

CRISIS AT THE UNITED NATIONS -PAGE 12

Progressive Worker

Workers of All Countries, Unite!

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INTERVIEW WITH CUBA'S MINISTER of INDUSTRY

ERNESTO "CHE"
GUEVARA



ALSO in this issue

U.S. DOMINATION OF CANADIAN ECONOMY

TRADE UNIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY

WHITHER THE MITCHELL PRESS STRIKE

***'The United States is
using the Vietnamese
battlefield as a proving
ground for chemical and
biological warfare.'***

the FEDERATION of AMERICAN SCIENTISTS



"What's So Terrible About Germ Warfare?" This is the heading of an article in the Saturday Evening Post of January 30, 1965, written by Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler who has been president of the American Chemical Society and the Industrial Research Institute, vice president of Johns-Manville Corp., and adviser to several government agencies, including the Pentagon. He is now a management consultant.

The article is an obvious attempt by the chemical industry of the U. S. A. to win a greater share of Uncle Sam's armament budget. Brainwashing the people is a time-honored custom and in this case, the author comes up with the assumption that "we" are not keeping up with the Russians in this type of thing. From this premise which, like a magician, he plucks out of thin air, he builds his argument. We herewith reprint some parts of it.

"We Americans put too much confidence in our nuclear missiles, too much confidence in the knowledge that by pressing a button, we can destroy cities and even civilizations. We are victims of complacency. We have fallen far behind the Russians in the kind of warfare that many top military scientists predict will be the next step in the evolution of war - chemical and biological weapons. Because of our ignorant and emotional opposition to these weapons, we have prevented our military men from exploiting the enormous offensive opportunities of chemical and biological warfare and from providing us the defenses we need against a growing Russian threat.

We think of "poison gas" and "germ warfare" and call these weapons "horrible." Why? Because they provide the most effective way known to kill masses of people. But that is the objective of all other weapons of warfare. Many modern "poison gas" weapons are not at all horrible in the way they kill. They kill almost instantaneously. They do not mangle men's

bodies as conventional weapons do, and they do not leave men lying in agony for hours before death ends their suffering.

What's more, there is the clear possibility that if we give this new kind of war the attention and support it deserves, we can make war more humane, even "benign".....

We get into small wars we cannot win. More important, we may not have the weapons to give us the power to prevent or win another big war.

For this situation, the citizens of this country are to blame. We eagerly seek new scientific inventions in every area except warfare. Here the thought of developing new ways to kill people horrifies us. In the field of warfare, we are afraid of science.

Chemical warfare agents first became important during the First World War, when they caused 1.3 million casualties and were considered five times as effective as shrapnel or high-explosive shells. At the beginning of World War II, both the Allied and German forces had major capabilities in the chemical field, but the opposing forces were balanced and so, other than smoke and flame, chemical agents were not used.

Toward the end of the war, the Germans discovered a new type of chemical agent, called "nerve gas". Two of these, Tabun and Sarin, cause casualties before they can be detected by the human senses and cause death in less than a minute of exposure. They can be absorbed either through inhalation or through the skin. They can be transported easily and can be stored indefinitely in ordinary steel drums or other innocent-looking containers. They can be spread over wide areas - a whole city - by a variety of means, ranging from missile

to simple vaporizers concealed in ordinary delivery trucks.

Our Army experts at the chemical-biological warfare center at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and the germ-warfare center at Frederick, Md., are kept on an inadequate budget by legislators who fear that major support for chemical and biological war would bring a wave of emotional public disapproval. Moreover, the experts must work in fear of public opinion. As The New York Times recently reported, one chemical-warfare official conceded that "we can't educate the public, and we are regarded as monsters." Another official has been quoted as saying, "Every time we open our mouths, we get clobbered."

But consider the opportunities that biological and chemical warfare - the art of war we neglect so disastrously - would offer us. To expose the enemy supply lines in Viet Nam, we have tried defoliation, without success. But suppose we could destroy all vegetation and prevent regrowth for the crop year in the areas which form the hard core of Vietcong strength. The Vietcong installations and activity would be exposed. The Vietcong could no longer live on local crops. We would, of course, shower the devastated area with notices that food for loyal Viet Nam citizens would be available in

areas controlled by loyal Viet Nam troops.

We are a humane nation. We need methods for hurting our enemies without killing them. We must hurt them badly enough to deter them from interfering with us or our allies, but not as badly as they know we would hurt them if they retaliated with actual warfare. The damage should be of the type for which we could provide relief and restoration - once the country concerned changed its attitude.

What is new is the discovery of chemicals which will produce similar mental confusion (to alcohol) with a very minute dosage. Scientists now are sure that a multitude of psychochemicals will be developed to produce sleep, paralysis, loss of sight, hearing or balance, persistent crying, diarrhea, vomiting, hallucinations, or senseless elation. None would be fatal; none would have any permanent effect. If battles were fought with these weapons, we might even say that war was benign.

Our program for developing chemical and biological weapons is woefully inadequate. Our legislators and military men fear the unreasoning emotional reaction of the public. Our emotional antagonism to the possibilities of modern science is threatening our future security and ruining the possibility of making war more humane."

STEEL'S MILITANT MILLIONAIRES

The most hilarious burlesque skit to hit the North American Labour circuit in many a day was staged in the international theatre provided by the United Steelworkers of America. Starred in the cast of this comic opera was two of labour's militant millionaires: I.W. Abel and D.J. McDonald.

Abel (long time secretary-treasurer of the union) was cast in the role of hero and appeared as a militant-progressive itching to do battle with the defenders of the status quo. He will do anything for the working man, except get off his back.

McDonald (incumbent president) made the scene as a villain who is undermining the dynamic and democratic spirit of the union.

Uproariously funny as it may appear the comedy was not produced for its humorous content alone, nor solely for the entertainment of the downtrodden masses. It had a more sinister purpose than that.

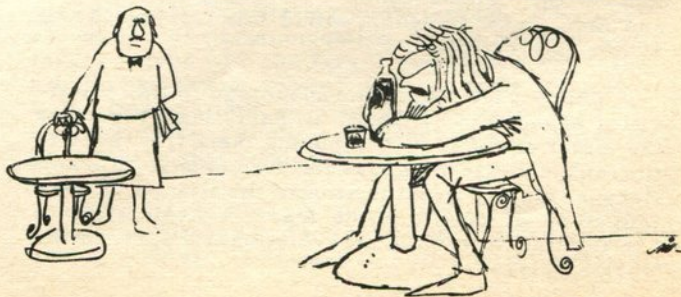
Increased use of automated processes, plus intensification of speed-up, have brought about a situation where greater quantities of steel are being produced at less cost, and sold at higher prices, than ever before in the industry's history. The end result is; record profits for the steel monopolists and increased misery and insecurity for the workers whose ranks are decimated by lay-offs. Those "fortunate" enough to retain employment are sweated almost beyond endurance.

There are stirrings of revolt amongst the workers, portents of a possible catastrophe; the election of an honest militant. In order to head off the revolt and direct it into "safe" channels, a specially selected candidate is passed off as a refurbished "militant" so as to provide the rank-and-file an opportunity to vote for a change.

But having played out the charade there are differences of opinion as to who won and it is not impossible that the employers, through their courts, will be asked to decide who will occupy the throne.

What agitates these bureaucratic administrators? They are scared of automation. It is a threat to them although of a different nature than the threat to the workers. Their outlook is that of merchants of labour; they're scared of losing millions of dues payers. While they are busy diverting the workers from the real problem and its solution they engage in frantic efforts to amass huge treasuries and health, pension and welfare funds which they invest in banks and profitable businesses. Resentful of restlessness and militancy in the ranks of the workers they save whatever can be saved in order to provide economic security for themselves no matter what "misfortune" may befall the rank-and-file.

We must become alive to the reality of the situation, recognize the present union structure and leadership for what it really is and take the necessary steps to turn the unions into a real working-class organization worthy of the name.



"The world is dividing into three—socialists, anti-Yankees and me . . ."

LETTER FROM GRAND-DUC MINE

The following letter was sent to us from Grand-Duc mining camp just a few days before the big landslide that took the lives of a number of miners.

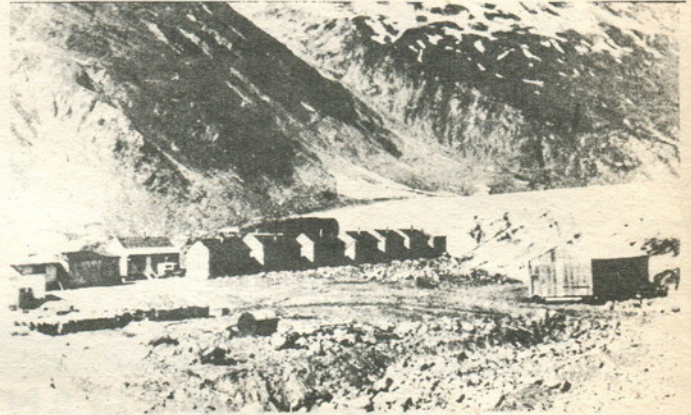
A good evening to all from my space perch. I presume your weather has changed for the better since my departure, if you care for a little more, I can forward some of this 30 feet of snow up here.

There is a shortage of everything in Grand-Duc (name it and we're short). The entire camp is frozen; water, furnace lines, toilets; no water to cook or wash with, Dad, it's a panic. Conditions are decidedly unsanitary and there are signs of a possible epidemic, the material is all here, all that is lacking is a couple of dozen flies.

Grand-Duc, 28 miles north of Stewart, is 4,700 feet above sea level and surrounded by glaciers. The camp area is accessible by three vehicles, Cat, Bombardier or Helicopter. Four wheel drive vehicles are of no use here at all and the heavy equipment is transported by Cat-train, weather permitting as it snows every day. Last week it snowed 16 inches from 5:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M.

The Superintendent at the Grand-Duc project refuses to allow any and all union representatives on the camp-site. When a mine is under construction, the hourly rates should be those of construction, and when it is in production, the rate is reverted. Grand-Duc is paying production rates to its labourers, cat-skinners, foreman and many other outside workers. Electricians, plumbers, carpenters, caterers, etc., receive construction rates. A. C. McEachern Construction engaged in building a road from Stewart to Grand-Duc, agreed not to employ anyone who quit Grand-Duc and tried for employment with them because of the wage differential - McEachern cat-skinner - \$3.25 per hour, labour - \$2.45; Grand-Duc cat-skinner - \$2.41; labour - \$1.85.

There are many accidents, and almost nothing to aid the injured. If the weather is adverse and the planes or copters can't fly, Dad, he is up a creek. The most touching of the accidents was when one of the crew fell 30 feet into an ice crevice of the glacier. An attempt was made to pull him out with an electric cable. It seems the cable broke when he was about half-way up. Falling again, he was knocked unconscious and there he lay - and still is.



CAMP SITE BEFORE THE SLIDE

Transportation difficulties make it hard for representatives to get in to the area. There is a landing strip for ski-planes but these are chartered by Grand-Duc and everyone is screened before being allowed to board. The conversations can be heard on the radio-telephone - ("John Doe, carpenter from so and so. O. K., he can come. John Doe, Union representative from so and so. No, I don't want him. Everything is going along fine without those guys.")

PROGRESSIVE WORKER'S MOVEMENT STATEMENT

Ever since the Progressive Workers Movement was founded and the Progressive Worker first appeared, there has been no let-up in the attack against the movement and its journal by the B. C. leadership of the Communist Party. The party committee has seized control of the Pacific Tribune, the press built out of the hard work and self-sacrifice of workers over a number of years, and have turned it into a weapon of attack against the P. W. M. and against Marxist-Leninists all over the world. In recent weeks, the attacks have been expanded to include the Canada-China Friendship Association and Mr. Felix Greene, world famous journalist, author and lecturer.

There is one important advantage to these activities engaged in by the B. C. party leaders; it has the effect of completely exposing their treachery to the rank-and-file members and the non-party workers. Because of this, a continuation of the attacks is certain to be of benefit to the Marxist-Leninists who are fighting to rebuild a revolutionary party of the working class.

The latest tirade ran the full gamut of lies and distortion, dipped into the stinking sewers where

the filth of red baiting is spawned and engaged in a spot of that particular line of endeavour at which the Ford Building crowd is so expert: character assassination.

One point in this latest revisionist diatribe that may shock those who still think there is hope for a return to correct Marxist-Leninist concepts on the part of these renegades is that which touches on the U. S. aggression in Viet Nam. In dealing with the problem of the stepped-up Imperialist attacks, the C. P. leaders denounced P. W. M. for expressing sentiments in favour of victory for the National Liberation Forces instead of agitating for an "end to the war" that would leave the U.S. Imperialists in control of the situation.

The wide sweep of the Pacific Tribune attacks is too much to be covered in a brief article. In view of this, we intend dealing with the questions in a special pamphlet. The pamphlet: "How the Pacific Tribune Upholds Freedom and Befriends China": is now in preparation and will be ready shortly. It will sell for 15 cents per copy or 8 for \$1.00.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

The Working People of many lands were, no doubt, pleased to hear that the British Labour Government has returned Roger Casement's body to Ireland - for whom he gave his life. Treason, screamed the most vicious - brutal creatures in history - they sent the Black and Tans to rape and plunder the people and the Country. The Irish booted them out. Then in desperation, they found a few willing fools - Mad religious fanatics, one by the name of Carson - backed by the armed forces of British Imperialism they cut off six countries in Northern Ireland. The neo-fascist Northern Ireland has held power for 40 years backed by British guns, discrimination, gerrymandering. Armed police with the Special Powers Act intimidate the Irish into accepting the scandalous method of administration called John Bull's Tobacco Road, also called The Second Portugal. Under the Special Powers Act, the authorities may:

- 1.) Arrest without warrant.
- 2.) Imprison without charge or trial and deny recourse to Habeas Corpus of Court of Law.
- 3.) Enter and search homes without warrant and with force at any hour of day or night.
- 4.) Permit punishment by flogging.
- 5.) Prohibit the holding of an inquest after a prisoner's death.
- 6.) Prevent access of relatives or legal advisers to a person imprisoned without trial.
- 7.) Prohibit the circulation of any newspaper.

There are seven more. They violate the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. The British worker is embarrassed when he realizes he is taxed to maintain this police state, and angry when he learns of vicious practices.

As time went on greater numbers of people were calling on British and also N. Ireland governments - Democracy for the people in N. Ireland. And so just previous to election day, the Unionist Party candidates and supporters, fearing the people and fearing they were going to lose control, went to extreme measures and it is alleged the Police went wild. This was seen on T. V. and reports in some papers that terror, discrimination, impersonation and threats, also plural rioting (as many as six riots) with the old established practice gerrymandering. This has caused a wave of interest and protests in increasing numbers. Trade unions, Liberals, Labour Party clubs in Britain, from Ireland and also from Australia requested the British Labour Government to start an inquiry into the affairs in N. Ireland.

Secondly, the government passed a bill, called the Fenner Broakway's Bill against discrimination and incitement because of race, religion or colour and that it applies also to N. Ireland.

This showed interest and protest and the resolution shows that labour is getting sick and tired of exploitation and abuse at home, in Ireland or elsewhere. Also realizing that a United Ireland will prosper and that they will also benefit. The interest and meaning of these resolutions are telling the government that labour wants Socialism - that they are not interested in the screams of Imperialism. This is Brotherhood Week! If it would help the cause, I would have a Sisterhood Week.

Ralph Hamilton

Dear Sirs:

I was interested in the Union articles in your latest issue, particularly the reference to scabbing at Mitchell Press and elsewhere where strikes are underway.

When I arrived in Vancouver some seven years ago, it was noticeable that few if any scabs could be found to cross picket lines. In the past four years, the number of blacklegs and strikebreakers has grown considerably, due I think to a gradual but continuous deterioration in the trade union movement, particularly in the Vancouver area.

The scab is a human being, ignorant in most cases, perhaps vicious in some - but probably only a small minority can be regarded as completely incorrigible. A man becomes a scab more often than not because he is ignorant of organized labour or has lost his confidence in trade unions, is unemployed and fed-up with attempting to live on welfare. This does not excuse the strikebreaker, but it explains him.

Many workers lose their faith in trade unionism because so many unions are U.S. controlled and often act as transmission-lines for American foreign policy; that so many refuse to take otherwise qualified unemployed members into their ranks or to continue membership of unemployed members except on payment of full dues; that so many, particularly within the crafts, tend to regard the unemployed as threats to their job security of dues-paying members rather than comrades in distress; that some are more militant in fighting radicalism in their ranks than in mobilizing to solve the problems presented by international monopoly and by automation; that labour leadership from the rank-and-file has given way in many cases to domination by bureaucrats and Union bosses, many of whom have had only nominal (or less) experience in the industries they pretend to represent - all are factors in destroying working-class solidarity, and in causing the unemployed worker to look elsewhere for help in the daily struggle against poverty.

It is true that lack of interest among many rank-and-filers, the tendency to leave decisions to the "Establishment" and to regard the Union as a sort of insurance agency to which one pays fees in return for automatic benefits, has contributed to the rise of the bureaucrat and professional "unionist". It has undoubtedly not been difficult for the agents of the employers to rise to positions of authority in unions and defeat militancy from the "inside".

It is disheartening for those who have supported militant unionism for many years to see corruption growing within the unions and money, earmarked for organization, diverted to raids on other unions with allegedly conflicting jurisdictions. The overall policy of accommodation on the part of some larger unions with the larger employers who "after all, do pay better wages" and the tacit support of U.S. Imperialism in Canada and elsewhere, do much to destroy public confidence and to create an atmosphere that condones scabbing.

What is needed is more not less unionism, greater militancy and a renewed understanding that, among workers, an injury to one is an injury to all.

Herbert Kelly

CONGO MERCENARY TELLS STORY

CHINA FEATURES

The following are excerpts from a series of articles by British ex-soldier Geoff Munn who was with a unit of white mercenary troops heading for Stanleyville at the time the United States and Belgian Imperialists mounted an air-borne attack on the city last November. The mowing down of innocent African women and children as described by Munn in his articles which appeared recently in the British newspaper "News of the World" gives the lie to Washington's claim that the Stanleyville operation was a "humanitarian mission".

I was a hired killer!

My job along with a bunch of other white "Commandos"... was to get to within striking distance of Stanleyville, ready for the final attack.

He (the commander) ordered us to move at once on the nearest village and "take it apart".



A WHITE RHODESIAN MERCENARY ON DUTY AT LISALA, CONGO
Two Congolese children peer from behind a fence at the paid killer

It was a familiar enough command. It seemed to me we had been taking villages apart, innocent villages of peaceful farming folk who didn't want any part of this war, all the way along the track from far down in the South.

We would turn up unexpectedly, open fire without warning and then race through the place, burning every pathetic shanty and shack to the ground, regardless of who might be inside.

But this particular attack seemed even more pointless, ruthless and hideous than most of the others.

It was just before dusk when we came up to the place. Unsuspecting women were hustling around, carrying water and going about the last of their day's chores. Children were playing in the dust, laughing and shouting to one another.

We paused for a few moments, watching the scene from our cover in the bush. And then came the order: "fire"!

There was a great crackle of shots from machine-guns and our deadly new Belgian F. N. rifles. Women screamed and fell. Little children just stood there dazed, or cart-wheeled hideously as bullets slammed into them.

Then, as usual, we raced into the place, still firing as we went. Some of us pitched cans of petrol onto the homes before putting a match to them. Others threw phosphorus hand grenades which can turn human beings into blazing, inextinguishable torches. For awhile, as we raced along, there was bedlam. Shrieks, moans, shrill cries for mercy and above all the throaty, half-crazed bellowing of those commandos

among us who quite obviously dearly loved this sort of thing.

Apart from a sprinkling of Germans, Italians, and other assorted nationalities, most of the 600 or so men of my unit were Englishmen, who, at one time and another, had emigrated to the Rhodesias or South Africa.

Many of these, I quickly realized, had learned to hate all black people so heartily.....

They were obviously overjoyed to learn the main point of our training: it was that never, in any circumstances, should prisoners be taken.

"Even if men, women and children come running to you," I was told, "even if they fall on their knees before you, begging for mercy, don't hesitate. Just shoot. To kill!"

Time and again in the weeks that followed, I had to mow down Africans at point blank range. And we were not even allowed to stay around to make sure that all were dead....

One of the worst massacres on the road to Stanleyville was at the town of Kindu... Most of the African women and children had run away into the bush. But obviously there were people down there so, as usual, we opened up at once with everything we had. Rifles, machine guns, rocket launchers - the lot.

As we thundered into the town, there was a wild scramble by the Africans to get from our side of the (Lualaba) river to the other side.

Few made it. Scores were mowed down as we approached. And then we were in among them..... We just killed until, by the time it was dark, .. we thought there was not one person left alive. As we tried to settle down for the night by the river bank,



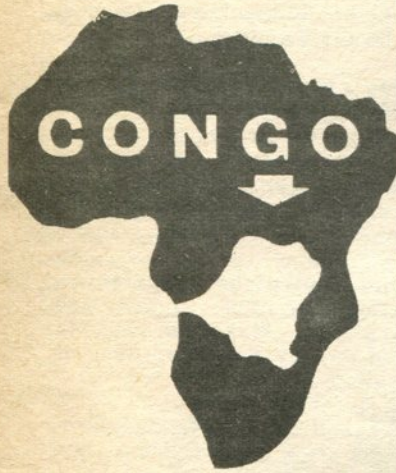
A MERCENARY INTERROGATES REBEL SUSPECTS IN STANLEYVILLE
The white hired killers arrived on the heels of the Belgian paratroopers

we stumbled and tripped over bodies. Some of us, tired out, lay down to sleep right alongside corpses.

But in the morning we soon realized that a lot of rebels were hiding in some tall rushes nearby.

We went along in extended line, flushing them out.

This time, instead of shooting at sight, we rounded up the unharmed ones for questioning, only killing the wounded where they lay. When the questioning was over, we made the survivors help us



Siegfried Mueller, S.S. officer under Hitler, commands hired killers.

pitch the bodies into the river. We hoped they would float down to Stanleyville as a warning to the rebels there.

Finally, we herded the last living Africans into canoes and made them squat down to die.... We mowed down one boatload after another....

That day a lot of bodies became wedged in the water, between the river bank and some old barges moored there. It was directly below one of our guard posts. For hours we watched the great river fish snapping and tearing at their unexpected meal.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE

The revisionist - sponsored meeting at Moscow, labelled as a preparatory committee for a "world" conference of Communists, and postponed from all scheduled first of year opening, appears to be an even bigger flop than had generally been expected. Several of the largest Communist Parties in the world were not present for roll call; foremost among them the C.P. of China and the C.P. of Indonesia. Others, while attending, demonstrated extreme reluctance and reservations about the whole idea of proceeding over the protests of the great Communist Party of China and Marxist-Leninist groups around the world.

The C.P. of Great Britain arrived after the conference had already convened and only after assurances had been given that there would be no attacks made on the C.P. of China.

There are strong indications that the splitters conference called by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., and scheduled for later in the year, will turn out to be an abortion if not abandoned altogether.

The dismal failure of the revisionist and Kru-schovite plots at Moscow constitute a signal victory for Marxist-Leninists everywhere.

WHO ARE THE REAL SPLITTERS?

The Pacific Tribune, organ of the Communist party has come out with the sensational story that the Progressive Workers Movement, through the Canadian General Workers Union are splitting the trade union movement.

That the trade union movement is split, we do not disagree. However, who are the real splitters of labour? The answer to that is the so-called labour statesmen, from the A.F.L. - C.I.O. and C.L.C. down. These miss leaders of labour who are more interested in serving the wishes of the U. S. state department than the workers. They are the ones who use the bosses tactic of red baiting, imposing trusteeships over militant unions, expelling some of the most dedicated and sincere trade unionists. Imposing bureaucracies taking control away from the workers. They are the ones responsible for raiding in the labour movement.

One could list dozens of other examples of how these fakers have split labour, including sweetheart deals with the boss and class collaboration.

Does the Pacific Tribune charge these people with splitting? No, instead this publication acts as if they were the paid Madison Avenue hucksters for these people, including the ones that lined up with U. S. secretary of labour on the side of the steel-workers during their raid on Mine Mill at Sudbury.

The Pacific Tribune tries to peddle their actions in this matter as labour unity. What a farce! What a betrayal! No doubt this is just the bosses tactic of red baiting and used it to expell some of the most militant union from the C.L.C., thus to a large degree kicking the spirit of the labour movement.

Add to this their policy of raiding, sweetheart deals and collaboration with the bosses plus the stifling of real political action. There are dozens of other examples that could be given, however, let us be clear on this fact that it is these miss-leaders of labour who have split, divided and emacculated our labour movement and not any group of rank-and-file workers.

The Pacific Tribune, rather than pointing out these facts to workers have chosen to prettify these people in the false belief that they can either be persuaded or pushed into the position of serving the interests of the working class.

That the P. T. would peddle such tripe is understandable when one remembers their sickening attempt to pass off the election of Johnston as a victory for peace.

The rank-and-file must unite on militant working - class principles. Unity must be built from the bottom. This will be done and once it has the phony trade union leadership will be exposed for what they are, so to will the present editorial policy of the Pacific Tribune.

By J. LeBourdais

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

This month marks the 94th anniversary of the Paris Commune, the first attempt by the working class to seize power, put an end to class society, and abolish a social system based on the exploitation of man by man. The attempt was doomed to failure



by reason of many causes, subjective and objective, and not least because the workers did not yet fully understand what was necessary in order to consolidate power and go on to complete victory.

On March 1st, 1871, the treacherous bourgeoisie, in mortal fear of the revolutionary workers, opened the gates of the City and prepared to surrender Paris to the Prussian army. But the workers would have none of their treason and on March 18th repulsed troops of the government at Versailles that had been sent to recapture 400 guns which the workers had seized and used to fortify the heights of Montmartre.

On March 19th, the Central Committee of the Worker's battalions and democratic organizations announced elections to the Commune of Paris for March 28th.

Participation in the elections totalled 287,000, of whom more than 200,000 voted for the Commune. A representative of the Central Committee read the list of the elected and handed over authority to the Commune. Rancière, Commune chairman, announced to the 200,000 workers assembled at the Hotel-de-Ville: "In the name of the people, the Commune is proclaimed". But the Commune was doomed to fall after a short two months of life, suffering final defeat by May 28th, 1871. For all its brief existence, the Commune continues to be a source of inspiration and of fruitful lessons for the International Socialist Movement.

The total casualties suffered by Versailles was 7,514 all ranks - dead, wounded and missing. The Communards, on the other hand, suffered more than

30,000 casualties; most of them AFTER ALL FIGHTING HAD CEASED.

Louise Michel, who defended herself at the "trials" which followed on the fall of the Commune, proclaimed to the Court: "Since it seems that every heart that beats for liberty has a right only to a lump of lead, I demand my share! If you let me live, I shall not cease calling for vengeance, and I shall denounce to the vengeance of my brothers, the murderers of the Commission for Pardons.

In a note to Lissagaray's History of the Commune of 1871, Eleanor Marx Aveling wrote: "And the same men who now cry out against the use of force, used force - and what force! - to ransack the People of Paris. Those who denounce Socialists as mere firebrands and dynamitards used fire and sword to crush the people into submission."

"And what has been the result of these massacres, of this slaying of thousands of men, women, and children? Is Socialism dead? Was it drowned in the blood of the People of Paris? Socialism today is a greater power than it has ever been".

The sentiments expressed by Eleanor Marx Aveling in 1886, just 15 years after the Commune, are even more applicable on this 94th anniversary of the heroic battle of the workers of Paris.

Long Live The Commune!

MITCHELL PRESS STRIKE

The move was on for a broad labour caucus to mobilize support for the Mitchell Press strike. This would have been a caucus that would have united the more militant sections of the labour movement and directly involve the rank-and-file.

Certain people have opposed this, wanting instead to involve the Labour Council and the B. C. Federation of Labour leadership.

Well to date, they have been successful in one phase of this operation - that is the preventing of



the broad caucus being held. However, gentlemen, we do not as yet see the second phase of this "plan" materializing in any degree of effective action.

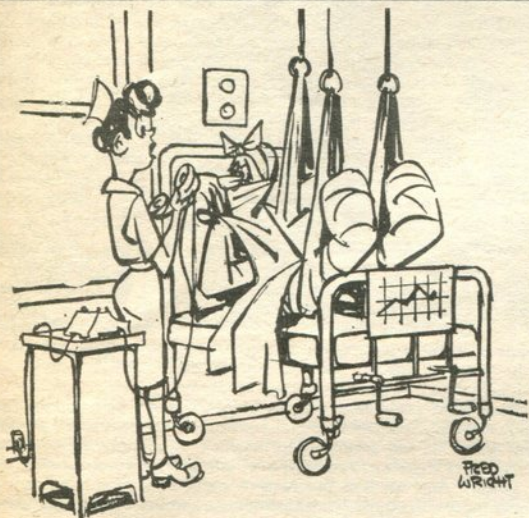
We are waiting and watching. If nothing materializes very soon, the proposed broad caucus must be held and the machinery put in motion to win this strike.

WINDSOR AUTO WORKER SPEAKS OUT

We recently received some published material from an old friend, Trevelyn Brown, who resides in Windsor, Ontario, the city that was once known as Canada's auto capital before runaway plants almost denuded it. Treve is something of a one-man army who takes on all comers - monopolists or union bureaucrats, American or Canadian. Let an issue arise that calls for comment and Treve goes into action in his own inimitable way, writing, printing and passing out leaflets, usually with the help of his own family.

There is too much material to publish in its entirety, so we will summarize and hope that in so doing, we will properly reflect Treve's own point of view.

One of the articles is devoted to some caustic comment on the U. A. W.'s vaunted \$400.00 per month pension. The pension, reads the article, is obtainable after 30 years of service, (if you can last that long) and would not exceed \$127.50 per month.. This amount would be supplemented by social security payments which the worker has to pay for separately and in addition to his assessment for pension rights.



"MANAGEMENT SEZ TO GO TO THE PLANT AND THEY WILL DECIDE IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO WORK.."

There are a number of qualifications which make it virtually impossible for anyone to collect anywhere near a maximum pension. A set number of hours must be worked in a year or the entire year is disqualified for pension purposes, so that in bad years (and there are many such), chances of disqualification are high. There is no survivor clause, so that, if a worker should die before retirement, no pension goes to his wife and his entire investment is forfeited.

The article points out that the bogus \$400.00 pension plan is a gimmick to delude the men while a three-year contract is slipped over on them. Treve calls for the insertion of a survivor clause and worker control over the plan.

The union negotiators, says Treve, roar like Lions in the union halls but squeak like mice at the bargaining table.

The old dog-eared promise of "wage parity" with the U. S. A. workers is dealt with in some detail. In 27 years, the U. A. W. has never once failed to wax militant over this demand for parity and then proceeded to settle for an amount far off

the parity standard. Twenty-seven years ago, the wage spread between Canadian and U. S. workers was about 25 cents per hour. Now, after 27 years of tilting at "wage parity" windmills, it ranges between 50 cents and \$1.40 per hour - a truly tremendous gain, - in reverse.

European auto plants can sell trucks, cars and busses to China and Cuba, thus helping to improve the employment situation. But U. S. ownership of Canada's auto industry prevents Canadian workers from benefiting from similar trade even though there is no Canadian legislation preventing its development. U. S. laws governing trade with "enemy countries" are made to apply in Canada's auto industry by the U. S. owners.

Instead of making some effort to protect the workers in the Canadian section of the auto industry, we find the international officers of the union, who are U. S. citizens, working hand-in-hand with the U. S. monopoly owners to advance the U. S. section at the expense and to the disadvantage of the Canadian section. These activities of the U. S. union officials assist in securing U. S. domination of the industry and spineless Canadian officers agree to this sell-out of the Canadian membership. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the true interests of the workers and the industry in Canada will not be served by continued domination over their affairs by U. S. officers who plot against its development. Further underlining this point is what happens when a strike situation develops in Canada and the U. S. plants work overtime producing parts for the Canadian market.

The immediate vital needs of the Canadian auto-industry demands a Canadian union, and Canadian control of the industry. Such a move, far from weakening the union strength, as the bureaucrats are fond of crying, will strengthen the organization and lay a firm basis for true international solidarity in



place of the U. S. domination which is being passed off, by those with a vested interest in the present situation, as unity of Canadian and U. S. workers. No real advances will be made until this is achieved, so let us get on with the job.

INTERVIEW WITH CHE GUEVARA:

'...born from the masses'

Editor's Note: During the recent visit of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries, to this country, the Progressive Labor Movement organized a press conference with him for left wing and independent publications, including CHALLENGE.

It was not difficult to enter the building where the interview took place. The police somehow failed to demonstrate their usual protection complex—their mania of pushing, hiding, shouting and running which stirs them whenever Wagner or Rockefeller flutters from the executive mansion to some hotel in the city....

Absorbed in these thoughts, we entered the interview room, and were welcomed by "Che." Representing this paper and the PLM were Alejandro Figueroa, Elsa Martinez and Levi Laub. The conference was held in an atmosphere of relaxed informality and camaraderie.

Below are excerpts from the interview:

Q. What are your impressions of the U.S. newspapermen and the U.S. press?
A. The press is a ton of paper and a grain of ideas.

Q. Do you think that the Americans will ever make any negotiations with Cuba for peaceful coexistence?

A. Some day we will have to reach this state because now we have coexistence without peace.

Q. When do you think this will happen?

A. Only time will tell.

Q. What is the significance for Cuba of the events in the Congo and the proceedings in the U.N. resulting from the Congo situation?

A. What is happening in the Congo is the same thing that has happened in the past where you find a colonial system that has been masked under a guise of humanitarianism, in this case the defense of the white hostages. This is something new for the U.N. The countries have violently attacked the U.S. and Belgium. This shows a new political maturity for the so-called underdeveloped countries of Africa.

Q. Mohammed Babu said last night the action in the Congo was a testing by imperialism and if the Congo falls then the imperialists will push on. What is your comment on this analysis?

A. I cannot comment, but it seems mostly correct. The Congo has been a special target for the imperialists because of its rich natural resources.

Q. Do you recognize a difference between Johnson and Goldwater?

A. The differences are not profound enough to say one is good and one is bad for Cuba.

Q. What are the possibilities of the struggle being conducted by the Venezuelan people at this time?

A. There is certainty of victory.

Q. Is there any truth to U.S. allegations that the weapons in Venezuela are exported from Cuba?

A. Cuba has a lot to do with these weapons because we have said for a long time the way to liberate when you do not have weapons is to rise with the few weapons that you have and then you have to take the rest of the weapons from the enemy, and that is what the Venezuelans are doing.

Q. Would you offer us an analysis of the disaster in Brazil?

A. It's too much to ask to make an analysis. It is a country that is much larger than Cuba, with a greater population. For us to make an analysis like that would



IN THE UN: "CHE" SPEAKS FOR CUBA

be a little presumptuous. The fundamental thing is that the government and the leftist organizations and the popular masses trusted the government institutions and these institutions cannot be trusted unless they belong to the same class and naturally the army didn't belong to the working class. I would say that is a synthesis not an analysis.

Q. Considering the recent events of last summer and the recent events in Mississippi, how do you see the struggle of the Negro in America?

A. That's a very difficult question for me to answer. We would have to know all the reactions of the American people as a whole, the relationships between white and Negro, the capacity for reaction among the Negro people, the capacity of the leaders. In short, we would have to know in great detail a lot of aspects which I do not know. In general, it seems that racial violence is flourishing in some North American states. In the face of that there are a number of alternatives: We can crouch a little more to see if the blow hurts less. We can protest with energy and then receive more blows; or answer blow by blow. But that's very easy to say and more difficult to do. There must be preparation in order to do that. I don't know what the reaction would be and what the possibilities of a reaction would be. I cannot predict that.

Q. As a revolutionary, do you believe that the American Negro's problem can be solved within the America that you know?

A. As I know it, it cannot.

Q. What possibilities have the case of Puerto Rico to be solved in the United Nations or eventually will Puerto Rico have to use the same means as used in Venezuela.



IN CUBA: BUILDING NEW SCHOOLS IN OLD MOUNTAINS

A. Puerto Rico is a different case from that of Venezuela, from the point of view of the struggle itself, and the possibilities for struggle. Naturally it is a colonial people, but the circumstance of being within the American system, the number of Puerto Ricans living within the U.S., the pressure on the whole culture of the Puerto Rican people and, in short, the pressure on its idea of itself as a nationality. Those circumstances make struggle very difficult, and if it reaches the proportions of an armed struggle, it will have to have other characteristics. The size of the island, the population may prevent a similar struggle. When conditions are ripe and the people of P.R. are in a position to obtain their liberty and freedom and if the North Americans do not yield, the people will find ways of struggling. I am neither a prophet nor a professor of liberation. It will be the people who decide.

Q. But, as you know, Cyprus is a smaller island than Puerto Rico and it had the same position in relation to the British Empire as P.R. has to U.S. imperialism. **A.** But the systems of struggle were different and P.R. will find its own system. I don't want to speculate to be presumptuous. The important thing is that P.R. keeps its love for independence and freedom, and it will achieve it. When and how we cannot answer now.

Q. Do you think it will be possible for Latin America to live in peace without the fall of the U.S. Government?

A. It's a difficult question. At least for the time being all we have to know is that there will be a need for fighting, for struggle.

Q. Was the U.S. successful in isolating Cuba from other western countries?

A. With regards to the governments it has had almost complete success, but with regards to the peoples it has had less and less success.

Q. How seriously does this affect the Cuban economy?

A. The isolation from Latin America has no consequence. Our economic problems are born in just two places. The U.S. and sometimes our own crazy actions. Those crazy actions which do not permit us to do other things...mistakes, ignorance...we took over a complete state, we changed the complete structure of the state, the whole system of power. And we had to create a whole new thing. You have to make mistakes under those conditions. Those are our two enemies—ignorance and improvisation, on the one hand, and the U.S., on the other. We are conquering the first and the second too.

Q. You have said in many ways that the Cuban revolutionary movement has been unique. At this point do you think there are any lessons from that uniqueness that can be adapted to other revolutionary movements, either in other Latin American countries or here?

A. I did not use the word unique. I fight against the word unique. The social basis which brought Cuba to revolution, and the place where they developed, from the point of view of geography or social structure, are very similar to those of other Latin American countries. And furthermore, in Venezuela the same mistakes we made have been made there and they have followed the same road that we followed. They did not learn anything from our mistakes, but they are going in the right direction. There is too much stress on fighting in the cities. You lose too many cadres and there is not enough gain. It's very spectacular but that's all. The alliance with some military people in an attempt at a coup d'etat, as for example, at Carupano and Puerto Cabello....

Q. Is there any truth that there is a rapprochement between the Cuban Government and the U.S. Government?

A. What do you mean by rapprochement?

Q. Are they trying in any way to reach an agreement?

A. We have always shown our willingness to reach an agreement. We have always taken the first step, and we believe to take the first step is not a bad thing and never a sign of weakness. But if the other side does not take any step, we cannot go on taking steps. We will have to find ourselves halfway, and that means that both will have to walk. Up to now we have seen nothing from the other side.

Q. If an agreement were reached between the U.S. and Cuba, would this affect the hopes of the peoples of Latin America and especially the people of Venezuela and Puerto Rico in their struggle?

A. By no means, I can assure you.

Q. Could you make a synthesis of the recent events in British Guiana and the relationship of these events to the concept of the peaceful transition to socialism?

A. The important thing in Guiana is that nobody thinks about peaceful transition. I don't think Jagan thought about it. He accomplished what he could according to his own strength, and he has lost the battle. But the movement will be stopped only temporarily. Things continue in their course and the people of British Guiana will be free. It may be that the British will realize this, and if they don't they will realize it anyhow, but through other means.

Q. In your book, *On Guerrilla Warfare*, you describe the principles and tactics for guerrilla warfare in underdeveloped countries in Latin America. Being that the U.S. is a highly industrialized society with the majority of its population concentrated in

urban areas, do you think that a guerrilla movement can be successful against the U.S. Government here?

A. No.

Q. Let's get back to some things inside Cuba. For example last May I was in the Plaza and Fidel in his speech said that eggs would be off the ration by January. He said that if this didn't prove true he wouldn't be there to tell the story. My question is, will he be there?



FIDEL CASTRO speaks to the May Day Rally

A. He didn't say that they would be out of ration. He said that we would have 60 million eggs per month and with a lot of work we've reached that. There are some other things missing yet. By the 1st of January when we throw the eggs out, those 60 million cannot be distributed freely. In any case, we have to set a quota, but we did reach that 60 million and we will surpass that quantity a little later.

Q. Do you believe there is a man in Puerto Rico that can replace Albizu?

A. Men are born from the masses. The mass is there; they are to come from there.

Q. Have there been any changes in Cuban education in terms of preventing youngsters from growing up into bureaucrats?

A. We were discussing that the other day. Yes, there have been. We have not made a structure out of it as a system, but there is an identification between studies and work. The students work and cooperate in certain agricultural work. They know the meaning of this work. For example, the work in the coffee fields. Only those students who have passed all of their subjects can go. Work is a prize. The kinds of schools in difficult places, for example, the school of voluntary teachers in the Sierra Maestras and other experiences.

Q. Almost all American psychoanalysts say the social revolutionary as a type is immature and is fighting out infantile problems. Now you were trained as a psychoanalyst and you are a social revolutionary. Would you care to comment on this.

A. I have had some psychoanalytical experience, but it was a long time ago and I forgot about the interpretation. I don't think we need be so detailed in the appreciation of fact. Revolutionary people are not normal people, that I can assure you. But in the long run the important thing is the capacity for sacrifice and construction be developed. The revolutionary makes the revolution, but the revolution makes the revolutionary, and there is a constant interrelationship when the revolutionary achieves higher levels of conscience. Why did he start? We can leave that to the psychoanalyst, but the final fact is a result of the struggle and the reactions of the masses on the revolutionary himself.



WOMEN OF CUBA STAND ON GUARD TO DEFEND THEIR GAINS

Reprint From CHALLENGE, New York.



THE NEW WORLD has never before seen such crowds as those which rally to Cuba's revolutionary government.

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Ed. Note:

We have received many letters, but due to the lack of space we are only able to print a small number of them. We call upon our readers to continue to write and voice their criticisms of our paper and our policy.

CRISIS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

After an 80-day do-nothing session, the U. N. General Assembly adjourned in mid-February until September, with the announced intention of giving the two dominating "great" powers the opportunity to attempt a settlement of their differences over how to run the "world" organization. The adjournment was "arranged" in the same atmosphere of fantasy that has pervaded all the organization's affairs over the greater part of 17 years.

The "United" Nations started its toboggan ride toward oblivion when it barred the only real representative of the Chinese people, the People's Republic of China, from membership in the organization and gave China's lawful seat to a U. S. puppet. China's millions, together with others, excluded from the world body, constitute upwards of 1/3 of the total population of the world.

Since its long-ago supreme act of stupidity in barring People's China from the Assembly, the activities of the U. N. have run the gamut from the fanciful to the grotesque.

It put the stamp of approval on the U. S. aggression in Korea and obligingly covered this vile act with the U. N. flag.

The organization's representatives presided over the murder of Lumumba and made the Congo "safe" for U. S. - Belgian - British Imperialist interests.

The Secretary-General attempted flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Cuba at the behest of the United States militarists and the security council has consistently refused to condemn U. S. harassment of Cuba, a member of the U. N.

United Nations forces have been enforcing British divide and rule policy in Cyprus.

While it had before it indisputable, and even admitted, evidence of blood-thirsty aggression on the part of U. S. Imperialism against the people of Indo-China, the security council summoned the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to appear before it to answer charges of aggression preferred by the Imperialist aggressors.

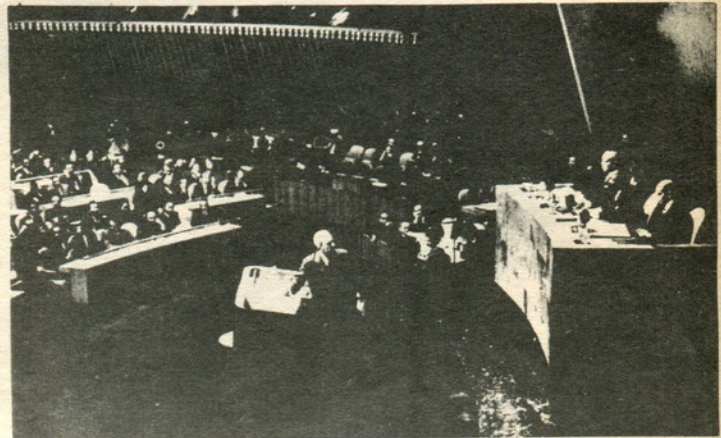
At the command of the two dominant powers, the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., and without even the ritual of a vote, the delegates gave a seat on the security council to the British created puppet state "Malaysia".

Capping the whole fantastic affair and turning the U. N. operations into a farce, the Assembly agreed to a "no-vote" arrangement whereby the two main powers, the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., would arrive at a private agreement which would be made known to the assembled delegates who would then nod in approval and avoid the "formality" of a vote. The dominating role of the two "big" powers has never been more clearly exposed than under this "no-vote" arrangement.

When Albania's delegate Budo attempted to move a motion that the General Assembly take a roll-call vote on whether to "embark upon its normal work", the president, Quaison-Sackey, defying all known rules of procedure, ruled him out of order and adjourned the assembly until September by

which time it is hoped the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. will have decided on the manner in which they are going to permit the "United" Nations to operate.

A few days after this uproarious adjournment, the General-Secretary, U. Thant, drove another nail into the U. N. coffin. In a television and press interview, he announced that he had never advocated



ALBANIA'S BUDO

U. S. withdrawal from Viet Nam and appreciated the fact that the U. S. had commitments to certain groups there. He insisted that any "solution" to the Viet Nam crisis must not result in a loss of face or dignity for the U. S. A.

There are those who express concern for the survival of the U. N. The conditions for that survival are clear and unless they are met, the "world" organization is doomed to extinction. The conditions: End "big" power domination; Put an end to U. S. Imperialist aggression everywhere; Give the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the security council and the Assembly.

U. S. MARXIST-LENINISTS CALL CONVENTION

A historic event is slated for mid-April in the U. S. At that time the Progressive Labour Movement (Marxist-Leninist) will hold its founding convention. P. L., for several years now, has been carrying out the preparatory work necessary to ensure the success of such a momentous undertaking.

P. L. has carried out this preparatory work while at the same time, it has challenged the vast power of world imperialism in "fortress America"; marched in the vanguard of the great struggle of the Negro people, standing their ground when others quailed before oppression's challenge; Exposed revisionist treachery where it is at its most obscene; and fought to unmask the labour bureaucrats who place the great labour movement at the disposal of the U. S. war machine.

We have closely followed the P. L. pre-convention discussion and are awaiting anxiously and with great interest the convention opening.

The next issue of Progressive Worker will carry the P. W. M. greetings to the convention and later issues will contain reports of the convention proceedings.

REVISIONISTS ELECT NEW LEADER

A meeting of the National Committee of the C.P. was held recently for the purpose of electing a national leader as successor to the late Leslie Morris. According to reports the session was a lively one with several aspirants hotly contesting the election. One of the most ambitious nominees, who failed to make it, was the B.C. leader, Nigel Morgan. Morgan's wounded feelings were soothed with a seat on the national executive: A strange appointment since he lives three thousand miles away from the centre and is quite unable to participate properly in the work of the executive.

When the smoke of battle had cleared the man on top of the heap was found to be Bill Kashtan who has spent a lifetime as a party functionary. What will be the direction in which Kashtan will lead the party? We believe the answer to this question can be found in the report he made to the National Committee meeting held in June 1964. Here are some very revealing quotes from the report:

"We need to make clear that the social democrats are our long term, durable allies in the struggle for socialism even up to the period of communist construction, that we will advance to socialism together with them".

"Social democracy in the past represented a much greater danger to the revolutionary processes at work than present day social democracy". There is much more, of an even more fundamental nature, in the report. It all adds up to the conclusion that the national committee has elected a social democrat to lead the party; and not even a left winger at that. If Kashtan is serious in his contention it can only mean that he believes social democracy is capable of leading the working people to a socialist victory; in which case he will be compelled eventually to take the final step: Advocate the liquidation of the party and its merger with the social-democratic movement.

In the course of giving an interview to the mass media, Kashtan expressed a great deal of pessimism on the party's future. He stated that there was no hope of success for any party candidates in the next election and was rather vague on when they might be able to make some gains in this field. This is a rather important point since the party leaders insist that they will bring socialism into being by a majority vote in parliament. A prospect even Kashtan admits to be of the hopeless variety, at least for some time to come.

Replying to questions from journalists the new national leader expressed the opinion that we might have socialism in Canada in twenty years. This brings to mind that, at a meeting in Vancouver in 1946, the then General Secretary, Tim Buck, predicted Canada would have a socialist government in "ten to fifteen years": That is by 1956 - 61. Mr. Buck proved to be up to ten years out on his reckoning to date and now Kashtan tacks on another twenty. If Kashtan should prove to be as far out as Buck we can look forward to some national leader telling us, forty years from now: "we will have socialism in 50 to 75 years": and the workers can bend their backs in sweated toil, happy in the knowledge that relief is on the way: A century or two off, but on the way.

These prognosticators should make a small investment in a first class crystal ball: Or perhaps join British-Israel in deciphering the prophecies

of the pyramids, and so come up with a definite date on when we can expect the glories of socialism to appear in the heavens and descend upon the heads of the marvelling multitude; capitalist and proletarian alike.

We can tell Mr. Kashtan when we will have socialism. It will be when the working masses become sick to death and thoroughly disillusioned with the present social order: When they are at last determined to put an end to the misery and degradation wrought by an economical and social system founded on the exploitation of man by man: When the masses organize to make a revolutionary change in society by overthrowing the present social system and replacing it with a system based on socialist principles. Then, and not till then, not a day sooner and not a day later, will we have socialism.

But Kashtan and his ilk could never accept this proposition for to accept it would mean giving up exercises in futility, such as predicting the certain downfall of capitalism but doing absolutely nothing to bring about that downfall while impeding the efforts of those who are actively working for a victory for socialism. It would mean abandoning the path of treachery and betrayal which they have chosen to travel, and getting back on a correct Marxist-Leninist road.

We predict that Kashtan will continue to predict the downfall of capitalism, and we also predict that all his dire predictions will not cause a single capitalist to tremble or lose a wink of sleep. Those symptoms will appear only when the masses begin to move forward determined to achieve a better life, and when that day dawns they will have no time to give heed to Mr. Kashtan's silly predictions.

STEEL WORKERS RAID U.E.

The steelworkers union, whose president receives \$50,000.00 per year plus another \$30,000.00 in expenses are presently raiding the United Electrical Workers in Camrose, Alberta.

Of course, they are using the boss's tactics of red baiting to assist them in their campaign.

Several of their fat salaried pork-choppers have been distributing their leaflets outside the gates of Camrose Tubes Ltd. and Page Hersey Tubes (Western) at Camrose, Alberta.

These phonies will only be stopped when we, the rank-and-file workers put an end to it once and for all.

It is the job of every militant worker to mobilize the rank-and-file for such action. There are many indications that show this day is approaching. Let's all of us work towards speeding this process up.

By J. LeBourdais

MECHANIZATION TO AUTOMATION

By Don Gamache

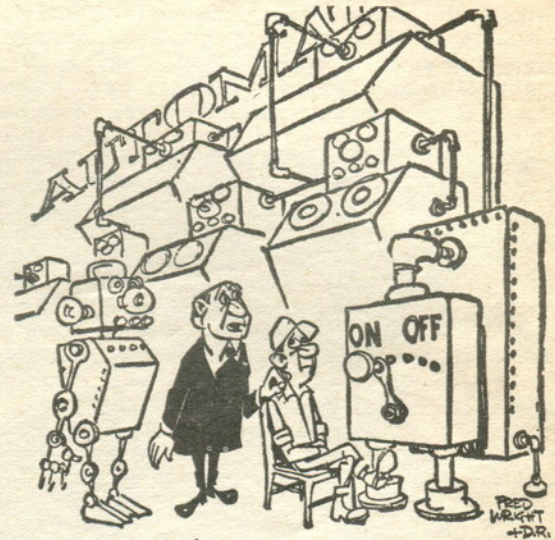
In the 1840's in England, the first struggles started of men against motive power. The steam engines had replaced so many men and produced such hardships, the men got together and smashed the machines. This was not the proper solution and the bosses did not put men in place of machines. Instead, they got more machines and put the displaced men in the Army and Navy to subdue foreign countries to find markets for the surplus goods. Much later when the machines still produced an excess of goods, they robbed the colonies to pay dole to their workers so as to prevent explosions from the workers at home.

In the 1900's in the Ukraine, the first binders from America were put into use by the landlords. When the farmers working for the lords saw the machines take their place, they smashed them. They were sent to Siberia to starve. In Canada at the same time, land was given free to the farmers and they bought binders but the prices have been so arranged at all times that no matter how big the crops, they never had more than enough to eat as when they worked by hand. Today, the revenue of the crops plus the hogs and the cattle is barely enough to make a living after the machines are paid.

In 1918, after the First World War fought between the owners of the machines to decide who was going to have the markets, the Russian people who had suffered the most in the war and were less mechanized, rebelled and took over all machines, lands and factories, and started to use them for the benefit of all the citizens. The machines' owners stopped their war and united to smash the people who were trying to own the machines and land. From 1918 to 1922, they smashed all they could but could not defeat the people determined to own the machines and land. Afraid of their own people copying the Russians, they went home.

In 1939 to 1945, another struggle took place to get the markets for the owners of machines and especially to smash the one country where the people owned machines. The struggle ended by more

nations owning their own kilowatts and machines. Gone are the 10 cents a day wages in China and the 40 cents a day in Europe.



"SAMPSON--I'M AFRAID I'VE GOT A BIT OF BAD NEWS FOR YOU..."

The trend has started in America, the last stronghold of the machine owners. Every worker has to take a hand in the struggle.

We have waited long enough for our trade unions and our governments to give us a fair share of the possible plenty produced by the machines, with no results. All we get is unemployment, promises of work, welfare, and prices so high no one can make ends meet but the servants of the billionaires who do no useful work. The few who own their homes are taxed higher daily to pay for welfare for the unemployed. It is plain the change will never come from above but from those who suffer from the present state of things. The electric motors, the diesel motor, and the gasoline motors will have to be taken over to work for all the people instead of for a few dozens owning everything.

Let that be our only aim and at once!

ARMS FOR NORTH VIET NAM

The Imperialist air raids on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have gone far enough; it is time to call a halt. Tearful pleas addressed to the U. S. Imperialists requesting them to cease what, to them, comes naturally will not put an end to their criminal activities. An effective measure to end the raids would be to make them so costly that the people of the United States will take the necessary steps to force their government to call a halt. To achieve this, the people of Viet Nam require the most modern available equipment for defence against aggression by air.



"TAXI? TAXI?"

Rius In Siempra, Mexico City

Spokesmen for the U. S. S. R. have made loud and insistent claims that they have more than a sufficiency of the weapons necessary to repulse any attack by air. We believe them!

These same spokesmen have also stated that they will render any practical assistance necessary to aid a Socialist nation to defend itself against Imperialist aggression. We demand payment on that promissory note.

We say that the U. S. S. R. should send post-haste and without further delay, the equipment and crews necessary to ensure the best possible air defence for the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

An air defence that could knock out 90% of the raiding planes before they even reach the target area would be worth more than all the resolutions that could be passed from now till doomsday. Let's have some action.

TRADE UNIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY

The major section of Canadian workers organized in the trade union movement have a fateful decision to make: are we to remain tied to the foreign policy of the "Internationals", or are we prepared to resist that policy, tailor-made to suit the needs of the U. S. aggressor, and demand an anti-Imperialist policy that will bring the organized trade unions into a front of solidarity with workers battling oppression, instead of unity with the Imperialist oppressors against our common interests?

This is no mere academic question for Canadian workers. Our dues dollars and a section of our bureaucracy have been freely used to further the pro-Imperialist line of Jay Lovestone, the professional anti-Communist appointed by Meany to head the Foreign Affairs Department of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.

In material from Windsor, published in another part of this issue, we touched briefly on how the "International" officers, who are supposed to represent both U. S. and Canadian worker without prejudice, engage themselves in lobbying at Washington for the enactment of legislation which discriminates against Canadian workers and Canadian industry.

A number of articles which have appeared recently in the Inter-American Labour Bulletin, organ of the G. C. F. T. U. which is financed from the U. S., and in Free Trade Union News, published by International Affairs Dept., A. F. L.-C. I. O., serve to underline the reactionary and anti-working-class content of A. F. L.-C. I. O. (and consequently, A. F. L.-C. L. C.) international policy.

Commenting on the recent coup by a Bolivian military junta, which overthrew the far from democratic regime of Paz Estenssoro, the Inter-American Labour Bulletin, instead of protesting this military seizure of power, voices "pessimism" about the ability of the junta to hold power in the face of a rising "Communist" threat.

The junta leader, Barrientos, is criticized for his failure (inability?) to disarm the workers. (This is of a piece with the Lovestone accusation that the arming of Cuban workers and peasants is "an act of terrorism").

The article proposes a four-point "labour" policy to aid in consolidating the junta's hold on power, and places special emphasis on the fourth point which reads: "All trade unions will be required to apply for re-recognition with the Labour ministry" and then adds: "It is to be hoped that the Communist controlled National Workers Central will not be recognized when it applies for re-recognition with the Labour Ministry." So apparently, all the noisy protest about government licensed unions is so much eye-wash. Licensing, it appears, is quite all right, so long as the Yankee bureaucrats are guaranteed their cut.

In reviewing a pro-fascist book-out of Germany, Free Trade Union news comes down flat-footed in favour of moving the Polish-German border back to its world-war II location; a proposal which means war in any language.

A South Viet Nam stooge in the A. F. L.-C. I. O. payroll supports the U. S. policy of aggression against his own people.

Unqualified approval is expressed for the U. S.-British - Belgian Imperialists "humanitarian mission" in the Congo. The two Imperialist "african" stooges who support the "mission" are quoted at length as representative of African sentiment while the bitter protests of the vast majority of African Imperialists and the scathing denunciations of U. S. aggression made by their spokesmen in the U. N., are studiously ignored.

There is rejoicing at the downfall of the People's Progressive Party government in British Guiana and much fulsome praise for reactionary, Burnham.

An article authored by Lovestone and appearing in the guise of an open letter to Akira Iwai, Japanese trade union official (a right-wing social-democrat, incidentally, not a Communist) represents one of the most flagrant and arrogant attempts at interference in the internal affairs of another nation's trade unions. The only act that can be said to surpass it is the appointment of U. S. Trustees to run Canadian trade union affairs over the opposition of the Canadian members.

Lovestone demands from Akira Iwai an answer to the question: "Why does your organization support and participate in so many street demonstrations aimed at having the Japanese government adopt foreign policies?" (These demonstrations are centred around demands to get U. S. forces and nuclear arms out of Japan).

"Why must a trade union federation", continues Lovestone, "Lend itself so much to furthering political aims?" (When will Lovestone get around to ordering Canadian workers to cease pursuing independent political action and get in line with boss politics; particularly the Liberal Party variety which best represents U. S. -Canadian monopoly interests?)

Lovestone demands of Akira Iwai that he: launch an anti-communist purge in the Japanese trade union movement; renounce and denounce all moves toward unity with the W.F.T.U.; stop criticizing those sections of the "Peace treaty" that give the U. S. the right to maintain military and nuclear bases on Japanese soil and commit Japan to the support of U. S. Imperialist adventures in Asia, and: that he change the "anti-American sentiment" of the Japan federation.

Lovestone ends his diatribe with a command to Akira Iwai to visit the United States, where direct contact with the "affluent Society" will be sure to convince him of the correctness of U. S. policy and the blessing to be obtained from the "American way of life". Lovestone, in his arrogance, is unable to understand that vast sections of the world's peoples don't want to live the "American way of life", nor is he able to apprehend that the cause of worker resistance in Japan flows from the distortions and adverse effects consequent upon U. S. domination of the political and economic life of the nation and any number of U. S. visits on the part of union officials is unlikely to change that situation and will not, therefore, alter in any way the militant actions of the Japanese workers.

It is incumbent upon us that we, in defence of our own right to independent action, associate ourselves with the victims of this display of arrogance, that we make strong protest against it and carry on a more effective struggle for an independent trade union movement in Canada.

1000 PROTEST

TORONTO - Within hours after the U. S. government launched its aggressive attack against the people of North Viet Nam, a massive picket line had encircled the U. S. Consulate on University Avenue. Neither the freezing rain, nor the lack of time to get properly organized, kept people from protesting.



University of Toronto students picket the U.S. Consulate General

The 300 militant picketers who spontaneously appeared composed one of the largest demonstrations of this type seen in Toronto in a long while. The picketers - both workers and students - carried signs saying, "Get out of Viet Nam" and "Viet Nam supports the Viet Cong - not the U. S. Puppets".

The next day, a mass protest rally was held at the University of Toronto, followed by a student march on the U. S. Consulate. The Protest rally, held in Convocation Hall, attracted about 800 students. Attempts were made by a small group of right-wing students to break up, or at least tarnish the effect of the protest. There was also an attempt by one of the invited speakers - a "Liberal" professor, to divert and dull the rank-and-file student anger and concern over the U. S. acts of aggression in Viet Nam. This "liberal" professor, one Dr. Willmott, was introduced as a former U. S. Secret Service agent in China. He commenced his speech by stating that "we are not gathered here to oppose, accuse, or condemn the United States". He claimed that the U. S. had good intentions in S. E. Asia and was guided by "Liberal Democratic idealism", but that the U. S. had got into trouble because it lacked "foresight". Therefore, he was in favour of a "negotiated peace satisfactory to both sides". He uttered not one word in condemnation of U. S. Imperialist aggression in Viet Nam. This attempt to entrap student protest in a liberal bog, met with little success. However, as over 400 students marched on the U. S. Consulate at the conclusion of the meeting. They carried signs reading, "End the war in Viet Nam" and "Students Protest American Action". A small right-wing pro-U. S. counter picket was engulfed in a sea of anti-U. S. signs.

By R. Perkins

WORLD EVENTS

The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has won 41 seats in elections to the state legislature in Kerala against 34 for the ruling congress party. The C.P., together with its allies, will control 48 of the states 133 seat legislature.

This outstanding success was gained in spite of a campaign of jailings and terror which was launched against the recently reorganized left forces by the Congress Party controlled all-India government which also had the support of the Dange clique of revisionists.

The victory indicates the rapid rate of development of the people's resistance to the crisis and poverty breeding policies of the Congress Party and further exposes the total bankruptcy of the revisionists.

The Canadian representative on the International Supervisory Commission in a report to the U.N. and Pearson in a speech at New York have once again given the world a sickening demonstration of the Canadian government's "ready, aye ready" attitude when commanded to do somersaults and jump through hoops by their U.S. masters.

Both of these gentlemen "accused" the Vietnamese people of having "invaded" Vietnam and roughing up the Master Race who are trying to make the world safe for "free enterprise" and the "American way of life".

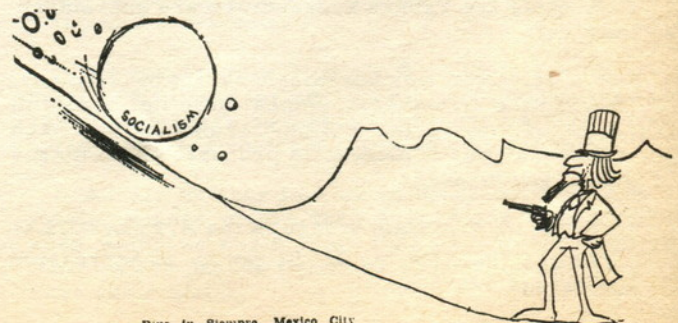
Pearson's "flag by Christmas" didn't have long to wait before being trampled in the mud.

Britain's "labour" government, holding on to power with a margin of only three seats, is being rocked by an internal crisis marked by resignations of some governmental secretaries and the passing of resolutions by a sizeable group of back-benchers who are expressing opposition to Wilson's policies.

The crisis is the direct result of the government's bluntly stated determination to defend Britain's declining imperialist interests, and to afford loyal and unqualified support to United States global aims, regardless of what the decision may cost the British people.

In an interview given U.S. news and World Report Henry Cabot Lodge, one time special U.S. representative in Vietnam, stated bluntly that the U.S. would remain in South East Asia regardless of the wishes of any of the governments in the area.

He appeared unable to explain how the U.S. was going to prevent the people of the area from carrying out their vow to kick the imperialists from off their soil.





"INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS" DONG HOI - A CITY OF HEROES

"I was very much scared by your ground fire", said Robert H. Shumaker, one of the pilots of the six U.S. raiding aircraft shot down over Quang Binh province, on the afternoon of Jan. 11, by the armed forces and militia of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

He was certainly trembling with fear when I saw him in a hall where newsmen had gathered for a press conference only a few hours after the third American bombing and strafing raid on Dong Hoi, the provincial capital.

The F2N plane piloted by Shumaker was hit by gunfire almost immediately after the anti-aircraft gunners and militia opened fire against the raiding planes.

Bailing out of his burning aircraft, which crashed West of Dong Hoi, Shumaker hid in a wood. He was captured by militiamen.

Among the articles Shumaker had with him was a piece of silk issued by the U.S. Government. On it is printed a U.S. flag and a few sentences repeated in thirteen languages, reading: "I am a U.S. citizen. I cannot speak Vietnamese. I am asking you to help me obtain food, housing and protection. Please take me to those who can make me safe and try to send me back to the U.S. The U.S. Government will richly reward you".

The Vietnamese gunners of Dong Hoi had downed another four U.S. aircraft four days earlier, on February 7. Three of them had crashed into the sea and the fourth into a nearby forest. One of the planes that had crashed into the sea, an A4D plane, was salvaged and the corpse of the pilot, Edward Andrew Dickson was found a kilometre away.

We arrived in Dong Hoi, this city of heroes, at dusk on the evening of January 11. It is a beautiful sea-port, 50 kilometres North of the 17 parallel. Lights were shining. Revolutionary songs and music flowed from loudspeakers. Customers thronged the shops as usual and militiamen and militiawomen, rifles strapped on their shoulders, stepped lively by. Such was the scene that met our eyes a few hours after the third U.S. air attack on the city.

No disorder, no panic; only scorn for the enemy and a determination to resist all aggression. It deepened the conviction we had already gained that no U.S. bombs and rockets, however many, could bend the will of this gallant people.

Walking through the streets in the warm sunshine the next day, we found that schools, shops and civilian homes had been hit during the raids. The U.S. claim that only "military installations" were bombed is a plain lie.

We stopped at a post office and chatted with the workers. All eighteen workers there are members of the militia. "When the American planes attacked, without warning", they said, "some of us remained at our posts, while others immediately took up positions and started shooting at the imperialist aggressors".

Nearby a few maintenance men were at work. They, too, had rifles slung across their backs and wore ammunition belts in addition to their work-kits. They had shared in the fighting, taking greater risks than others, for their job was to keep the wires open.

The whole city of Dong Hoi has risen to the occasion. All able-bodied men and women - cadres, workers, handicraftsmen, shop assistants, barbers postmen - are armed.

There were several air raid warnings in Dong Hoi on February 12. When the alarm sounded, aged people and children went into the trenches in an orderly manner, while militia groups took up their positions, their guns pointing skyward. They were ready and very calm. A militia officer told me, "All our militiamen shot at the U.S. aircraft when they raided the city on February 7, 8 and 11. Their gunfire together with that of the anti-aircraft units formed a barrage all over the city". He added "The U.S. planes shot down are riddled with bullet holes - the work of our militia".

No visitor to Dong Hoi can fail to be impressed by the heroism with which the inhabitants bore the U.S. attacks. At the same time, despite their victories in shooting down so many of the vicious marauders, it seemed to me that the people were well aware of the danger of further attacks. They are ever on the alert. They are going about their work with redoubled vigilance and energy, ready to fight the cowardly enemy who may spring upon them at any time - ready until final victory.

CHINA FEATURES

Liberation Fighters—The People, Themselves!



Pictured above is a group of "Vietcong" guerillas with U.S. arms captured from demoralized official S. Vietnam troops whom the U.S. is paying to fight their own people.

AJB wishes us to say how Stardust helps us on our way. May he be blessed.

PASTOR JOINS STRIKE

FROM: United Church Observer (Abridged).

What prompts a minister to become involved in an industrial dispute?

For the Rev. Robert Wright of Welland, Ont., his participation in a strike against Lanark Manu-



facturing Ltd., in nearby Dunnville was "a legitimate involvement because of a long tradition of social concern in the United Church. And because there is a strong body of opinion in the church that sees labour unions as a potentially strong force for social justice".

Apparently social justice didn't prevail in the Dunnville dispute, for the strike was ended in mid-January when about 100 women asked for their jobs back. The company had hired over 500 workers during the 19-week strike, and was operating at peak capacity. Company officials took the names of the women who applied for their old jobs and indicated they would be called if needed.

There was no guarantee that any would get their jobs back, or that they would receive any increase in wages or fringe benefits, or any better working conditions.

Wages, seniority, and working conditions were the big issues when the strike was called. Top wage for the 400 women at the Lanark plant was \$1.06 an hour. Men were getting as low as \$1.55 an hour. The union was asking \$1.40 per hour for female workers, and a minimum of \$1.95 for men. Union officials reported that women doing identical work at General Motors in Oshawa were receiving \$2.19 an hour.

Lanark had offered the workers a seven cent an hour increase, agreed upon under terms of an old contract it had with the International Association of Machinists. The IAM had been replaced by the United Electrical Workers Union when the contract came up for renewal. The majority of the employees had been unhappy with the representation they had been getting and voted to have the UEW as their bargaining agent.

But negotiations broke down when the company wouldn't go beyond its earlier offer, and the strike

was called on August 31. The former president of the IAM immediately led about 30 strike-breakers across the picket line and into the plant.

"It's definitely a defeat for the workers involved, and for the union", commented Mr. Wright. "It may have a long-range effect, however, just in raising the issue of companies moving from one place to another to take advantage of low wages paid. And it will help unions to think beyond their own problems, to recognize this as a definite threat to organized labour".

The Lanark company moved to Dunnville about five years ago from Windsor, where it was known as Essex Wire Corporation. In moving it cut pay rates by 50¢ an hour, or more, from what it had been paying under its contract with the United Auto Workers in Windsor.

A large percentage of Lanark's employees are in their teens or early twenties, school drop-outs and married women trying to supplement meagre incomes.

Because of the immaturity of the strikers, the union had difficulty controlling the situation in the early days of the strike, and there were incidents on the picket line. Tomatoes were thrown, trucks and cars were kicked, and there were other minor misdemeanors. The Ontario Provincial Police brought in reinforcements, and the Lanark company obtained a court injunction limiting the union to four pickets at the plant gate.

Bob Wright was called in to chair public rallies the union was holding in the Dunnville park. He agreed, on the condition that he was given freedom to state his own position as a Christian and as a minister.

"The union was trying to bring the issues to the attention of the public, and there were matters of general community concern", Mr. Wright says. "It was in this realm that I felt I could make an effective contribution. I emphasized in my talks at three rallies that the church is concerned with the cause of social justice; that I, as a spokesman of the church, felt it necessary to oppose injustice, sweat-shop working conditions, and more basically the dehumanizing effects of the actions of management who seem to show no concern about the dignity of human beings".

To learn more about the strike issues, Mr. Wright and a group of about six Welland ministers of various denominations met with union officials to get their side of the story. Then they approached the company to learn management's viewpoint. But Lanark officials advised them that anything of that nature would have to be arranged through the Ontario Labour Department. "Actually it had nothing to do with the labour department", Mr. Wright says. "All we wanted to do was get the company's side of the story".

The Welland ministers, many of whom had parishioners working at the Lanark plant, also made a trip to Dunnville to find out what the ministers there thought about the strike. "They preferred not to get involved", Mr. Wright commented.

NO EVIDENCE FOR LABEL

Although the United Electrical Workers Union,

which represented the Lanark workers, has been branded as "communist dominated" for many years, it got support from many CLC affiliated unions during the 19-week strike. And Mr. Wright says he has seen no evidence to justify the "communist label in recent years. Delegations from the striking Toronto Typographical Union, from auto workers in the Niagara area, from steel workers in Hamilton, and from several other unions attended the Dunnville rallies. And many of them gave financial support for the UE strikers.

"This was one of the encouraging signs in the situation", Mr. Wright says. There has been a degree of union solidarity, which has been neglected in recent years. There is some recognition that we do all bear one another's burdens, that if one suffers we all suffer".

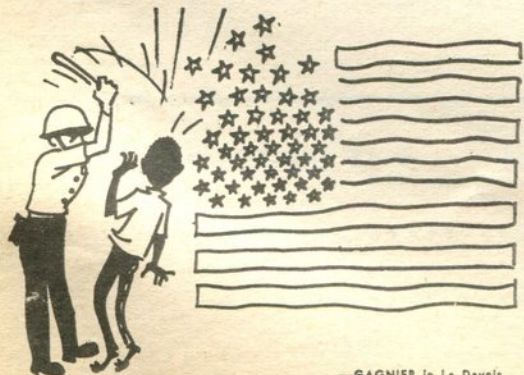
"We seem to be entering a new period of intensity in labour-management conflict", he says. "In the past few years management has tended to take an increasingly tough line. As members of labour, management, or 'non-aligned' professions, Christians ought to ask if this return to a rough-and-tumble type of industrial conflict is to be encouraged.

"Firms owned in the United States, or which are subsidiaries of U.S. companies, are quite unconcerned about their Canadian Workers. Whether a plant continues to operate or not is decided entirely on the basis of 'efficiency', with no evidence of human concern.

"Companies which flee unionized areas to settle in low wage areas must recognize that people kept in a state of, at times, almost feudalistic working conditions, will not accept such situations because they can see their fellows' standards of living, but society must accept the consequences of permitting companies to act in such ruthless and uncontrolled fashion".

Some of the other issues of general concern in the unsuccessful Dunnville strike, which Mr. Wright feels should be brought to the attention of all workers: The question of the widespread use of injunctions against unions by companies; the use of police in labour disputes, usually for the company against the workers; the tendency of elected representatives to side with the company; the fact that so many court decisions seem to favor management.

To illustrate his last point, Mr. Wright referred to two court cases arising out of the Lanark strike. "A man who threatened the life of a union organizer had his case dismissed in court", he said. "A striker who called a strikebreaker a scab had to pay a fine and costs totalling approximately \$50.00".



—GAGNIER In Le Devoir



FELIX GREENE
He exposes the Big Lie

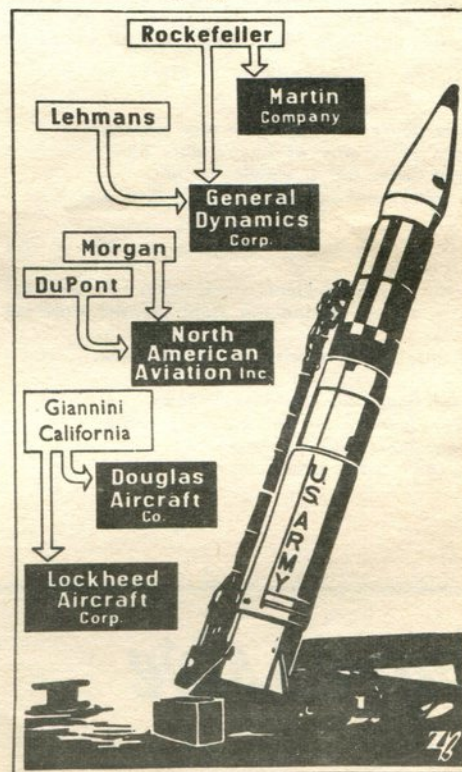
GREENE MEETING SUCCESSFUL

On the extremely cold Saturday evening of February 13th, upwards of 900 people showed up at Exhibition Gardens and paid admission of from 50¢ to \$1.00 to hear the Felix Greene lecture on China: "A Curtain of Ignorance". No one left the hall until the very end of the extremely interesting lecture. All of Mr. Greene's popular books on China were completely sold out at the bookstalls in the entrance to the meeting place.

On the following day, Sunday, a film on China, made by Mr. Greene, and screened in a local 800 plus seat theatre, was a standing room only event for several thousand enthusiastic viewers.

The Executive officers of the Canada-China Friendship Association are to be highly commended for the magnificent job done in promoting an entertaining, interesting and educational week-end such as this proved to be.

These are the people interested in war!



This chart shows the major U.S. monopolies who got the contracts for missile production.

Books and Periodicals

Declarations of Havana.....	25¢
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The I. W. A. Fiasco--Jack Greenall.....	10¢
CHINA--Felix Green.....	95¢

Order From: Advance Books and Periodicals 714 E. Georgia Street.

CASEY JONES — THE UNION SCAB

BY JOE HILL

(Tune: "Casey Jones")

The Workers on the S. P. line to strike sent out a call;
But Casey Jones, the engineer, he wouldn't strike at all;
His boiler it was leaking, and its drivers on the bum,
And his engine and its bearings, they were all out of plumb.

CHORUS:

Casey Jones kept his junk pile running;
Casey Jones was working double time;
Casey Jones got a wooden medal,
For being good and faithful on the S. P. line.

The workers said to Casey: "Won't you help us win
this strike?"
But Casey said: "Let me alone, you'd better take a hike."
Then Casey's wheezy engine ran right off the worn-out
track,
And Casey hit the river with an awful crack.

Casey Jones hit the river bottom;
Casey Jones broke his blooming spine,
Casey Jones was an Angeleno,
He took a trip to heaven on the S. P. line.

When Casey Jones got up to heaven to the Pearly Gate,
He said: "I'm Casey Jones, the guy that pulled the
S. P. freight."

"You're just the man," said Peter, "our musicians went
on strike;

You can get a job a-scabbing any time you like."

Casey Jones got a job in heaven;
Casey Jones was doing mighty fine;
Casey Jones went scabbing on the angels,
Just like he did to workers on the S. P. line.

The angels got together, and they said it wasn't fair,
For Casey Jones to go around a-scabbing everywhere.
The Angel Union No. 23, they sure were there,
And they promptly fired Casey down the Golden Stair.

Casey Jones went to Hell a-flying.
"Casey Jones," the Devil said, "Oh fine;
Casey Jones, get busy shoveling sulphur —
That's what you get for scabbing on the
S. P. line."

Progressive Worker

* 6 ISSUES 50¢

* 12 ISSUES \$1.00

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