

P.W.M. ELECTION STATEMENT PAGE 10

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WAR OVER KASHMIR



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SORRY WERE LATE

After a full year of operation without once missing a deadline we have to start off our second year going to press late.

The delay was caused through putting new machinery into operation. We had discarded our old methods without properly anticipating the difficulties we would encounter. The "bugs" in the new machinery, plus an additional load of work preparing election material for Jerry Le Bourdais' campaign, proved sufficient to throw us off schedule and make us several days late going to press.

Sorry! We will try not to let it happen again.

Progressive Worker

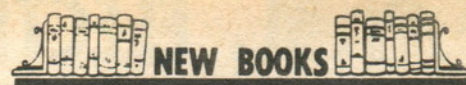
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**714 E. Georgia St.
Vancouver 4, B.C.**



By Jack Scott

An article that appeared originally in the Chinese journal "Renmin Ritao" and later in an English translation in "Peking Review" and in pamphlet form published by Foreign Language Press, Peking, has become the focal point of a great deal of attention in ruling circles of the western world. It has also been much misquoted by the apologetes of imperialism. The article is titled "Long Live the Victory of People's War," was written by Lin Piao, China's minister of national defence, to mark the 20th anniversary of the People's War of Resistance against Japan.

Lin Piao did not limit himself to a simple recitation of the details of victory in the anti-imperialist war against Japan but, quite correctly, pointed out the meaning, in terms of today's conditions, of the lessons learned in that historic struggle.

In view of the intensified aggression of the imperialists against the people the lessons of China's anti-imperialist people's war are of the utmost importance in arming the people for today's war against U.S. imperialism. The imperialists and their lackeys are well aware of the significance of the article by Lin Piao and are frantic lest the people benefit from the advice contained therein, so they do everything possible to impede its circulation and strive mightily to misrepresent its content. It is not at all strange then to find Lin Piao being misquoted in speeches and articles by certain dignitaries in the U.S. and elsewhere.

A favourite and much-quoted misrepresentation among reactionaries and "liberals" alike is one to the effect that Lin Piao is supposed to have written that CHINA AIMS TO DESTROY THE UNITED STATES. One so-called U.S. "liberal" journal quoted this misrepresentation as proof that U.S. policies in Vietnam are correct and that those who criticize those policies are working against the best interests of the nation.

A reading of the pamphlet will easily establish the fact that the above so-called "quotation" is nowhere to be found. Lin Piao at no time said China would destroy the U.S. What he did clearly state was that the world's peoples—including the people of the United States—would destroy U.S. IMPERIALISM. Here are several quotes to substantiate this point:

"U.S. imperialism like a mad bull dashing from place to place, will finally be burned to ashes in the blazing fires of the peoples' wars it has provoked by its own actions." (P. 58.)

"We can say with even greater confidence that the peoples' wars can be won and U.S. imperialism can be defeated in all countries." (P. 65.)

"... they will wipe off the earth once and for all the common enemy of all the people, U.S. imperialism, and its lackeys." (P. 66.)

"Since the Chinese people were able to destroy the Japanese aggressors twenty years ago, they are certainly still more capable of finishing off the U.S. aggressors of today." (P. 67.)

When the imperialists greet the appearance of political articles, such as this one by Lin Piao, with displays of alarm, it should be readily obvious that they are of the utmost importance to the people's movement. We should not, then, accept the studied misrepresentation of the peoples' enemies as being a true or fair presentation of the contents. We should read and study the articles for ourselves. "Long Live the Victory of People's War" is now available at 20 cents per copy.

THE PLOT AGAINST KASHMIR

The India-Pakistan war has brought on a great amount of comment about Kashmir but almost nothing is being said regarding its strategic position or of its importance as a source of raw materials, and very little—almost nothing of substance—is being told of the background of the war.

The headwaters of Pakistan's three main rivers are in Kashmir so that control of Kashmir means control of the source of much of Pakistan's water supply. Besides bordering on West Pakistan Kashmir lies adjacent to both Afghanistan and China—as well as India, of course. This location makes of Kashmir an important and desirable military base coveted by U.S. and British imperialists. The area is also rich in coal, petroleum, iron, nickel and gold.

The roots of the present conflict date back to 1947, when India and Pakistan became separate and sovereign states. When Mountbatten arranged the partition of the Indian sub-continent the princely states were given the right to determine if they wished to adhere to India or Pakistan—or proclaim their independence.

In the case of Kashmir, both British and U.S. agents actively promoted schemes directed toward retaining control of the state as a military base; as a source of profitable investment; and for the purpose of generating animosity between India and Pakistan in accordance with the imperialist "divide and rule" theory.

During 1947 and 1948 frequent clashes occurred between Indian and Pakistan forces over Kashmir. In 1948 the U.N. Security Council set up a committee to settle the dispute and named a mediator and supervisory team (under U.S. Admiral Nimitz) for the supposed purpose of protecting Kashmir's right to self-determination. The late Prime minister Nehru, discussing the question of a settlement in a letter to the Prime minister of Pakistan, wrote:

"Our assurance that we shall withdraw our troops from Kashmir as soon as peace and order are restored and leave the decision regarding the future of the state to the people of the state is not merely a promise to your government but also to the people of Kashmir, to the world at large."

A joint communique issued by the governments of India and Pakistan declared that the dispute: "should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of that state, with a view to promoting their well-being and causing the least disturbance to the life of the people of the state. The most feasible method of ascertaining the wishes of the people is by a fair and impartial plebiscite."

During this early period British and U.S. imperialist policy was to keep a foot in both camps, but appeared to lean somewhat in favour of Pakistan as most likely and reliable ally in that part of Asia. Soviet policy was heavily weighted in support of India. But history does not stand still and developments brought great changes in the alignment of forces in all of Asia.

The Indian revolution was indefinitely stalled at the stage of political victory for the Indian capitalist class and the Congress Party used the state in the interests of the big bourgeoisie and imperialist partners. The Indian masses, instead of being rid of imperialist exploitation had to bear the double burden of the imperialists and their own native capitalists. These conditions, plus the chronic under-development inherited from the former British rulers, meant mass misery and starvation for the vast majority of the people.

Great mass movements of the Indian workers and peasants began to take shape which posed a challenge to the state power of the Indian capitalist class and threatened the overthrow of the Congress Party government. To add to the difficulties of the Indian ruling class the revolution in China—one of India's closest neighbours—gained the victory and swept the reactionaries and imperialist stooges from the mainland. The victorious Chinese people, by their action, pointed the way out for the Indian masses—Socialism.

The position of the Indian bourgeoisie had become desperate. The working people at home were mounting massive protests verging on revolutionary action and the appearance on the scene of the People's Republic of China frustrated their plans for rapid imperialist expansion into Asia. The Indian ruling class turned to the U.S. imperialists for help to maintain their rule and they were facilitated in this endeavour by the revisionist leadership that had seized control in the Soviet Union and were seeking to conclude agreements with the imperialists.

In return for U.S. aid India moved openly into the imperialist camp and provided the U.S. aggressors with bases on land and in the Indian Ocean to be used for aggression against China and the people of Asia. India, supplied with weapons from the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union, on numerous occasions tried to invade the territory of the People's Republic of China and refused to make any settlement of border problems with China.

Pakistan reached a friendly settlement of her border with China. Trade developed and friendly visits were exchanged between the two countries. The imperialists were very unhappy with Pakistan's friendly relations with China and saw a solution in weakening Pakistan and strengthening India which had now become their firm friend and trusted ally in Asia. The Indian ambassador to the U.S., B. K. Nehru, made this rather clear at a Washington press conference that received remarkably little news coverage in Canada. In that conference the ambassador complained of Pakistan being too friendly with China and stated that India must be strong if she is to play her proper role in "containing China."

In view of this situation it is not surprising that India was given the green light to commence hostilities in Kashmir and later extend those hostilities to include West Pakistan. It is not without significance that India used much the same empty excuse for her actions as the U.S. does for her aggression in Vietnam—that guerilla fighters for independence were being "infiltrated" into Kashmir from Pakistan. There seems no doubt that India is the choice to be the main imperialist enclave in Asia, and India is to have dominance over Kashmir and Pakistan in order to facilitate the conspiracy against the People's Republic of China and the peoples of Asia.

Dominated and manipulated by Indian representatives the constituent assembly of the India-controlled region of Kashmir adopted a constitutional provision in 1956 which declared Kashmir "an integral part of the Indian Union." By this means the Indian government sought to cheat the people of Kashmir of their right to self-determination and to evade their responsibility under the agreement to hold a plebiscite. The U.N. advisory group remained singularly inactive during this piece of political chicanery and India's deliberate violation of an agreement entered into under Security Council auspices.

In 1964 India expanded the scope of two provisions in the Indian constitution, concerning a state of emergency, to cover Kashmir and by this means strengthened direct control by the President of India over the area. These are the same provisions that were used to oust an elected government in the state of Kerala and are now being used to hold thousands of Indian people—including 29 elected representatives—in jail.

Indian terror against Kashmir democrats increased in intensity as the demand for self-determination grew. Abdullah, a former premier of Kashmir, was thrown in prison in 1953 and held there for 11 years although never convicted of any crime. In the early part of this year the Indian authorities once again incarcerated Abdullah for having allegedly discussed his views on self-determination with Chou En-lai while on a visit to Algiers. Several score of Abdullah's associates in the Kashmir Plebiscite Front were imprisoned along with him.

At the same time, the Indian government decreed the complete incorporation of Kashmir into the Indian Union, the final annulment of all remaining independent rights

and launched a full-scale campaign of terror against the Kashmir people.

In answer to the repression instituted by the Indian ruling class the people of Kashmir set up a Revolutionary Council and began a guerilla struggle against the occupying force. The government of India resorted to armed action to suppress the liberation struggle and, as noted, expanded their efforts into outright aggression against Pakistan.

A mid-September story published in the Daily Telegraph of London, England, claims that the whole affair was cooked up by the U.S. which had become disenchanted with Ayub Khan and considered him "politically unstable." The Central Intelligence Agency was reported to be at the centre of the plot.

According to the Telegraph reporter (who left New Delhi in order to file an uncensored dispatch) the C.I.A. reported to U.S. authorities that a coup d'etat to overthrow Ayub Khan was imminent. The reporter also added that India's decision to cross the cease-fire line in Kashmir was cleared with the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. As early as 1963 General Motors, with the largest single investment in Pakistan, was advised to sell out and, by September of that year, the C.I.A. began to work in earnest.

The centre of C.I.A. activities was in Lahore and it was there that they tried to interest a former governor of East Pakistan to take over from Ayub Khan under U.S. auspices. One U.S. officer was so indiscreet in his activities that he was forced to move to New Delhi. Lahore, one of Pakistan's largest cities, was also the target of large-scale Indian ground and air attacks.

However, Pakistan forces counter-attacked and the Indian aggressors found themselves unequal to the task confronting them. The U.N. Security Council, which had done nothing during all the years of India's flagrant violation of the 1947 agreement, had made no sound of protest against the brutal oppression of the Kashmiri people now, under the chairmanship of U.S. Ambassador Goldberg, stepped into the picture with a demand for a cease-fire to save the Indian reactionaries from total disaster.

Now that India has failed so disastrously the U.S. is casting about for new ways to achieve their ends. U.S. Ambassador Goldberg is busy conspiring to have a U.N. trusteeship placed over Kashmir the idea being to have the U.N. presence work toward the setting up of a Kashmiri government that will be acceptable to the imperialist powers.

Pakistan's original demand on the Security Council to force India to accept the principle of self-determination in respect of Kashmir and her decision to quit the U.N., and fight for a thousand years if necessary, if this was not done, were fully justified. However, Pakistan's apparent decision to request direct U.S. intervention is a questionable one. The record shows that the present conflict is wholly due to U.S. intervention and support of the Indian reactionaries. What is needed is for a demand to the U.S. to STAY OUT of Asia.

From Kashmir itself comes a voice of revolutionary defiance. The clandestine radio, Voice of Kashmir, broadcast a statement of the Revolutionary Council which said, in part:

"It is for us to make the decision and that decision is to fight."

The imperialist plotters are not about to repose on any bed of roses in Kashmir. The Kashmiri people are the ones who will determine the future of the state and they have elected to carry on to the end the struggle for independence.

Developments on the Indian-Pakistan border seem to call for a second look at the recent visit of Dashan Singh to Canada. Dashan was at one time a member of the C.P. of Canada but returned to his native land some years ago to become a leading member of the right-wing, revisionist clique in the Communist Party of India. He was several times the party's candidate in elections for Congress.

For seven months ending in August of this year Dashan toured the Indian communities in Great Britain and Canada speaking to the people at gatherings organized around the Sikh Temples. The tour was shrouded in secrecy until he was about to return home and then revealed in newspaper interviews. It is obvious, however, that the tour would have been impossible without the co-operation of the government of India, Great Britain and Canada. It is equally obvious that those three governments are not likely to assist in the promotion of any campaign designed to curb the power of the international monopolies and improve the lot of the Indian masses. These governments must have received solid guarantees that Dashan Singh was going to work at strengthening the position of the ruling class and winning support for their policies in Indian communities abroad.

The roving ambassador shed some light on his assignment when he let drop a remark that Shastri was pursuing a proper course in making India a strong state and that his, Dashan's, group would support him in his efforts. This support, it must be noted, is being expressed for a reactionary government that provides bases for aggressive imperialists to mount attacks against Socialist nations, adopts measures that spell purges and misery for the masses, jails tens of thousands including elected representatives of the people, guns down thousands of protesting workers and peasants participating in anti-starvation demonstrations. The treachery of Dashan Singh and his colleagues is indeed enormous.

The leaders of the C.P. of Canada are implicated in this shady business since they did everything possible to facilitate Dashan Singh's propaganda mission. They share fully in mobilizing support for the Shastri government's aggressive and reactionary policies. It is little wonder they cover up Indian aggression and try to place the blame where it does not belong.



"LET'S IGNORE HIM AND HOPE HE'LL GO AWAY!"

A.F.L.-C.I.O. FOREIGN POLICY

Some months ago we published several articles exposing the Meany-Lovestone authored foreign policy of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. In the intervening periods others have voiced some misgivings on the same issue. One of the highlights was a resolution calling for Meany's resignation, unanimously endorsed by delegates to the Vancouver Labour Council.

This question of foreign policy was the subject of discussion in a column in the Oct. 1 edition of Canadian Transport, organ of the C.B.R.T. and G.W. Some of the points dealt with in the column are worth repeating, so we reproduce parts of it here:

"Many Canadian trade unionists are understandably disturbed by American intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. They are even more alarmed—and annoyed—by the unqualified support given to these military ventures by the central U.S. labour body, the AFL-CIO. Whatever the merits of its domestic policies, the AFL-CIO has clearly swung to the right—and to the far right, at that—in the field of international affairs.

"Canadian workers, and especially those who are members of unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO, are right to be concerned about this trend. After all, their dues dollars help to finance the conduct of the AFL-CIO's foreign policy; and if this policy runs counter to their own beliefs, they have a right to register their objections.

"I don't think Canadian unionists generally have any idea of the extent to which the AFL-CIO acts as a tool of the U.S. State Department in other countries; nor do they have an inkling of how the AFL-CIO uses its influence (and State Department funds) to encourage the election of right-wing union leaders in foreign lands, and to foment labour trouble for socialist as well as communist governments.

"To put it bluntly, the AFL-CIO's agents in European and Asian countries are working openly and covertly to advance the cold war policies of the U.S. Government.

"It has been this rigid, rabid anti-communism that has brought the AFL-CIO into conflict with the unions of other unions affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. George Meany, Jay Lovestone and other architects of American labour's foreign policy have reached the stage where they see a Red under every bed. The only time they criticize the U.S. Government is when they think it is not being "tough" enough on communism. But they have been repeatedly criticizing union leaders from other countries for being "soft" on communism.

"The AFL-CIO's foreign policy, as engineered by Lovestone, 'is in many instances indistinguishable from that of the far Right. They have pitted themselves, not merely against communist organizations, but against many non-communist groups which only in the lexicon of the rightists would be considered soft on communism.'

"The AFL-CIO has its own liaison man—Phil Delaney—in the U.S. State Dept., where he serves as special assistant to the Secretary of State for International Labour Affairs. The State Dept. has turned over to the AFL-CIO about \$110,000,000 of public funds to finance its cold war activities abroad.

"What has the AFL-CIO done with this vast sum of money? The accomplishments of Meany and Lovestone include:

"1. Splitting the French and Italian labour movements.

"2. Helping to break boycotts of dock workers in several European ports against American arms shipments.

"3. Fomenting and helping to finance the 1963 general strike in British Guiana in an effort to depose the elected Jagan government.

"4. Endorsing right-wing unionists in the Dominican Republic who were dissatisfied with Juan Bosch and played a role in his ouster.

"5. 'Educating' tens of thousands of foreign trade unionists in the Lovestone brand of anti-communism and setting them loose with ample funds against unions with left-of-centre leadership.

"6. Training Brazilians who joined the generals in toppling the constitutional regime of Goulart.

"The extent to which the AFL-CIO has meddled in the affairs of other countries raises the question of its policy with respect to Canada. It is almost certain that Meany and Lovestone are less than enthusiastic about the support given to the New Democratic Party by Canadian unions. They are also unhappy, we may assume, about the independent stand taken by the Canadian Labour Congress on international questions in recent months. The CLC, up until a year ago, was content most of the time to echo AFL-CIO policy; but CLC statements on Vietnam and Santo Domingo have departed radically from the Lovestone cold war line. This has no doubt been a factor in the straining of relations between the CLC and the AFL-CIO.

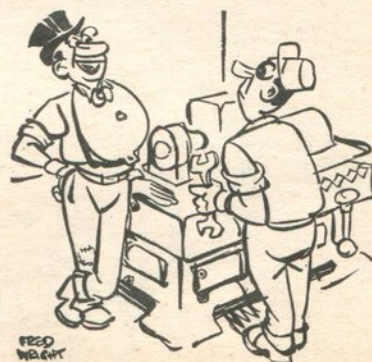
"U.S. militarists have come to believe that, because of their power, their dictates around the world must be obeyed. Meany, Lovestone and their adherents believe that because of their dollars—now openly flowing from the U.S. Treasury—unionists abroad can also be made to line up.

"Canadian unions, even those which are branches of American internationals, should continue to resist this kind of big-stick 'dollar diplomacy,' based on the most pernicious kind of cold war philosophy."

In this article Canadian Transport shows proper concern about the foreign policy of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and we give them whole-hearted support in their expose and protest. But the C.B.R.T. is part of the C.L.C., which is affiliated to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and supports that organization and its policies with dues money collected in Canada. It is not enough, therefore, for Canadian Transport to limit itself to exposing the Meany-Lovestone conspiracy; they should advance an alternative and boldly fight for it in the councils of the Canadian Trade Union movement.

One additional critical comment: several passages in the column indicate that the writer himself is possibly somewhat infected with anti-communist virus. It should be obvious that the Meany-Lovestone brand of anti-communism and cold war politics cannot be fought with a different brand of anti-communism—that important task requires a complete rejection of the cold warriors' whole bag of tricks and the Canadian workers mobilized around a new programme and policies.

The C.B.R.T. could be a most effective instrument in the fight for new policies for Canadian labour; we hope the appearance of this column is a signal that they are ready and willing to lead such a fight.



"It's for faithful service. In fifteen years I get the suit . . ."

THE RULE OF LAW

The U.S. marines, supported by the O.A.S. special forces and United Nations' mediators, launched a campaign to disarm the people of Santo Domingo in the interests of "law and order and public safety." This disarming was carried out even while the hoodlums in uniform, who had attacked the people in the first place, were given more modern and more effective weapons. The organized gangster defenders of monopoly interests had been purified and democratized because a couple of generals had been "kicked upstairs." Law and order was to prevail.

It did not take long for the rule of law to show its hand. A 17-year-old student who was standing with hands in the air was shot in the back and the gangster who did the shooting casually continued his sentry-pacing after the act. There is no indication that "law and order" is about to overtake the gunman. And the situation was no whit different in the state of Mississippi where a lyncher who shot a non-violent freedom worker in the back was acquitted by an all-white jury on a plea of "self-defence."

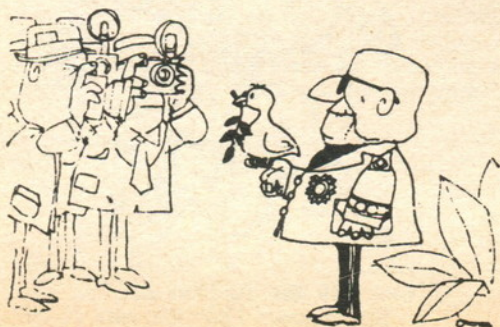
The U.S. monopolists, frantic at the rising tide of people's resistance, are loosing murderous fascist hoodlums all over the earth. But the angry demonstrations over the murder of the boy in Santo Domingo, the great force of the Negro struggle, the victories of the Liberation Front in Vietnam and the increasing indignation of people everywhere, are certain guarantee of the defeat of the imperialists.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

On Saturday, October 2, about 400 people attended Vancouver's annual banquet celebrating the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The celebrations committee lived up to the high standards set in previous years and everyone had a very enjoyable time.

On Sunday, the Olympia theatre was sold out for two showings of the film on China's fifteenth anniversary plus other appropriate documentaries on Chinese culture and industry.

A number of messages of congratulations were sent to China from the Canadian West Coast on the occasion of the annual celebrations.



New P.W.M. Publication



LEFT LEAF

DEDICATED TO AN INDEPENDENT AND
SOCIALIST CANADA

JULY 1 1965

10¢

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EXERCISES WITH CANADIAN
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bulletin 1

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STATEMENT

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM REGARDING THE MASSIVE DISPATCH OF U.S. FRESH TROOPS TO SOUTH VIET NAM AND FRENZIED INTENSIFI- CATION OF THE U.S. AGGRESSIVE WAR IN VIET NAM.

(Translation)

According to President Johnson's July 28, 1965 statement, the U.S. Government has decided to dispatch immediately to South Viet Nam another 50,000 U.S. combat troops, and will send in more troops as necessary; it is also requesting the U.S. Congress to adopt other measures for expanded aggression in Viet Nam.

This is another extremely dangerous step made by the U.S. imperialists with a view to intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, and the air war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus further aggravating the situation in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

In the past period, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to the "escalation" policy in the hope of retrieving their defeats and getting out of their quagmire, and preventing the disintegration of the puppet administration and army in South Viet Nam. In four months alone since Johnson's Baltimore speech, the U.S. Government has raised U.S. strength in South Viet Nam from 30,000 to about 130,000 men. With regard to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it has launched air raids on an increasing scale, over ever wider areas, including many populated regions. However, they have been dealt in rapid succession most heavy blows by the South Viet Nam liberation forces and people, even in areas regarded by them as the safest ones. In North Viet Nam, the U.S. "escalation" has come up against ever stronger counter-blows, and so far over 400 U.S. aircraft have been shot down. Public opinion all over the world, and even in the United States, is daily more energetically protesting against the U.S. aggressors. The peoples of all countries are rising up in increasing numbers and ever more vigorously to support the Vietnamese people.

In an attempt to deceive the American people and world public opinion, and to justify the massive dispatch of U.S. troops for intensified aggression in Viet Nam, U.S. President Johnson has resorted to such nice words as defending "peace," "freedom," "justice" . . . He has reiterated his contentions about "unconditional discussions," and claimed himself to be "ready to move from the battlefield to the conference table."

These hypocritical talks cannot possibly cover up and distort the truth.

In fact, the U.S. Government has sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, trampled upon international law, continuously intervened in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people, sent U.S. troops against the South Vietnamese people; bombed and strafed the territory of the D.R.V., and has gone to the length of bluntly stating that it will not withdraw from South Viet Nam.

It is also a fact that the U.S. Government is waging a war of aggression in Viet Nam. It is talking about "peace," "discussions" in order to conceal their plan for intensified war. Its design is to prolong indefinitely the partition of Viet Nam, and to stick to South Viet Nam in a bid to turn that zone into a U.S. new-type colony and military base for attack against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people cherish peace, but peace cannot be dissociated from national independence. The Vietnamese people realize that genuine peace is possible only when national independence is secured, and to struggle for national independence is also to struggle for peace. The Vietnamese people will definitely not tolerate that the U.S. aggressors sabotage peace, trample underfoot

the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their country.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam strongly protests against the massive dispatch by the U.S. Government of combat troop reinforcements to South Viet Nam for intensified aggression and expanded war in Viet Nam, which constitutes an extremely serious encroachment upon the Vietnamese people's national rights, and brings about a highly dangerous situation in Indo-China and South-East Asia. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam once again exposes the U.S. authorities' deception of "unconditional discussions," which is in essence a perfidious manoeuvre to impose by force on the Vietnamese people submission to the U.S. policy of aggression.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that: Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one; the U.S. imperialists having encroached on Vietnamese territory, every Vietnamese is duty-bound to fight against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation. This is an imprescriptible sacred right of the Vietnamese people. The whole Vietnamese people, millions as one, are determined to stand firm on the front line of the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Even if the U.S. imperialists send in 100,000 or 200,000 or more American troops, even if the struggle is to last 10, 20 years or more, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight until complete victory. They pledge themselves to fight and to make sacrifices for their freedom and independence, and at the same time for the freedom and independence of all peoples and for world peace.

U.S. President Johnson has spoken about an "honourable peace." It will be recalled that all along the past eleven years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has repeatedly put forward reasonable and sensible proposals with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. More recently, on April 8, 1965, it made clear its four-point stand as a basis for the soundest political settlement of the Viet Nam problem. This stand as well as the March 22, 1965 Statement by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation have elicited warm approval and support from many governments and from the world's peoples.

For the U.S. Government, there is only one way to an "honourable peace," that is, to correctly implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, and accept the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop at once its air war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and completely cease all encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It must put an immediate end to the aggressive war in South Viet Nam, withdraw all U.S. troops and weapons therefrom, and let the South Viet Nam people settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the only genuine representative of the South Viet Nam people. There is no other way, not even the resorting to a U.N. intervention in Viet Nam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all socialist countries to wage a still more resolute, timely and vigorous struggle in keeping with their sacred duty to a fraternal socialist country, and for the sake of lofty proletarian internationalist solidarity, to

oppose the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam; let them extend increased support and assistance in all fields to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all Asian and African governments to sternly condemn, for the sake of peace, national independence and Afro-Asian solidarity, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Viet Nam and expose their peace swindles. Let all peace-loving countries in the world actively support, for the sake of peace and justice, the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; let them resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all peoples, mass organizations, and progressive personalities throughout the world to extend even more vigorous and resolute support to the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle, to resort to all effective forms and measures in a resolute action to stay the U.S. imperialists' bloody hands in Viet Nam and to impose on them strict respect for the Vietnamese people's national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on the American people to wage a resolute struggle for the sake of the true honour of the United States, demand that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam; as an immediate step, they should make every effort to prevent the dispatch of American youths to Viet Nam as cannon fodder for the sake of the selfish interests of the U.S. financial magnates and militarists.

The further the U.S. imperialists rush along the path of intensified and expanded war, the heavier and more humiliating will be their defeats. United as one in their determination to fight, and enjoying the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and their friends all over the five continents, the Vietnamese people are sure to win ultimately a glorious victory.

Hanoi, August 2, 1965.

ONE YEAR OLD

This issue marks the start of a second year of publication for *Progressive Worker*.

When, one year ago, a group of working people decided to make an attempt at filling what they felt to be a need for a periodical that would present a revolutionary socialist viewpoint, and strive to lay the foundation for a revolutionary party of the working class, there were those who predicted we would not live beyond the first or second issue—and they fervently hoped that their prediction would prove correct. We must confess, when we faced the many difficulties of the early months of operation, we ourselves, at times, had some doubts about our ability to stay afloat. But our forces always rallied around and proved equal to the tasks on hand. Now we have passed our first milestone and are standing on the threshold of a new year of activity with a greater-than-ever reserve of optimism and energy.

The task of producing a national periodical is not an easy one under any circumstances and it is additionally difficult to have to do it in spare time, after working hours, and entirely without the assistance of professionals in publishing work. Long and often tedious hours of work are required in order to keep the press rolling and meet deadlines. There are a host of hard-working people to thank for having made it possible for us to appear on time. The work of our make-up man and the girls who do a terrific job of typing is deserving of special mention.

We have sometimes been quite proud of the work we turned out, and often we have been displeased with the results of our efforts. We have always felt, however, that we are filling a definite need in the Canadian working-class movement and the support we have received has fortified us in that opinion. This support is necessary if we are to continue and improve on our efforts. At this time, the start of our second year, we ask our readers to increase their help on financial lines, with written contributions and by getting new readers.

There has been considerable improvement since the time of the first issues when the editor was compelled to write most of the material himself. Now, much to the relief of the editor as well as the readers, other regular contributors have appeared on the scene with the result that there has been a great improvement both as to style and content.

The articles by Cathal Brugha are a welcome and valuable addition, as are the contributions of an old rebel, Malcolm Bruce, whom age may have overtaken in body but certainly not in spirit. We expect that the article by

G.M. in this issue will be the first of many and we expect him to be joined by others in the near future (perhaps in this issue before we get to press), from many areas of the country.

In spite of all the difficulties and headaches that undoubtedly lie in wait for us we are looking to the coming year with optimism and some pleasure.



"FURTHERMORE... WE DON'T WANT ANY 'YES' MEN AROUND HERE WHEN I SAY 'NO'!"

THE U.S. BREEDS KILLER GERMS

By CHANG CHAO

The Japanese press revealed recently that the United States is breeding germs in Japan for the express purpose of launching bacteriological warfare in Viet Nam.

The August 23 issue of Sankei Weekly and the May 27 issue of Gendai (Modern) Weekly report that a U.S. army unit, known as "Medical Laboratory 406 of the U.S. Army Medical Corps in Japan" (Unit 406), has been working in Kanagawa prefecture near Tokyo for several years.



Unit 406, the Gendai Weekly article says, "has sent to South Viet Nam a 'detachment' of three professors and 10 technicians to form a mobile laboratory. It is under the 8th Field Unit, and functions as a mobile outfit." "Attention must be drawn to the fact that the United States is switching step by step to the use of chemical and biological weapons."

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has condemned the setting-up of such detachment in South Viet Nam as "a most serious violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and of the international protocols banning the use of poison gases, toxic chemicals and bacteriological methods of warfare." It has also stated that U.S. toxic chemicals and gasses have killed a number of people and livestock.

The Gendai report says a South Vietnamese source has stated: "We have never seen plague in Viet Nam. All of a sudden patients suffering from plague appear. They must be victims of the bacteriological warfare conducted by the U.S. armed forces. The United States once dropped bacteriological bombs in the Korean War..."

"It is really strange," the Weekly says, "that plague should occur in Vietnam. It must be the outcome of 'plague warfare'."

The Gendai reminds its readers that Viet Nam is known as the testing ground for new U.S. weapons. One or two years ago, it calls, U.S. helicopters began to spray chemicals on jungles in South Viet Nam, stripping the trees of leaves. The U.S. Army also used toxic gases.

Unit 406 was set up in Yokohama on May 10, 1946. It was first moved to the Mitsubishi Building in Tokyo,

and then four years ago into the U.S. base in Sagami Cho, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa prefecture.

The commander of the unit, Lt.-Col. Joseph F. Metzger told Japanese reporters that it was a medical research institute of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force in the Far East, and it conducted research in bacteriology, chemistry, bio-physics, insectology, immunology, parasitology, pathology, serology, toxicology, veterinary science, virology, etc.

He stressed that the unit, which is the biggest of its kind in the U.S. armed forces in the Far East, is equipped with apparatus in no way inferior to the most up-to-date in the United States.

After a visit to the unit, the Sankei reporter said that it had by various means obtained collections of organisms for the propagation of rabies, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever and cholera germs.

"We peeped into a room, which was full of snails," the reporter wrote. "Lt.-Col. Metzger explained that this

was for the cultivation of *Schistosomiasis* germs. It was the pride of his unit, he said. In the next room was a container made of stainless steel with the sign, 'Danger! Do not touch snails or water! Infected snails!'"

The unit raises horses, cattle, dogs, cats, rabbits, Guinea pigs, flies, mosquitoes, aphids, leeches and snakes for the purpose of experimental work.

The Sankei article recalls the "scorpion incident," which took place at Haneda Airport, Tokyo, on November 17, 1964. On that occasion Indian scorpions crept from a crate flown in by an Air-India plane, and the police had to be mobilized for an urgent roundup. These scorpions were sent to Unit 406.

Washington has long prepared for bacteriological warfare. The New York Post revealed on April 15, 1960 that the U.S. Army had pointed out the advantages of using chemical and germ weapons. The paper wrote: "It's cheap; it's simple; it covers more ground; it kills more people than bombs; it does the job silently; it defies detection; it permits almost immediate invasion after use, whereas nuclear radiation from competing products causes delays."

CHINA FEATURES



"BECAUSE OF YOUR OUTSTANDING WORK WE HAVE ASSIGNED YOU TO THE EXECUTIVE SUITE WASHROOM!"

STORMY WEATHER AHEAD

By G.M.

A recent article in the Pacific Tribune purported to consider the probabilities of a cyclical decline in the economies of the capitalist world. This question is of importance to almost everyone, even if only for personal reasons. Dare one buy a house when prices are at a peak and then risk having to pay for it during a cyclical decline when there will be much unemployment and a downward pressure on wages?

The wider implications are important at all times; obviously, the problems, strategy and tactics of the labor movement will be entirely different during a boom than they will be during a decline.

In at least two aspects, the Tribune article was an example of revisionist notions: an incredible superficiality amounting to flippancy, and an optimism about the future of the capitalist economy greater than that of leading bourgeois economists. Any attempt to reach a useful opinion on the problem requires a serious assessment of all significant facts available AND the application to these facts of all the general conclusions (i.e. theories) that can be extracted from past experience.

Some of the facts are at first glance very rosy. In Canada and the U.S., production, new orders, profits, employment and investment are at, or near, all-time highs. But, even capitalist economists are not happy. One leading American writes: "Prepare for trouble ahead." A second look will show the current rise in the economy is fuelled by a fantastic increase in credit, relatively, as well as absolutely. Private debt has increased from 73 per cent of the gross national product in 1949 to 130 per cent in 1964 (the 1929 figure was 154 per cent). Since 1961 each given increase in the economy has been accompanied by larger and larger increases in debt.

Next we may look at a truly explosive financial problem. The U.S.A. has a long-time, bad balance of payments problem. As a result, she has undertaken to pay out on demand a great deal more than she has in her pocket to pay with. This is in spite of her exports greatly exceeding her imports. There are two reasons. The first is the huge cost of her military establishment abroad; and the second is the immense outflow of investment money to buy up foreign industry, etc. (as in Canada).

There can be no significant cut in the military expenses unless there is a fundamental change in the nature of imperialism: which only revisionists can imagine. In fact the U.S. is "escalating" this hemorrhage. It is also very difficult to cut the outflow of capital investment for any length of time because the economy of American imperialism generates immense amounts of capital, which must, in the opinion of its owners, be invested; and which can often be invested more profitably abroad. Also this investment abroad is fundamental to American plans for controlling other countries.

At present the U.S. Government is trying to improve its position by restricting the outflow of capital, reducing imports and restricting exports. One would expect these measures to reduce the ability of other countries to purchase American exports, and this is just what is happening at the moment.

The explosiveness of the situation is many-faced, but can only be dealt with briefly here. All the countries in the American orbit have been induced to use American dollars (in addition to, or instead of gold) as part of their money reserves; on the express understanding that these dollars can be exchanged at any time on demand into gold. But, American dollars have proved to be unstable in value; they have fallen continuously. The result is a partly discreet scramble by practically all countries that can, to exchange their dollars for gold—Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. and, most boldly, France. Also, China is converting her British pounds to gold. There is no dispute about the fact that the U.S. now has not one-half enough

gold to fulfill its commitments. Many experts believe that gold must double or triple in the near future (in terms of the American dollar), to the great disadvantage of the U.S.

Before turning to other parts of the world we will look briefly at a complication arising from the war babies reaching employable age. To maintain employment the North American economy must expand at about double the normal rate until 1970; that is to say, there would have to be an economic rise lasting ten years. This has NEVER happened before in the history of capitalism. In fact, the present rise is the longest, or nearly the longest that has ever occurred. The longest rise previously was from 1925 to 1929. And of course the normal continuous rise in the productivity of labor, plus automation, will continue to contribute towards "overproduction."

If we refuse to be excessively fascinated with North America, and raise our eyes to the rest of the world we see a clearer picture. A serious crisis is already developed in several countries. Many commodity prices have recently declined to long-time lows. Sugar, cocoa and various grades of rubber are examples. The economic effects on the producing countries are calamitous.

There are immense surpluses of other commodities but prices are held up artificially by agreements (coffee), or dumped below the world price (U.S.-aid wheat). In other cases, prices are at extreme highs (copper) which often precede steep declines to extreme lows.

Here we will look at two indicators of general situations in other countries: currency exchange rates and stock market trends. Brazil's currency is at 6 per cent of its 1954 value. India's rupee is reported to be so worthless that it cannot even be black-marketed. Yugoslavia's dinar has declined from 300 to the U.S. dollar in 1961, to 1,500 to the U.S. dollar, at present. Yugoslavia also has huge increases in the cost of living, and a huge and chronic unemployment problem. These are typical situations, not exceptional.

The French and German and other stock markets have been declining since mid-1964. British stocks are at a two-year low and Japanese at a five-year low. A Japanese economist recently stated: "The situation now is more than just a cyclical depression."

It is not surprising to find the governments of the capitalist countries much worried about the difficulties mentioned above. And, in fact, all have a solution: Canada, and the U.S., Britain and Germany, Italy and Japan, are all going to solve their problems by exporting more and importing less: clearly an impossibility.

Among the useful indicators of a cyclical crisis are a capitalist expansion boom (leading to over-production),

high and rising inventories (steel), an international payment crises, a credit crises, falling commodity prices, and jittery stock markets. All are clearly present throughout the capitalist world.

No wonder a leading bourgeois wrote in the London Financial Times for June: "The warning lights are flashing in every direction." The Pacific Tribune sees none.

The writer is a spare-time economist only. He agrees that the warning lights are flashing, and advises: "Prepare for trouble ahead!" Pinpointing the onset of a crisis is one of the most difficult tasks there is. Most of the facts above are taken from the Financial Post, the Globe and Mail, the Northern Miner and the Province.



CHALLENGE THE RULING CLASS

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PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT ELECTION STATEMENT

100 YEARS OF MIS-RULE

For the entire 98 years of its existence this country has been governed alternately by Conservative and Liberal regimes. The parties, in spite of all their differences (and they are more seeming than real), have one fundamental, common aim—the maintenance of a social system founded on the private ownership of the means of production (factories, workshops, resources, machinery, etc.) and the profitable exploitation of the working people. Their main aim is to promote the accumulation and concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a privileged minority, and they use the authority of the state to exercise political control over the common people for the specific purpose of furthering their plans in this respect.

Under the rule of both Tory and Liberal we have suffered long periods of unemployment, hunger and war. These miserable conditions are but rarely altered with the arrival of short-lived boom periods that are generally linked to preparations for a new round of wars and destruction.

During almost a century of power wielded by the capitalist political parties our country has been consistently sold out by the fast-buck artists: first to British imperialist interests; then to Britain and the U.S. between the wars. Now, following the decline of Britain since the war, the profit-hungry monopolists are mortgaging our future to U.S. monopoly interests, and are plotting to hitch us to the American war chariot.

After this century of unbroken treachery and betrayal the old-line parties still try to lull the electorate with fairy tales about all the wonderful things they have in store for us if we will just give them a parliamentary majority. Has the history of the past 98 years not provided us with sufficient evidence to prove that capitalist politicians have nothing to offer us but more, and larger doses, of the same old medicine—exploitation, unemployment and war?

MAJORITY RULE

Pearson loudly laments the lack of a parliamentary majority and claims this prevented his government from bringing in legislation to provide for the well-being of the Canadian people. But the fact is that not a single piece of government legislation was defeated and Pearson brought about the dissolution of parliament by his own independent action. The government's downfall was not caused by any opposition defeat—on the contrary, the opposition parties gave every indication of wanting to avoid an election at this time.

If Pearson had important legislation to propose he had every opportunity to introduce it in the house and let the opposition defeat it. This procedure would have clearly demonstrated to the electorate what the Liberals have in mind—but that might have proved embarrassing for Mr. Pearson and his colleagues.

The truth is that the Liberal government is racked by scandals. The evil effects of such economic integration deals are beginning to come to light. There are plans, as yet not made public, to commit Canada more deeply to U.S. war plans, such as more open aid (including sending troops) to the war in Vietnam and joining the O.A.S. to aid in promoting American interests in Latin America.

Cracks are beginning to appear in the economy and the stock market is far from stable. Pearson's plan is to secure a parliamentary majority by means of a snap election and a "democratic vote" so he can claim the unchallenged right to rule in a manner acceptable to the privileged minority and in the way he thinks best.

The tory warriors, who are frantically trying to appear so much different from the Liberals, want to hold the reins of power for precisely the same reason as does Pearson and the Liberal Party.

SOCIAL CREDIT AND N.D.P.

Although neither Social Credit or N.D.P. have ever enjoyed the privilege of forming a government at Ottawa their record shows that any difference they might make to the existing situation would be purely superficial. Both would loyally and vigorously defend the present social system.

The "funny money" men of Social Credit have ruled two provinces for a number of years and have proven themselves to be loyal servants of the ruling class and ardent defenders of the "free enterprise" (capitalist) system.

The N.D.P., in 20 years of so-called "Socialist" administration in Saskatchewan, showed nothing fundamentally different from the old-line parties; and the unadorned capitalist government that succeeded them in power found it unnecessary to undo a single thing that the fake "Socialists" had done. The N.D.P. top brass has become so "respectable" of late that they have not only given up their empty chatter about "Socialism," they are even renouncing most of the plans they previously supported for a system of nationalization that would not have presented any real challenge to the existence of the capitalist system.

WHY WE NOMINATE

The Progressive Workers Movement decided to enter the election campaign by nominating a candidate in the constituency of Vancouver East. We will here set forth our reasons for this action and outline a proposed MINIMUM programme of action to meet immediate needs.

We have selected Vancouver East because it is a solid working class area where the electorate has, for more than 30 years, demonstrated consistent and solid support for Socialist ideas. But, when it comes to a question of Socialism, the sitting member, Harold Winch, is all talk and no action—and recently he has not been much for even talk along Socialist lines.

Not too long ago Mr. Winch was helping promote low-wage propaganda when he accused Canadian workers of pricing themselves out of the markets of the world instead of putting the blame where it rightfully belonged on the record profits being chalked up by the financiers.

We believe that the working people of Vancouver East deserve better than they have got so we are putting forward a candidate to provide them with the opportunity of voting for a Socialist candidate worthy of the name.

There are many episodes in Mr. Winch's career that make him unworthy to sit as a labour representative and certainly supplies unassailable proof that he is far from being a Socialist. Here is but one item taken from Hansard for July 24, 1958, which by itself should ensure the defeat of Winch.

On that date the then Tory administration brought in legislation to appoint an administrator and force an end to a strike in the C.P. Steamship B.C. coastal service. This bill carried a clause on compulsory arbitration and Mr. Winch cast one of the votes in favour in a house that found Tory, Liberal, C.C.F. and Social Credit all in agreement. Here are several quotes from Winch's speech on that occasion:

"I must accept responsibility . . . and so I say in these remarks . . . I do not think the government could have done anything else in the circumstances and it will have my support."

On the question of compulsion to bargain Winch commented favourably on sections he contended would force company and union equally to seek agreement: "The C.P.R. does not want the government running its business," and, "Equally, the employees will not want to continue working with only an 8 per cent increase."

Even the Liberal Pickersgill could see through this sham about company and employee equality. He remarked in direct reference to the Winch speech: "There can be no fair collective bargaining once this bill is in operation because the C.P.R. will have no incentive whatever to agree. It is going to be paying an 8 per cent wage increase. The Union is demanding a lot more." (He vanished when the vote was taken.)

There is more to the record of Harold Winch: this will suffice for now.

Our country, in these critical times, needs a parliamentary representative who is a revolutionary Socialist; one who will not be overwhelmed by the gaudy trappings of parliamentary hokus-pokus or stand awe-struck before the pomp and fanfare especially made to impress the unwary. We need a man who will not waste time and energy chasing after the unattainable mirage of reforming capitalism out of existence or in trying to "make it work better." We need a representative who will use his position as a vantage point from which to challenge the fundamental social, economic and political basis of capitalist society and expose the condition of hunger, misery and war that are bred by it—one who will advance the fight for Socialism.

A MINIMUM PROGRAMME

Our ultimate goal is Socialism—everything we propose will be pointed in the direction of that final objective. For the purpose of this campaign, and as a rallying point around which to mobilize now, we are proposing a MINIMUM programme of action. The fight for the realization of this programme could open up the way for a rapid advance toward Socialist objectives.

LABOUR RIGHTS

Outlaw law suits and the use of injunctions against the Trade Union movement. End the use of political police, courts and other state forces, for spying upon and harassing trade unions and other labour organizations.

Encourage and support the endeavours of working people to organize an independent Canadian labour movement that will embrace all branches of employment.

Recognize the right of government and other public employees to organize, bargain collectively and to strike.

Recognize the rightful claim of workers to their jobs putting that claim ahead of property rights and profit interests by making it unlawful for an employer to operate while a strike is in progress.

Compensation for injuries (including permanent disability) to be paid for at full rate of wages.

Guarantee full employment to all at established trade union wages and conditions.

FOREIGN DOMINATION

Throughout our history the economy of our country has been under foreign imperialist domination and subject to the needs and whims of foreign monopoly interests. This control is now mainly in the hands of U.S. imperialists. Control is so effective that Canadian branch plants of American industry are even made subject to laws passed by the U.S. Congress (witness the recent refusal of several companies to fill orders of flour for Cuba).

Our country cannot properly develop and advance while these conditions exist. To open the road to progress we must break the foreign hold on our economy. We propose the immediate take-over of all foreign-controlled industry. Such nationalized plants to be controlled and managed by committees of workers to give them a Socialist character.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

Because of our character as a supplier of raw materials to feed the manufacturing industry of the most

powerful capitalist nation in the world our industrial development has been distorted and uneven.

To correct this condition we must develop a secondary industry that will utilize a large part of our natural resources in the field of manufacturing. Such industry must be mainly developed by the state and based on Socialist principles of management as suggested for the appropriated foreign-owned industry.

FOREIGN TRADE

To support the plan for a nationalized and secondary industry we must make drastic changes in the pattern of foreign trade. Our almost exclusive dependence on the U.S. market must cease. We urgently need development of trade with all nations of the world, and especially in the vast market of the so-called "underdeveloped" countries that are in dire need of the products we can supply them to assist in the development of their economy and the strengthening of their independence.

There must also be a greater and more diversified trade with those nations that are building a Socialist society.

FOREIGN POLICY

Our national interest, our future as an independent nation demands that we cease playing the dangerous and undignified role of U.S. stooge in world affairs. Our foreign policy must be firmly based on peace and friendship with all nations and the recognition and solid support for the right of all peoples to self-determination and for those who are fighting to free themselves from foreign domination.

Withdraw from all military alliances, such as N.A.T.O. and N.O.R.A.D., and stay out of the Organization of American States which is an instrument of U.S. imperialist policy in Latin America.

Support the demand of the peoples of the world for the total destruction and banning of all nuclear weapons.

QUEBEC

French Canada is a nation and her right to self-determination must be recognized. Only in this way, on the basis of equality, can there be any hope and expectation of unity between the two nations of Canada.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Pearson programme, as it now stands, is not only inadequate—it is a fraud. Tentative proposals for medicare are in a state of chaos and, in any event, fall far short of what is needed and what the nation can afford to provide.

Unemployment insurance does not measure up to requirements and is being hard-pressed financially as unemployment increases.

The Canada Pension Plan, out of which the Liberals are trying to get a lot of mileage, is, to the majority of Canadians, just a lot of sound and fury signifying less than nothing. Hundreds of thousands will not be covered at all. For the vast majority of the rest the payments based on 25 per cent of average earnings from age 18 to time of retirement will provide a pension that is absolutely inadequate.

It should be noted that all these schemes are paid for entirely by the working people out of all too meagre incomes. They pay a personal share through direct deductions from wages; the government share through taxation; and the employers share by way of increased prices.

Social assistance, in its present form, is a demeaning and demoralizing way of providing help for the needy as well as being totally inadequate. Government policies which provide full employment will sharply reduce the need for this form of assistance. But, where it is required, payments should be adequate to provide a standard of living in line with what Canada can afford.

We need, and we can well afford, a comprehensive social welfare plan that will provide:

Adequate medical, dental and hospital care coverage.

Retirement, widows' and handicapped persons' pensions that measure up to Canadian living standards.

Unemployment benefits on a scale equal to earnings.

This comprehensive scheme, instead of being paid for

by working people, must be financed by a tax on the profits of industry rising to a tax of 100 per cent on all profits over 6 per cent on investment.

EDUCATION

All education, up to and including university, to be free—including text-books. An allowance to be paid to all students in higher educational institutions so long as they maintain a set minimum standard of grades.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Equal pay for equal work to all working women. Full pay allowances for extended periods during confinements. Full seniority rights to be maintained on jobs for those desirous of returning to employment after childbirth.

Adequate pensions for widows and orphans to guarantee a widowed mother the opportunity to provide a decent living for orphaned children.

The provision of high-standard creches and nurseries for the children of working mothers—free or at low cost.

NATIVE PEOPLES

Full enfranchisement of Canadian Indians and Eskimos at all levels of government. The abolition of the Bureau of Indian affairs which limits and retards the civic and educational progress of native Indians; forces them to subsist on low wages doing unskilled labour; live in shanty houses with poor sanitation; and, degrades the dignity of the Native people.

IN CONCLUSION

In this statement we have touched only on the main points and then only partially. We will endeavour to elaborate on them as opportunity arises.

We would add only that we are under no illusion about Socialism being established in Canada by such a simple act as a vote in parliament. The entrenched and privileged class in a capitalist society is much too powerful, and jealous of their position of wealth and power, to surrender without a fight. The ruling class will violently oppose any attempt to change the social system to the bitter end, and by every means at their command, including the use of the state forces (police, army, courts, jails, etc.), which they control. Socialism will be victorious only when the working people take possession of all the basic means of production and organize a state force, under their own control, to keep their enemies in check and defend the workers' socialist property rights. However, participation in elections and electing a true Socialist spokesman to parliament can contribute greatly to the task of rallying and organizing the working people for the final assault on the citadel of monopoly capitalism. Always provided, of course, that we build, at the same time, a Revolutionary Socialist Party firmly based on the working class. A party of which the elected representatives will remain the servants—not become the masters.

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BENNETT DAM -- DAMN

I have seen the mighty Peace Power project; and what a sellout it is! This vast undertaking, which seven northern branches of the Chamber of Commerce voted to name after Premier Bennett, is well worthy of his name. It, like the pyramids of Egypt, is run by slave-camp rules—by techniques used in the dirty thirties. At Portage Mountain the basic humanities are viciously stamped down by an arrogant management; union activity is countered by dismissal; agreements are laughed at; continually the workers are blackmailed by threats to use the vicious Bill 43 which could deprive them of all their hard-earned worldly possessions through company law-suits; threats are made to impose martial law; while speed-ups, bird-dogging and company cheating are the order of the day. The exploited Canadian worker is going to pay and pay and pay for this huge project, presumably financed by U.S. dollars. He is going to pay with his labor at wage-rates well below standard; with his belly and health to the gut robbing, company food-caterers; with life and limb for safety provisions ignored until a death occurs or men are crippled; and by expensive light bills for years to come. Even the future of his country is menaced by this giant project which is built not to help us, but to steal from us more efficiently.

Bennett's "dynamic society" is dynamic only for Mr. Bennett and his ruthless friends. B.C. Hydro chairman Dr. Gordon Shrum says: "Labor costs have gone up, and the consumer will have to pay for them. Every dollar we spend will have to be paid by the people in their light bills." The truth is that labor in B.C. has never been so exploited for years. Each journeyman, no matter what his trade, is required to teach up to ten laborers how to do his work, or else be dismissed. According to Peace Power's industrial relations officer, "All employees on the project are entitled to do electrician's work because they work for Peace Power which sells electricity." As a result, you find instances of laborers fooling around with fuse boxes while other workers are installing high-voltage lines. No one has been killed yet; but some electricians have been badly scared. Everywhere it is the same; laborers are doing carpenters', plumbers', electricians' and other classes of work for small wages. Many are youths who should be made into apprentices on this ten-year-long project; but they are never given the opportunity; they are being "used"—they, and their families will reap unemployment, economic and domestic chaos in the years ahead because they are being denied their rightful chances for advancement here.

Job conditions at this "dynamic project" are atrocious. Men are told to, "Go shit in the bush!" because latrines are seldom provided; water for drinking purposes must be agitated for, etc., etc., etc. Anyone sick is almost certain to be dismissed in two days, "because we need the bed." A severe toothache is enough to qualify. We could go on and on.

Safety here is tragic. One worker was crushed and suffocated in a hopper while clearing it of a root stump. The belt of his hopper (which runs for miles) was supposed to be kept clear and empty. Three foremen stupidly watched ten cats dump their killer loads onto the racing belt. Later, warning lights and devices were installed. Also, no one is supposed to touch this belt while it is in motion, but, one heavy-duty mechanic told me: "We must grease the rollers while the 'big belt' is being used. Many fellows get their sleeves caught; that's why I take off my shirt while I work. I know the safety regulations say not to; but I have to ignore them to keep my job." It gets very cold here in the winter, around 60 degrees F.—too cold to take off one's shirt. This worker will have to leave his shirt on while he greases the thousands of rollers which keep that belt travelling at 22 m.p.h. because . . . BECAUSE . . . there is an estimated loss of \$100 per minute while the belt is shut down.

You may ask, "How come the unions don't do something about all this?" The reason is simply that they are

scared. No! I don't mean the members. I mean the fat bureaucrats who sold this job out before ever a man set foot on it; the bureaucrats who signed a ten-year no-strike agreement; the bureaucrats who kowtow to, and do the bidding of, the Peace River Company; the bureaucrats who gave dictatorial power to this L.B.J. outfit for the "privilege of being on the job as collectors of dues for over 3,000 workers; a tidy sum indeed. And what about the Allied Hydro Council which is supposed to represent all the unions on the job? This body is there for the sole purpose of muzzling all criticism of company policy. With such "friends" as these the workers at Peace Power need no enemies. Individual shop stewards may be good, but they, all of them, know jolly well that on vital issues Peace Power and its puppet council will join forces to chop them down. The extreme seriousness of the situation is mirrored by the terrific turnover of labor; since major productive work started there has been two complete labor changeovers: 5,000 men have quit, been fired or laid off. The local residents are beginning to realize that this "dynamic project" holds little for them. Peace River officials are beginning now to be concerned over the difficulties in hiring local labor from the surrounding towns.

At Portage Mountain, "Big Brother is watching you" all the time. Yankee imperialist overseers and their puppet lackeys constantly harass and scheme against the labor force: termination lists take pages to type. Big Brother has a steady stream of movies geared to brain-wash and pacify; movies praising the American Marines; movies of the dirty thirties attacking labor; movies of strike situations geared to make the arbitrators into heroes and the militant labor leaders into callous types. Scornful laughs and remarks often punctuate these showings from the captive audience. Also during the summer months every crew seems to be salted with the most unlovely bunch of reactionary stool-pigeons this writer has ever seen. University students from the U.S.A. were there in hordes: creatures who are going through for such things as management consultant, political economy, etc., etc.: that is, anti-labor courses. Big Brother has eyes and ears everywhere critically watching, noting and estimating your usefulness. You leave Canada when you set foot on such ground.

Bennett, not content with having sold our power resources to Big Brother, now wants to sell the water with them. On Thursday, Sept. 2, 1965, Congress asked that the first step be taken to move water from B.C. and the Yukon. Obviously the first step is to buy somebody who can sell it; who understands such phrases as a "mutuality of water," "continental water resources," etc.; that is, a traitor who will divert the rivers going to the Prairies, to the farms and cities of his fellow Canadians, and channel them straight south. Bennett has been talking of joining the States: he would have to in order to get his hands on the exclusive rights to the mighty rivers coursing down from the Rocky Mountains. Just recently he offered to share one-third of the costs of paving the road to Alaska. Can you guess why? Let us heed the words of General McNaughton, who warned: "The lessons of the past indicate that a basic Canadian resource such as water, once exported to the United States, is not reclaimable, regardless of conditions that may have been solemnly agreed to in advance. Bennett Dam . . . Bennett Damn!"

D. BADGER.



This latest issue of the PW is very good indeed; the write-up of the oil workers' struggle is very well done. The one thing that I didn't relish is the quotation from Betty Frieda's "Feminine Mystique." She writes from a bourgeois feminist point of view. Her book reveals that she does not recognize that there is a biological difference between male and female in the animal world, including humans. Nor does she recognize that only the feminine can bear young. She seems to substitute gender vs. gender for class vs. class. She would do well to read Engels' "Origin of the Family," Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" which both Marx and Engels praised so highly and quoted from.

Here I go—getting into an article if I don't desist. Some one borrowed my copy of the PW in which my piece on the NDP appears. If you have a copy left over I wish you would send it to me.

Best wishes.

MALCOLM BRUCE

COMITE PRO LIBERTAD PRESOS POLITICOS PUERTORRIQUENOS COMMITTEE TO FREE PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

P.O. Box V, New York, N.Y. 10011, Telephone 348-3018

NEW YORK—A Committee to Free Puerto Rican Political Prisoners in the U.S. was formed today, according to chairman Carmen DeJesus, daughter of Oscar Collazo, a leading prisoner involved in the Blair House shooting in Washington in 1950.

"The committee will seek the unconditional release of all the Puerto Ricans who were jailed in incidents growing out of the 1950 uprising for the independence of Puerto Rico from the U.S.," Senora DeJesus said. "It will also conduct an educational campaign in the U.S. on the political imprisonment of the Puerto Rican independence fighters."

Five independence fighters were imprisoned for life in the U.S.: four in Leavenworth penitentiary in Kansas, and one, Lolita Lebron, in West Virginia. Twenty-five of the hundreds who were jailed in Puerto Rico in 1950 are still in jail.

The Puerto Ricans who were involved in those incidents were willing to die for Puerto Rican independence," emphasized Senora DeJesus. "They are political prisoners, jailed for fighting against the status of Puerto Rico as a U.S. colony. Ten of them have vengeful sentences of 485 years!"

The Committee's first function will be a fund-raising party, at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 2, at 505 East 120th Street, Apt. 7E.

Dear Editor:

I am a Chinese. I am a Canadian, too. I came back from Vancouver in 1952. My mother is still living in Vancouver now.

The first time when I read "Progressive Worker," I was very glad. I have learned in your publication about Burchett's book, "Vietnam—Inside Story of the Guerilla War," which I can't buy in China. I hope you send me this book. Besides this, I hope you send me some books about the struggle and life of Negroes in America, because our people are very anxious to know about them, and I want to translate these books into Chinese. In one word, if you find any publication fitting for our people, please send me. The cost of them I will tell my mother to give you back.

My address: Ma Ching, 14 Middle School, Canton, China.

Hoping to hear from you soon!

Yours sincerely,
MA CHING

THE TEACH-IN

The Canadian universities "teach-in," centred on Toronto University and held over the Thanksgiving weekend, has been the subject of much comment on all news media—most favourable. Some of the more rabid right-wing editorial writers and commentators viewed the whole proceedings as a "Red Plot" to subvert the youth.

On the positive side (and a most important consideration), the "teach-in" demonstrated the almost universal opposition of Canadians toward the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. Some right-wing journals were bemoaning the fact that not one able speaker appeared on the scene to defend the U.S. position.

On the negative side was the failure on the part of many to recognize the only real way in which the war can be ended: by U.S. troops leaving voluntarily, or being kicked out. All too many were thinking in terms of negotiating what is not negotiable.

In Vancouver members of Progressive Workers Movement sold close to \$100 worth of literature to participants of the "teach-in," thereby making available, to a fairly large number, authentic information on the situation in Viet Nam.

A Soviet speaker at the Toronto end was reported to have said: "The Soviet Union made a mistake in Hungary." This is a rather ambiguous statement on a very complex situation and seems to us to call for some clarification.



Over 500 people massed in Vancouver as part of a world-wide protest against American aggression in Vietnam. They carried placards saying "Stop the Bloody Butchery in Vietnam," "U.S. Aggressors Get Out of Vietnam" and "Let South Vietnam Decide Its Own Destiny." Professors spoke about the "genocide" carried on by the U.S. Marine Corps, and criticized the fact that "the scope of the conflict in Vietnam is well concealed from the rest of the world by press controls and censorship... by the journalistic prostitutes who write in our newspapers."

J. MALEY.

SOME THOUGHTS ON REVOLUTION

By CATHAL BRUGHA

The past half-century has seen tremendous advances in the universal struggle against oppression. Everywhere, oppressed and exploited peoples continue to awaken to their inherent strength, and pursue its mobilization and co-ordination to seize their rights. From Asia to Africa to South America, native despotism and colonialism have already been liquidated, or are presently on the defensive. The capitalist vulture is being plucked feather by feather, and despite its mighty talons there's not a thing it can do to stop it.

Many diverse factors contribute to the successes enjoyed by contemporary revolutionary movements. However, broadly speaking such triumphs can be attributed to a growing political awareness on the part of the masses, which have intensified the class struggle to revolutionary proportions; and, to the formulation of new techniques, which have provided revolutionaries with the means to overcome many obstacles that formerly constituted insurmountable barriers to their progress.

The class-struggle content of modern revolution is undeniable; and it is for this reason that capitalism indiscriminately labels all socio-political upheavals as "communist-inspired." Because, although many liberation movements are not directly influenced by Marxist-Leninist concepts at the beginning, they will, due to the nature of their objectives, inevitably become so as they develop. A clear understanding of this irrevocable association between modern revolution and the class war is essential to any appreciation of the capitalist position vis-a-vis all popular liberation fronts. Furthermore, its undeniable existence automatically dictates the support of Marxist-Leninists for all popular uprisings regardless of their origins.

New techniques that are of so much benefit to the successful pursuance of revolutionary goals are derived primarily from the politico-military philosophy formulated by Mao Tse-tung during the course of the Chinese Revolution. In effect, this provides revolutionaries the world over with a workable blueprint for the successful conduct of a struggle against colonialism; provided, of course, that certain basic prerequisites exist.

The philosophy of war formulated by Mao Tse-tung is, in essence, one of substitution: the substitution of political for industrial mobilization, of man for machine, and of space for mechanization. "Weapons are an important factor in war," he wrote, "but not the decisive one; it is man and not material that counts." Expanding on this premise a concept of war diametrically opposed to conventional bourgeois ideas emerged, as Mao emphasized that "the ratio of strength is not only a comparison between military and economic strength, but also between manpower and the minds of men." In its entirety this theory is highly sophisticated and complex; but its message is clear enough: it shows revolutionaries how to amass those elements readily available, so as to oppose, and then overpower, their adversary who enjoys from the outset a superiority in material resources.

The political mobilization of the people, and their mass participation in the struggle, is the most fundamental condition for success in a modern revolution. As Mao Tse-tung puts it: "With the common people of the whole country mobilized, we shall create a vast sea of humanity and drown the enemy in it..." This emphasis on the active involvement of the whole people underlines once again the ascendancy of the class war in contemporary liberation struggles; it also illustrates a major difference between former bourgeois revolution and its contemporary "popular" counterpart. Because, although the revolutionary bourgeoisie were often obliged to call on the assistance of the masses, they always viewed this as a somewhat hazardous expedient which should be revoked as quickly as possible. Certainly, the bourgeoisie never contemplated educating the masses politically; and in their wildest dreams they were not given to the idea of

arming them permanently. However, the aim of modern revolutionaries is to realize precisely what the bourgeoisie feared. To them the common people are supreme, and the very process by which they proceed to mobilize, politically educate and arm the people, ensures that they, the people, shall retain their supremacy in the revolutionary state created by their labor and sacrifice.

Guerilla warfare is another important factor in the modern revolutionary process; it contributes equally to the political organization of the people, and to the development of their military strength. As an expression of elementary military tactics this form of combat is, of course, as old as mankind. However, in its present setting it has acquired a dynamic quality and a dimension in depth it never before possessed. Essentially, this change emanates from its adjustments to the overall strategic aims of a revolutionary war. This endows it with the political motive and direction it previously lacked when it was employed as a method of aimless resistance by subject communities.

When Lenin, in 1906, wrote in defence of the employment of guerilla warfare in a revolutionary situation, he pointed out that "Marxism does not tie the movement to any particular combat method. It recognizes the possibility that struggle may assume the most variegated forms." He went on to add "that, owing to changes in social conditions, new forms of battle will arise inevitably.... In this field, if we may say so, Marxism is learning from the practice of the masses." Now, this is exactly what Mao Tse-tung did—he learned from the masses—when he refined, and developed an age-old form of popular resistance to meet the strategic needs of a revolutionary war. Mao did not invent guerilla warfare, and neither has he claimed that the control of a state could be realized by guerilla war alone. What he did so successfully was to incorporate this traditional form of struggle in a theory of revolutionary war as a whole. And it is in such a context that "revolutionary guerilla warfare" has acquired its political meaning, its source of direction, and that evolutionary quality designed to progressively augment the transformation of a guerilla force into a regular army capable of successfully mounting a mobile offensive against the enemy. So far an attempt has been made to illustrate, (1) the relation between the class war and modern revolution; (2) the importance of politically mobilizing a whole people for participation in the struggle; (3) the function of guerilla warfare, both as a means of political mobilization, and for the development of military strength to adequate proportions. It should be borne in mind that these factors relate solely to a general understanding of the elements involved in modern revolution. And while it is one thing to appreciate their inter-relations in this context, it is quite another achievement to master this knowledge and then apply it to the demands of a specific situation.

Take, for instance, a revolutionary theatre such as Viet Nam. There the revolutionary leadership is pursuing its objectives according to the principles of Mao Tse-tung's politico-military philosophy. But before this could be even attempted, they had first to sift the relevant from the irrelevant in that theory, then, master the many diverse and pertinent factors of their own situation, and finally correlate both so that Mao's theory could be interpreted in proper perspective and applied correctly. Such a task obviously requires a tremendously high calibre of leadership. Furthermore, the regular demands made on such a leadership are intensified by the fact that the allowance for error in revolutionary war is infinitesimal when compared to that tolerance the conventional variety can enjoy without undue adverse effects.

When all of this is taken into account, it becomes very understandable why some revolutionary efforts—those of Malaya and the Philippines for instance—fail to maintain their momentum. A sequence of human errors, a faulty assessment of a situation, or, an inadequate understanding of the process as a whole, any one of these

can wreck an effort completely. In which case, the great tragedy lies not so much in the defeat of a particular attempt, but in the fact that such a setback usually tends to eliminate the practicality of renewing the fight for a considerable period.

The responsibilities of leadership, and the demands made on men burdened with the labor of guiding a revolution, can never be over-amplified. In the final analysis a leadership will either make or break an effort. To revolutionaries in the Western hemisphere it may appear superfluous that they develop a capacity for such leadership as is demanded in areas presently offering an opportunity to pursue the class war to its logical conclusion. Indeed, at times there is a great tendency to ignore the need for leadership education, and instead to become engrossed in, and overpowered by, the minor aspects of revolutionary activity. This reactionary tendency is also evinced in a mechanical approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theories when no attempt is made to absorb their essence, and they are used merely as a source for glib quotes to give some substance to supercilious polemics.

A Marxist-Leninist organization operating in a bourgeois state must always remain the creation of a competent leadership, which is always on hand, and always ready to immediately exploit a breakdown in the operation of the bourgeois system.

There are, to be sure, those who will tell you that since the North American bourgeoisie is not likely to lose its cohesion for a long time to come, it is, consequently, foolish to harp on the necessity for developing an adequate revolutionary leadership today. Perhaps. But let it be remembered that when the economic crisis of the thirties hit this continent, there existed no leadership worthy of the name to exploit its potential. Marxists, who had been trafficking in a revolutionary dialogue for years, were actually as confused as the bourgeoisie when the crisis exploded.

As a result, you had the spectacle of alleged revolutionaries being presented with a situation of undeniable revolutionary potential; and the best they could come up with was: Well now, "if" this continent was run by Marxists, a mess like this would never have happened. The fiasco of the thirties becomes even more ridiculous when it is remembered that the Communist leadership had actually predicted such a breakdown in North America. Whether or not they had believed in their own assessment is, of course, an entirely different kettle of fish.

It is not the intention to ridicule the C.P. for its inadequacies on the foregoing occasion; it is, after all, easy enough to be wise after the event. The main, and only, object is to illustrate the great need for the development of a revolutionary leadership, even though the actual emergence of a revolutionary situation appears remote. When this is not done, a catastrophe is the inevitable result.

Today is the time to prepare for the exigencies of tomorrow; and not when the edifice of the bourgeois state is tottering around you. If Lenin had not worried about developing his capacity for leadership until 1917; if Mao Tse-tung had ignored his education for leadership until 1930; and if Ho Chi Min had not set about preparing himself for the job of guiding the revolutionary forces of Viet Nam until 1945, would it be safe to predict that events would still have progressed as they did? The answer is anybody's guess. But one thing is sure: the very fact that these men did prepare themselves took the "if" out of history insofar as their respective countries were concerned. No man could have done more than they did to prepare themselves for their task; and no present-day Marxist-Leninist can ever aim at less, and still justify himself.



MR CRUMP STAGES A STRIKE

N. R. Crump, speaking at a banquet of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, told the assembled well-heeled profiteers: "The right to strike under present legislation provides for too much power in the hands of labour." He went on to lament the way in which wages were having an "adverse effect on the competitive position of Canadian industry." The stately old gentleman with the diamond-studded bank vault had nary a word to say about the record harvest of profits being garnered by U.S.-Canadian monopolies. Nor did Mr. Crump make any reference to the undue power centred in the tiny minority that constitutes the Canadian ruling class—a rather strange omission in view of the fact that the orator claimed to be speaking for "the nation as a whole" and Mr. Crump's railroad was, at that very moment readying a strike against the nation.

We need to supply a little background to this story. This background dates back to last summer when the Vancouver grain-handlers conducted a lengthy strike for better wages and working conditions, and some guarantee of employment. At that time Mr. Crump and his associates found box-cars and diesels in sufficient numbers to plug the rail lines from Vancouver to the Manitoba-Ontario border. It is more than a suspicion that Crump and Co. were staging a spectacular demonstration in an effort to turn the grain farmers against the striking workers and in this way aid their profiteering buddies—the grain speculators. But there has come a change in the situation and Mr. Crump finds it expedient to keep the tracks clear of grain traffic.

The present drought in grain shipments began with an announcement, by C.P.R. executives, of a decision to discontinue the Dominion passenger service from Montreal-Toronto to Vancouver, the reason—massive losses on the run. But the Transport Commissioners ordered continuance of the run pending a hearing and the C.P.R. then appealed for permission to suspend the run immediately, for a newly discovered reason—a shortage of diesels to move grain to the ports. Again the Transport Board refused permission to suspend; but it seems that Mr. Crump and his friends were by no means at the end of the line and they soon found a new tactic.

The new tactic is having repercussions in Vancouver. Grain-handlers are being laid off because of a lack of grain in the Vancouver elevators and C.P.R. says the fault lies in a shortage of diesels which could be remedied by suspending the Dominion passenger run which would release ten locomotives. It looks like the wily C.P.R. executives are trying to win farmer support for suspension of farmer service just as they tried to win it for the speculators—but by a reversal of last summer's strategy. Instead of plugging the tracks they are now keeping them almost empty.

It looks like Mr. Crump is only against strikes that are conducted to improve the workers' lot, not when they are called in defence of record profits.

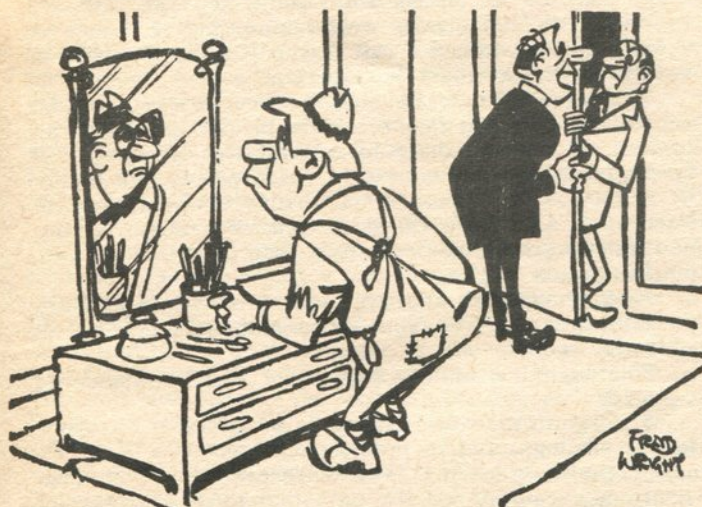
Yes, it looks like Mr. Crump is staging a strike.



U.S. WORKERS PLAN REVOLUTION

By Canadian Observer

A conference for the purpose of drafting a program of revolution for the trade union movement of the United States was held recently near San Francisco, California. About forty delegates considered proposals from all parts of the U.S. for a program that will give guidance to the struggles now gaining impetus within the U.S. itself



"HE'S PRACTICING HIS BANKRUPT EXPRESSION FOR THE CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS TOMORROW."

against the imperialist policies of the Administration. How to revive the suppressed militancy of the trade union movement and integrate the negro liberation upheaval and the student awakening into a common front

LABOR NEWS

At time of writing there are three important strikes in progress in British Columbia and all of fairly long duration.

A strike at the Craigmont copper mine has been at a stalemate for some time. New attempts have recently been made to bring the two parties together for a resumption of negotiations. The strike, led by the United Steelworkers, is demanding an increase of one dollar per hour on present wage rates and has rejected a conciliation board award that falls far short of their demands.

The brewery workers are also engaged in a hard-fought strike where the effects of automation is one of the main issues in contention. Recent developments indicate a further tightening up by management. A report in the Financial Post reports reorganization in Canadian Breweries Ltd. that even involves the top level of management. Brewery production, in the last few years, has almost doubled at the same time staff was being reduced by about 30 per cent. Labour is looking for a worsening of conditions unless some guarantees can be built into the agreement.

The strike at B.A. oil marketing and refineries is staggering along with management giving every indica-

with the working class for a socialist goal was the main theme.

This was far more than an ordinary meeting of revolutionary-minded workers for it undertook the task of co-ordinating the efforts and discussions of Marxist-Leninists that have been going on throughout the U.S. for months, and the result was a document that is going to have a powerful influence on the working class movement. The delegates themselves reflected the power of the new awakening in the U.S. A hard core of veterans in the militant trade union movement, veterans from the old C.I.O., and other struggles of the 1930's were there and combined their thinking with the new revolutionaries; the young workers, young veterans of integration and other struggles with a keen desire for participation in a wider battle of greater significance.

There was humility among the older delegates in recognition of mistakes made in the past and some arrogance among the young. The blend was a good one and made a deep impression on this observer.

The results of this conference will be printed in pamphlet form by the Progressive Labor Party which sponsored the meeting and will be available soon. To attempt an analysis of the program in this article would be presumptuous as the program is itself an analysis. It deals with the conditions now prevailing in the U.S. labor unions. It analyzes some of the events that led to the emasculation of the trade union movement and outlines some patterns that may lead to its revival.

Of particular significance is the section dealing with negro liberation struggles and the necessity of stressing the class nature of this problem in the U.S. The need for a common struggle for black and white workers on the economic front is dealt with comprehensively.

The need for struggle in the trade unions against all aspects of U.S. imperialism was emphasized and of special interest to Canadians is the section demanding complete autonomy for the Canadian membership in the U.S.-controlled unions.

tion that they have no intention of giving anything of substance. The whole attitude of the giant oil companies is one of contempt for the labour movement.

The progress of these strikes seems to prove that labor must develop some new tactics of battle if they are going to be successful in combatting the increased opposition of the employers. The business-as-usual attitude of union leadership will not pay off in the prevailing conditions. The days are gone when the shrewd negotiators can meet the bosses and come out with an agreement to "sell" to the workers. Employers are offering little or nothing and the union leaders are finding it more and more impossible to force acceptance of unsatisfactory agreements on union members.

It should be obvious by now that labour can not give effective battle to united employers in piecemeal skirmishes that involve only a fraction of their forces. In order to meet the stiffening attitude of big business labour must adopt tactics that will bring much larger formations into action. It is time now for some serious discussion on the use of the general strike as a weapon to bring recalcitrant employers to their knees.

CUBA AND THE L.S.A.

The League for Socialist Action—Canadian section of the Fourth International—is engaged in a running fight with departments of the Cuban government. This anti-Cuba campaign had its origin in, of all places, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and was launched by L.S.A. members in control of leading positions in the committee. A letter from the national office of Fair Play which attacked Cuba was signed by two L.S.A. members and given wide circulation across the country. Vernal Olson made sharp attacks on certain aspects of Cuban government policies and departments in press, radio and television interviews. The August issue of Vanguard, organ of the L.S.A., has taken up and expanded the anti-Cuba campaign.

The L.S.A. accuses Canadian Tribune and the Communist Party of factionalism (not without reason), but is itself guilty of the most flagrant and unprincipled factionalism in using the embattled Cuban Revolution as a club to beat their age-old enemies and obtain a partisan advantage. Their true position was shown in their Tribune attack when they classed a section of a statement by a Cuban government department as "too much for the most servile, Stalinized section." With friends like this Cuba needs no enemies.

Implicit in the L.S.A. statements is the opinion that failure of the Cuban government to supply free trips to students will result in a diminishing of support for the Cuban Revolution. This is even more of an insult to the Canadian people than it is an outrageous, blackmailing demand on the Cuban government.

When the Revolutionary government of Cuba says it is unable to shoulder the financial burden of taking 100 Canadian students on a tour of Cuba, then that decision and explanation should be graciously accepted, even though it may be with a keen sense of disappointment. Under no circumstances is it permissible to use the situation for the launching of an unprincipled attack.

The L.S.A. is guilty of unwarranted interference in Cuba's internal affairs when they undertake to criticize the Cuban people and lecture them on how they should develop their revolution. This is a matter for the Cubans themselves to decide, and the L.S.A. equating their right to criticize with that of Castro only makes them appear the more ridiculous. The L.S.A. criticism of the section of the I.C.A.P. statement on unity as a "monolithic monstrosity" is itself a monstrosity, and citing the inner struggle and development of the revolution will not serve to make it less so. No matter how much they may differ among themselves as to this or that detail, there is undoubtedly a "stern unity of the Cuban revolutionaries" in the face of the imperialist enemy, and if the L.S.A. and Fair Play for Cuba insist on joining the ranks of those enemies they will be faced with that same "stern

unity." The petty-bourgeois elements that constitute the bulk of the membership in the L.S.A. are unable to understand that what they refer to as "real and substantial, important differences" is the struggle of conscious revolutionaries for "stern unity" in the face of the enemy and in the fight for Socialist victory. So far as the Cuban revolution is concerned, that is a struggle to be conducted in Cuba, not in Canada.

In its relations with Cuba the L.S.A. is acting no different than did its forebears for some 40 years past.

When the Nazi armies were hammering at the gates of Moscow they issued a call to the Russian workers to "overthrow the Stalinist bureaucracy."

When the Chinese Revolution swept across the land and Chiang Kai-shek fled to safety behind the American fortress on Taiwan, there to call for the "overthrow of the Mao Tse-tung bureaucracy," these people fled before the victorious revolution to the British Crown Colony of Hong-Kong, and there called for the "overthrow of the Mao Tse-tung bureaucracy." And that is still their position in relation to China.

They meddled in the Algerian revolution, and when Ben Bella was removed from office, made loud cries about a "fascist coup."

This is but a minute portion of their catalogue of treachery.

An organization that claims to be masters of revolutionary strategy, and in possession of answers to all the most complex questions, they undertake to advise every victorious revolution on the path that must be travelled. They strike a pose that indicates they believe, and want to create the impression, they are the only ones who know how a revolution should be run. Yet, strange to say, this covey of unparalleled experts have never made a revolution.

Not only have they not made a revolution, they have never succeeded in even beginning the task of building a revolutionary organization. At one time they had the third largest political party in Ceylon—the largest depending on working-class support—and placed two of their members as ministers in the government of Mrs. Bandaranaike. Under their leadership, that once large and powerful party has been reduced to an ineffective and ineffectual group of quarrelling factions, with its influence rapidly disappearing.

The record shows that the L.S.A. and its central international organization have denounced every victorious Socialist revolution. They invariably echo the slogans of the imperialists while they claim to be friends and supporters of the fight for Socialism.

Cuba has nothing to learn from the L.S.A. and little to gain from their so-called friendship.

We publish here the complete statement by I.C.A.P.

CUBA'S POSTION ON THE STUDENT TOUR

Cuban Institute for Friendship among the People (ICAP)

The students tour organized by "The Fair Play for Cuba" from Canada, was recently cancelled.

Vernel Olson, president of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and Andre Bekerman from Toronto University have released a statement concerning this cancellation; therefore, the Cuban Institute for Friendship among the People (ICAP) executive board considers its duty to explain to students and to all persons interested, the reasons why this projected tour had to be postponed.

Information has been made available to ICAP, through different means, with regards to the effort made by the committee, Canadian students and professors in preparing a trip to Cuba with a view to confirming the political, economic and social achievements of the Cuban Revolution.

Our people wish to expand its relations, show the world what is really happening in our country and bearing this in mind, tries to break the barrier imposed by U.S. imperialism in order to prevent workers, farmers, intellectuals and students from all over the world from visiting us.

Imperialists know that their lies about the Cuban Revolution fade away as soon as a visitor from any country obtains first-hand information and confirms, on the ground, that our people are building a new society, at high speed, full of hope for their sons, with an unshakable determination of fighting till death in defending what cost us so much blood to win.

Obviously, it is of great interest to the Cuban people as well as to ICAP, to promote visits to Cuba.

In 1964, Cuba was honored by receiving a fairly large

delegation of Canadian students also organized by the Fair Play Committee. In spite of their short stay in our country, those participating in that group mingled with our people and were able to objectively evaluate the efforts made by Cubans in building a new life and a new society. The results of that visit will always be happily remembered by our revolutionary people.

Regrettably, the ICAP executive board, on this occasion was placed in a difficult situation by not being able to channel through a project that, by its nature, has had and still has the sympathies of this institution, but had not been included in our budget.

Cuba is a country which inherited a distorted economical structure caused by the sacking of foreign monopolies. At the present time, the Revolutionary Government through the people and its institutions, carries out serious efforts to bring forward the technical revolution, raise the standard of living of the people, increase schools and to create the basis of a planned development of its socialist economy.

It is easily understood that ICAP being the organization in charge of promoting the visit of representatives from all over the world confronts at any given moment the need to postpone some projects not contemplated in its yearly planning due to strictly budgetary reasons.

Contrary to what is stated in the circular letter referred to before, we wish to stress the fact that this question was not left to the last minute for consideration. From the very beginning of the elaboration of this plan, this matter was brought to the attention of the organizers, and it was clearly pointed out to them not to encourage young students about the trip without previously having an affirmative answer.

For this reason, when it was officially known that the tour was being arranged, the Fair Play Committee was advised that it would not be possible to carry it through.

Mr. Olson visited Havana immediately afterwards and was personally given the necessary explanatory information, besides being aware of the difficulties we had in solving this trip and promised to explain this, on his return, to the young people that were interested in travelling to our country.

It is not true, therefore, that the reasons for the cancellation were not explained and, far from it, that Mr. Olson had the approval from our embassy.

ICAP executive board considers that the fact of having postponed this tour to another date, when it would be conveniently feasible, should not discourage those who in one way or another sympathize and contribute to spread the achievements of the Cuban Revolution.

Thus, ICAP, on behalf of our people is grateful to all who on this occasion made the effort to form new bonds of friendship between Canada and Cuba, either by participating in the selecting committees or expressing their interest in travelling to our country.

It requires a special note to clarify excerpts from their statement in which they refer to certain matters which, since long ago, have been overcome by our Revolution and pretend to insinuate, echoing in a subtle way what imperialists cry out: the existence of factions, divisions or groups within the Revolution, yet this insinuation crashes against reality, stumbles upon the Cuban revolutionaries' stern unity who consciously and most decidedly break through all difficulties to achieve victory. Regardless of how frequent this pretended division is printed in foreign releases, it will not materialize.

We hope that those who read our letter will fully understand the reason in the attitude assumed by ICAP, and that in this manner, any misunderstanding which might have arisen by virtue of the publication of an inaccurate information of the reasons for cancelling the tour, would be cleared up.

GIRALDO MAZOLA,
Director.

WHEAT, GOLD AND CRISIS

By G.M.

Just at a time when overproduction of wheat was a big problem in the capitalist world, and a shortage of gold in American hands brought close a financial catastrophe, there occurred an event which threw the American, British and Canadian bourgeoisie into ecstasy. The Soviet Union purchased more than one-half billion dollars' worth of wheat.

It is expected payment will be in gold, or in dollars acquired by selling gold on the London exchange. Most if not all this gold will find its way into American hands to provide a breathing space and the wheat surplus will be greatly reduced. (The Northern Miner reports that the Soviet Union has both dollars and British pounds but has already sold \$113,000,000 in gold.)

If the Russian purchase were unavoidable or advantageous, no other comment would be necessary. However, it appears that Soviet POLICY is involved. An article in Komsomolskaya Pravda (reviewed on the B.B.C.) written by a leading Russian economist disclosed that economic innovations were under way in which collective and state farms were being broken up into "links" (or chains?) to be operated by six entrepreneurs free to grow what they wished, market it as they could, etc.—i.e. as private enterprises. This is no doubt a fruit of Khrushchev's "learning" from Yugoslavia.

Further, a senior Russian trade official stated in Winnipeg that they were concentrating on beef instead of grain! (Is this possible?)

Even in the 1930's the bourgeoisie was always yapping about the Soviet Union "dumping grain surpluses." Where are those surpluses now? Assuming poor weather

conditions did cause a poor crop for one or two years, where are the Soviet grain reserves? (Where are Hungary's, Poland's, Romania's?)

How can it be that the huge irrigation projects in the grain areas, the immense windbreak plantings, the astronomical investments in farm machinery, fertilizers, agricultural education and research, the opening of virgin lands, and so on, have brought forth — ? — the need for huge grain imports.

Further the Soviet Union appears to be engaging in "non-equivalent" exchange to its great disadvantage. As a result of U.S. manipulation over a long period, gold is in fact exchanging at one-half to one-third of its real value. Unlike paper money, gold has a real value, a labor content, and in the opinion of many experts its exchange value is bound to double or treble in the near future. If the Soviet Union does pay with gold for wheat, it is, in effect, giving two to three hours' labor (in gold) in exchange for one hour's labor (in wheat).

Finally we cannot overlook the propaganda windfall for capitalism. The bourgeoisie is crowing "the 'superior' socialist system has to come to the 'decadent' capitalist for that currency of currencies, wheat." The bourgeoisie is having the pleasure of blaming Marxism for the faults of revisionism.



NEW YORK CONFERENCE

The conference which took place in New York City, called by the Workers World Party, was attended by delegates from other organizations friendly to them. I found this rather interesting to listen to; not so much criticism but constructive work being accomplished by the WWP and the friendly groups: all working toward the same goal, a workers' world.

As a Canadian observer, I admit I felt like small potatoes. To begin with, we Canadian socialists have spent the last 25 years concentrating on parliamentary action. The advent of World War Two put an end to the very militant unemployed struggles of the Hungry Thirties. After WW2, comparative prosperity continued to meet the demand for consumer goods, so socialists decided that parliamentary action was the order of the day and we all became social-democrats. We propounded and expounded Marxism but our behavior patterns were channelled into social-democratic action. This is one reason why I have found the old CCF and now the NDP expulsions of so-called left-wingers so hilarious.

Left-wingers are still arguing whether the Chinese Revolution is a workers' revolution, despite the overt indications that it is. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is still trying to convince fellow workers that that was a workers' revolution. We fat cats over here just feel so smug, we question all revolutions. The Vietnam War which has been going on since 1959 to my knowledge, hasn't raised an eyebrow till recently.

However, a breakthrough has taken place from this inertia and complacency when the Fair Play for Cuba, the Chinese Friendship Association, the Progressive Workers' Movement and lately the Youth Against War and Fascism were formed.

At any rate the Conference in New York showed me that the American worker woke up six years ahead of the Canadian and that they are keeping step with events of the world, not only in analysis but in practice.

The conference supported China's condemnation of United States of America imperialism and their call to the workers to fight this imperialism with intensified effort. Also support of the Vietnam Liberation Struggle and the Black Movement struggle in U.S.A. The Vietnam War, which is an undeclared war in U.S.A., can escalate into a nuclear war. That the Black worker will not get his equality under capitalism. This avowal from the Black delegates themselves.

The Youth Against War and Fascism and the Student Movement, both fast-growing organizations, and well represented at the Conference, was an eye-opener. The YAWF chairman stated that it was their duty to fight the draft which compels the youth to fight a very unpopular war and to meet the reactionary measures the ruling class dream up to frustrate and demoralize the rising class-consciousness of the youth. That the U.S.A. War Department has been concealing the true facts of the U.S.A. war casualties in Vietnam. That the draft has been speeded up faster all the time, the basis of many demonstrations, and that the ratio of drafting is four Negroes to one Caucasian and two to one Porto Ricans.

The Student Movement is no prissy movement. These young people know that all the education they are absorbing promises them a very bleak and uncertain future in a society which is laying off hundreds and later thousands of workers through automation; and wage wars to use them as cannon fodder and possible annihilation by atomic warfare. They don't want to sit and think about it, or merely debate about it; they want to do something about it, and so they picket and demonstrate. I met the young lady who punched Nazi Rockwell in the nose: a classy-looking doll with a serious brain. I met a young man from Buffalo who said that revolutions are won by the sword and not by the pen. The colleges and universities are teeming with budding experts who will attempt to sort, classify and sidetrack workers away from the class-conscious struggle.

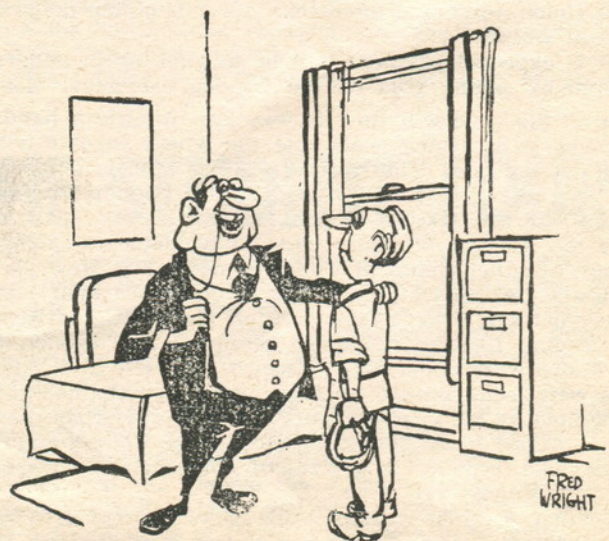
One has to listen to the Negro delegates to realize the dynamic struggle which has been, and is, continuing to take place in the States. This struggle is running the gamut of civil rights, poverty protests and draft protests. The Watts rebellion in L.A. escalated the Black Man's struggle about five rungs up the ladder: he decided to arm himself seriously. The Mississippi Delta plantation strike, organized by the Freedom Labor Union, brought about a speed-up of drafting young Negroes. The Negro mothers and wives decided to form a women's movement to do something about it. What did they do? They tore up or burned the draft cards. Such solidarity is to be commended. There will be no let-up in the Negro struggle because the ruling white supremacists are not going to allow them the freedom from want or the equality they seek. Let's get ourselves straight on that score. The Negro worker now admits he has to join hands with the white worker for a united struggle, but the white worker, unfortunately, is not ready for this union. Harlem, N.Y. is forming an Unemployed Union. A good idea!

One observation I made on both sides of the border is the cleavage between the welfare or low-paid workers and the more affluent trade-union workers. Due to much higher wages and better working conditions earned through trade-union struggles, we now have a large section of petty-bourgeois-minded workers. I don't care how high the wages are, they are still wage workers and subject to being fired and to unemployment. And whereas the trade union movement packs a lot of power, the welfare or low-income workers are still in the majority, and, without them, the trade union workers amount to peanuts in a showdown struggle. The two sections had better get together.

Another bug in working class solidarity is ideological dogmatism which persists in cropping up in the new left groupings attempting to achieve unity. I have always made it a policy, that any political party I subscribe to, I use as a vehicle to achieve socialism: this way I don't acquire gods, goddesses, nor sacred cows; logic remains my mistress. People who practice extreme dogmatism are people who have transferred church religion to political religion and create disunity in an already much-divided field of socialist politics.

HELEN BAYLOR.

The "Free World"

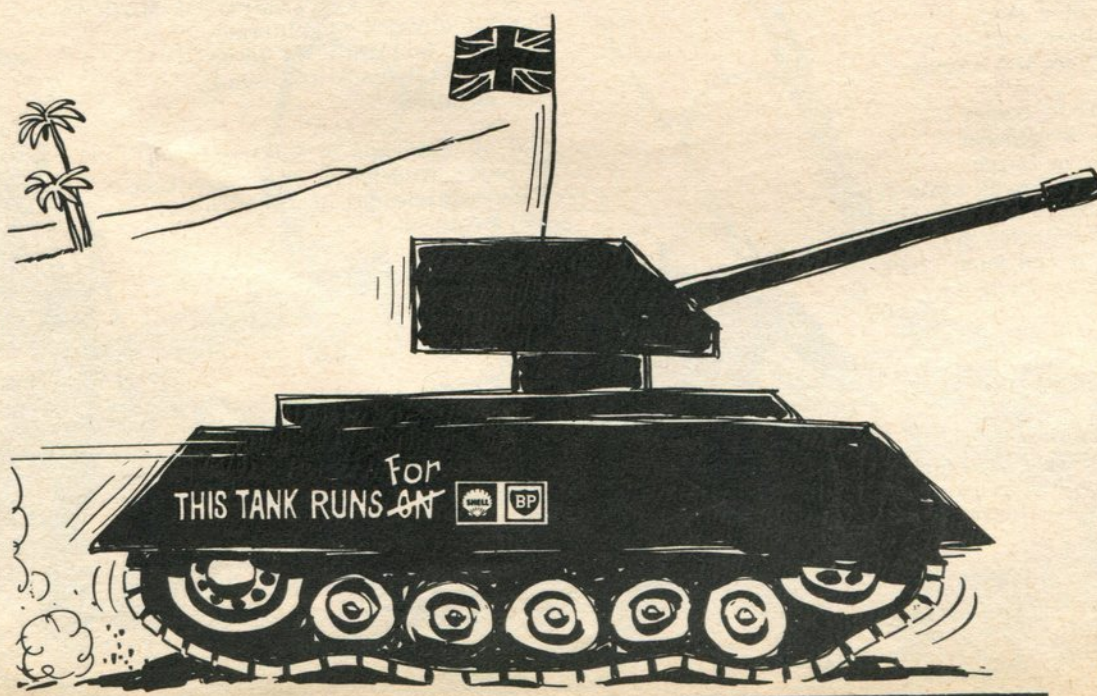


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DARK SYMPHONY

MELVIN B. TOLSON

I—ALLEGRO MODERATO

Black Crispus Attucks taught
Us how to die
Before white Patrick Henry's bugle breath
Uttered the vertical
Transmitting cry:
"Yea, give me liberty, or give me death"
And from that day to this
Men black and strong
For Justice and Democracy have stood,
Steeled in the faith that Right
Will conquer Wrong
And Time will usher in one brotherhood.

No Banquo's ghost can rise
Against us now
And say we crushed men with a tyrant's boot
Or pressed the crown of thorns
On Labor's brow,
Or ravaged lands and carted off the loot.

II—LENTO GRAVE

The centuries-old pathos in our voices
Saddens the great white world,
And the wizardry of our dusky rhythms
Conjures up shdaow-shapes of ante-bellum years:

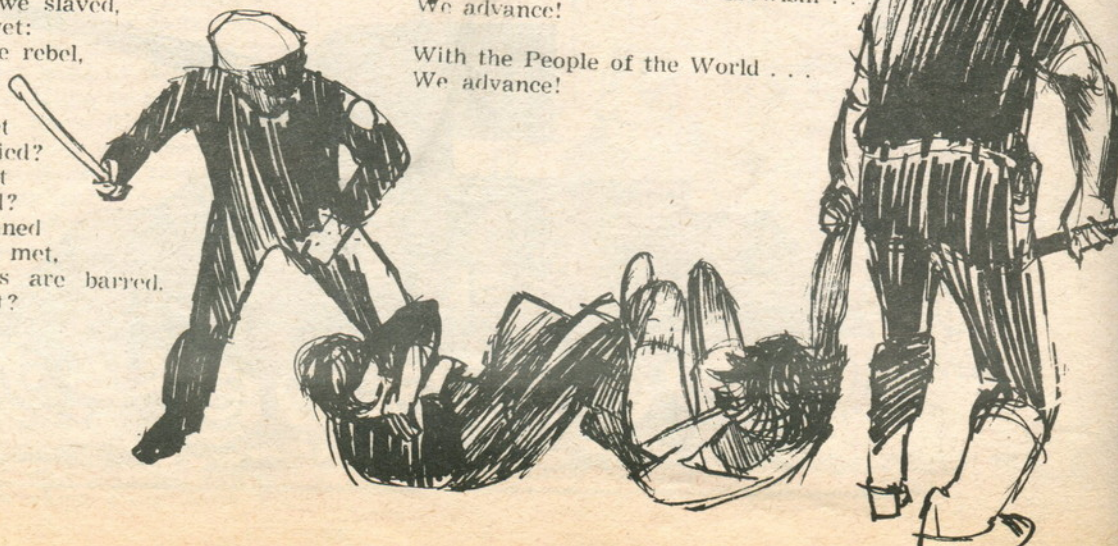
Black slaves singing One More River to Cross
In the torture tombs of slave ships,
Black slaves singing Steal Away to Jesus
In jungle swamps,
Black slaves singing The Crucifixion
In slave pens at midnight,
Black slaves singing Swing Low, Sweet Chariot
In cabins of death,
Black slaves singing Go Down, Moses
In the canebrakes of the Southern Pharaohs.

III—ANDANTE SOSTENUTO

They tell us to forget
The Golgotha we tread . . .
We who are scourged with hate,
A price upon our head.
They who have shackled us
Require of us a song,
They who have wasted us
Bid us o'erlook the wrong

They tell us to forget
Democracy is spurned.
They tell us to forget
The Bill of Rights is burned.
Three hundred years we slaved,
We slave and suffer yet:
Though flesh and bone rebel,
They tell us to forget!

Oh, how can we forget
Our human rights denied?
Oh, how can we forget
Our manhood crucified?
When Justice is profaned
And plea with curse is met,
When Freedom's gates are barred,
Oh, how can we forget?



IV—TEMPO PRIMO

The New Negro strides upon the continent
In seven league boots . . .
The New Negro
Who sprang from the vigor-stout loins
Of Nat Turner, gallows-martyr for Freedom,
Of Joseph Cinquez, Black Moses of the Amistad Mutiny,
Of Frederick Douglass, oracle of the Catholic Man,
Of Sojourner Truth, eye and ear of Lincoln's legions,
Of Harriet Tubman, St. Bernard of the Underground
Railroad.

V—LARGHETTO

None in the land can say
To us black men Today:
You send the tractors on their bloody path,
And create Oakies for The Grapes of Wrath.
You breed the slum that breeds a Native Son
To damn the good earth Pilgrim Fathers won.

None in the Land can say
To us black men Today:
You dupe the poor with rags-to-riches tales,
And leave the workers empty dinner pails.
You stuff the ballot box, and honest men
Are muzzled by your demagogic din.

None in the Land can say
To us black men Today:
You smash stock markets with your coined blitzkriegs
And make a hundred million guinea pigs.
You counterfeit our Christianity,
And bring contempt upon Democracy.

None in the Land can say
To us black men Today:
You prowl when citizens are fast asleep,
And hatch Fifth Column plots to blast the deep
Foundations of the State and leave the Land
A vast Sahara with a Fascist brand.

None in the Land can say
To us black men Today:
You send flame-gutting tanks, like swarms of flies,
And pump a hell from dynamiting skies.
You fill machine-gunned towns with rotting dead—
A No Man's Land where children cry for bread.

VI—TEMPO DI MARCIA

Out of abysses of Illiteracy,
Through labyrinths of Lies,
Across wastelands of Disease . . .
We advance!

Out of dead-ends of Poverty,
Through wilderness of Superstition,
Across barricades of Jim Crowism . . .
We advance!

With the People of the World . . .
We advance!