what he has suspected for some time: that the Russians are pursuing their own, quite independent aims in Latin America. "Not everything is rosy in the revolutionary world," Castro stormed in a three-hour harangue at Havana University. "Whoever helps the oligarchies where our guerillas are fighting is helping suppress the revolution. What would the revolutionary Vietnamese think if we sent delegations to South Vietnam to trade with the puppet government of Saigon?"

Castro realizes all too painfully that his own campaign in Latin America—in the form of his vicious little wars of liberation—has been a dismal failure. Russia's new emphasis on broader trade and diplomatic relations can only further hinder that campaign, for their part, the men in power in Latin America see it as an opportunity to drive an even deeper wedge between Moscow and Havana, and possibly even get Russia to tone down Cuba's guerilla wars. Venezuela's own Communist Party, for example, recently called for a "tactical withdrawal" from guerilla war and a "democratic peace".

So far, Castro is not bending. Speculation about his worsening relations with Russia increased sharply when he announced that his brother, Raul, Cuba's second-in-command and the island's main contact man with Russia, has been replaced "temporarily" as armed forces minister.

Since it is getting \$1,000,000 a day in Soviet aid, Cuba could hardly afford a complete break. But the new Russian overtures in Latin America do show that there is a split, and the split is widening."

TIME, Mar. 31, 1967

The role of support for the U.S. Imperialists by the revisionist leadership of the U.S.S.R. is now becoming obvious. In Venezuela the F.A.L.N. has opened another front and as the MONTHLY REVIEW (Feb. '67) reports, "The Latin American revolution is entering a new and historically speaking, crucial phase."

The leadership of the F.A.L.N.—F.L.N. under Douglas Bravo and Luben Petkoff has been under constant attack by the Communist Party of Venezuela (P.C.V.) and the extent to which they would go to eliminate revolutionary leaders is reported in the MONTHLY REVIEW in an article on Latin America, using excerpts from articles written by the director of a Mexican weekly paper who was in Venezuela, and had interviewed both Bravo and Petkoff.

In the weekly, SUCELOS (Mexico City) he reported "The conduct of Douglas Bravo became a constant reproach, a permanent denunciation against the charlatans of the revolution who soon found themselves definitely isolated from the masses. And then, reader, the unheard of happened. A special brigade was formed to eliminate Douglas Bravo."

The author of this report, Mario Menendez Rodriguez is a well-known friend of Cuba and has interviewed Fidel Castro.

The role of subversion and misleadership, and the political deals of the Soviet revisionists, have only one



aim: to destroy the revolutionary people. On their road back to capitalism they need new markets and alliances with other capitalist countries. To get these, they must suppress revolutionaries.

Some other facts in the TIME article bear a direct relationship to Soviet world policy. Their trade and aid

agreements with the Latin American oligarchies, for example, leave one wondering about their posturing in Vietnam about aid and transportation of aid to that country. The aid agreement between Brazil and the Soviet Union is large (\$100 million) and its transportation immense in terms of shipping. Dr. Han Suyin, in the MINORITY OF ONE (March 1967) says: "They say Russia has the second greatest merchant marine in the world. She is constantly supplying India, Cuba and other places with all sorts of things; in fact, in 1965, 40,000 tons of material went to Vietnam, but 200,000 tons of material went to India and Pakistan by ship. And what the Chinese say is why can't you divert some of these ships instead of tying us up for weeks and weeks and then sending only about 40,000 tons of material?" In this discussion of the Soviet allegations that China was holding up supplies to Vietnam, Dr. Suyin explained that the transportation facilities of China, unlike those of the U.S.S.R., are rather limited.

In light of the trade in Latin America, and the governments the deals are being made with, the role of the

## Mao's Red Book De-Inducts Him

CHALLENGE

Published by the Progressive Labor Party New York,

When all else failed the thought of Mao Tse-tung kept a young anti-Vietnam-war worker from induction in the U.S. army.

The worker, who requested that his name be withheld, told CHALLENGE he had refused to sign the army's loyalty oath when called for his pre-induction physical. A six month investigation of him by army counterintelligence followed. He was declared eligible for induction.

As a "going away" gift the young man was given a copy of the "little red book" of Quotations of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. "Don't let them take it away from you," a friend told him.

The young man took the book and a pamphlet by Karl Marx to the induction center with him. He was inducted and sent to Fort Dix.

As is usual, the just-inducted soldier had to hand over all his possessions to the army during the processing. But he kept the Marx pamphlet and the little red book. Standing there completely naked, with his shoes in his left hand and the two booklets in his right hand, he attracted the attention of a sergeant.

The sergeant demanded to see the two pamphlets. Spotting the name Karl Marx, he immediately marched the new soldier to the intelligence center, where he threw the Marx pamphlet on the intelligence captain's desk.

The captain tried to calm the sergeant. "That's all right, I read Marx too," he commented. Taken aback, the sergeant quietly placed

the little red book on the captain's desk.

But this aroused the officer. He grabbed the book, quickly leafed through it.

"Were you just given this or are you part of the distribution network?" the captain demanded. The soldier stood quietly. The captain looked through the little red book again. "How many of these have been given out in this unit?" he asked. Again the soldier stood quietly.

Still naked the soldier was marched to a nearby room. The captain called the induction center for his record. Unwilling to wait overnight to have the record sent to him, the captain insisted it be read over the phone.

Then the soldier was marched, still naked, through a series of rooms, made to sign a variety of papers. Finally he was given back his clothes, taken to the Fort Dix gate, and left there with a paper informing him he was "not eligible for induction under present conditions." In effect he was "de-inducted."

It is reported that Fort Dix authorities have instituted a search for more copies of the little red book.

revisionist party leadership of the Soviet Union can be summed up in a speech by Castro on July 26, 1966.

"The fact that some guerilla efforts have failed and the fact that none of these guerilla movements have yet triumphed—that is to say, none has yet attained revolutionary power—serves as a pretext for the enemies of revolutionary struggle to preach the failure of the revolutionary path, the only truly revolutionary path that the majority of the Latin American peoples can follow today.

The defeatist elements always appear when the revolutionaries experience setback, saying, "You see, we were right. That path leads only to failure". And the imperialist say, "You see, we were also right; the revolutionaries have failed."

And there is a strange coincidence between what is preached by imperialism and the oligarchies and what is preached by certain gentlemen and organizations calling themselves revolutionary."

D. Forsyth

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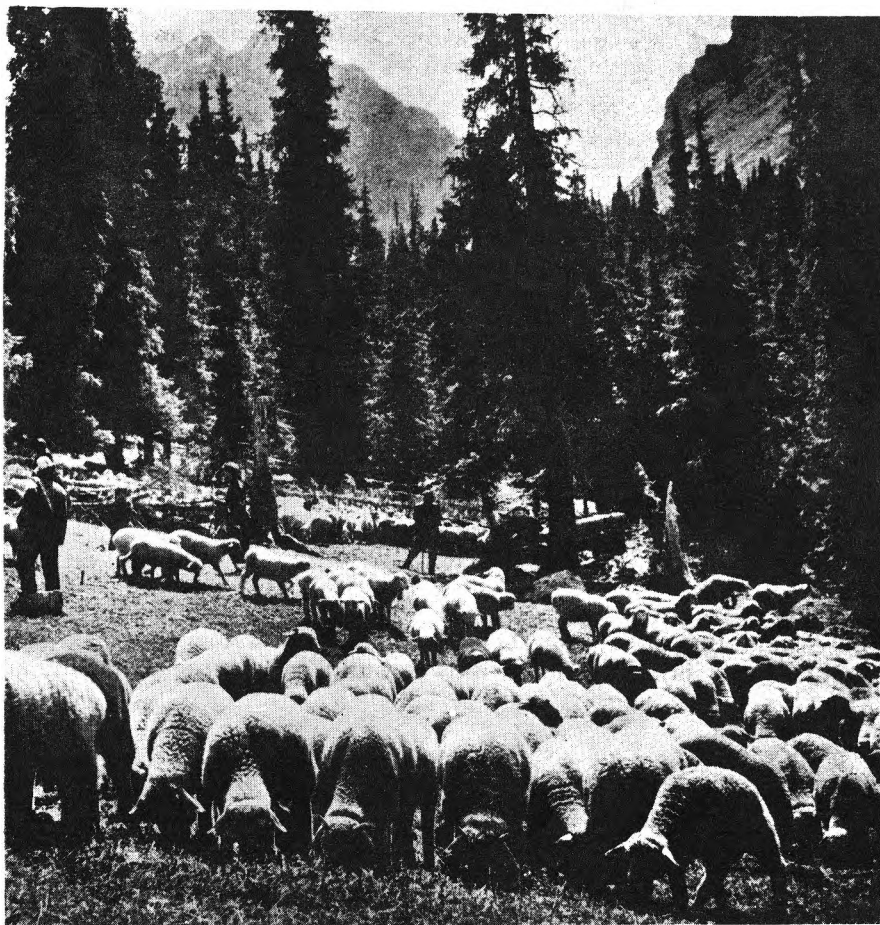
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CHI SHO

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Chi Sho, where once Miao  
Tu and Han fought bitterly,  
but where now they work  
together in harmony; rocky  
limestone hills and bits  
of valley land between  
steep cliffs; fir capped ridges  
that end abruptly in precipices  
water turbines in rivers that light  
hill villages, and thrust water  
up steep slopes; turbaned Miao folk  
who can take a leaf and make melody,  
then singing with sweet cadence;  
old battlemented forts on hilltops  
mouldering evidence of a past  
which tried to hold the people  
down, divide and rule; now terraced  
hill and translucent stream making  
a land fit for heroes; tunnels  
that strike through mountains  
carrying singing waters to waiting  
canal systems; little power plants  
where farm boys become electricians;  
tractor stations where they learn  
something of mechanisation; a new land,  
a new people swinging ahead  
into the future, all as one and all  
together.

Chi Sho, West Hunan  
December 26th, 1966.

## A POEM TO INFATUATE THE PENTAGON

ON February 14, 1967, Reuter reported from Philadelphia: "United States Defense Department has cancelled its subscriptions for 13,000 copies of a church magazine because of a poem in it by a girl of 12 years old."  
"The poem, by BARBARA BEIDLER of Vero Beach, Florida, described the effects of napalm on a North Vietnamese village, and was termed by the Defense Department an 'embarrassing item concerning Vietnam'".  
The magazine mentioned was *Venture*, published by the Presbyterian church. Here are some excerpts from the poem entitled

### After-Thoughts on Napalm Drop on Jungle Villages Near Haiphong

**T**HERE! There was the flash — silver and gold,  
Silver and gold,  
Silver birds flying,  
Golden water raining,  
The rice ponds blazed with new water.  
The jungle burst into gold and sent up little birds of fire.  
Little animals with fur aflame.  
Then the children flamed.  
Running — their clothes flying like fiery kites.  
Screaming — their screams  
Dying as their faces seared.  
The women's baskets burned on their heads.  
The men's boats glazed on the rice waters...  
Listen, Americans,  
Listen clear and long. The children are screaming  
In the jungles of Haiphong.

