

A REPORT ON THE LABOUR FRONT P. 10

Progressive Worker

Workers of All Countries, Unite!

Volume 2, Number 2

10¢

December, 1965

U.S. IMPERIALISM

IN LATIN AMERICA



Progressive Worker

Published Monthly By
PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT

VANCOUVER

711 E. Georgia St., Vancouver 4, B.C.

TORONTO

MAY 1st BRANCH

3118 Dundas St., West, Toronto 9, Ontario

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

12 issues \$1.00—6 issues 50c

EDITOR: JACK SCOTT

Circulation: DAVE FORSYTH

Signed articles do not necessarily represent the views
of the Progressive Workers Movement

Produced entirely by Voluntary Labour

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



Interland! From Los Angeles Times Syndicate

'I don't care what the Supreme Court said—you're under arrest for advocating the peaceful overthrow of state laws.'

Progressive Worker

* 6 ISSUES 50¢

* 12 ISSUES \$1.00

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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

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

YOUTH PICKET



In the past few weeks members of YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM have been protesting the sale of products from South Africa in Vancouver.

The people of South Africa have called upon the people of the world to boycott goods from their country due to the fascist internal policies of the Verwoerd government. The apartheid policies of this government have surpassed the racist policies of the more "civilized" governments. Exploitation of the negro majority has reached unparalleled heights and the oppression has intensified to maintain maximum profits. The negroes in South Africa today live in an atmosphere of terror similar to the Jewish people during the height of Nazi power in Europe. Events that the people of South Africa are organizing under extremely difficult conditions to fight these atrocities and deserve the support of all Canadians.

The YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM have taken to the streets to publicize the fact that OUTSPAN oranges among other products from South Africa are being sold here in Canada.

Most of the major food market chains sell these products. These young people picketed Loblaw's, Safeway, etc. during the busy shopping hours and handed out leaflets explaining to the buying public the need to boycott OUTSPAN, etc.

Response has been good, according to John Wood, chairman of Y.A.W.F., with many people commending them for a job well done.

I can't help but agree!

ED CHARLES.

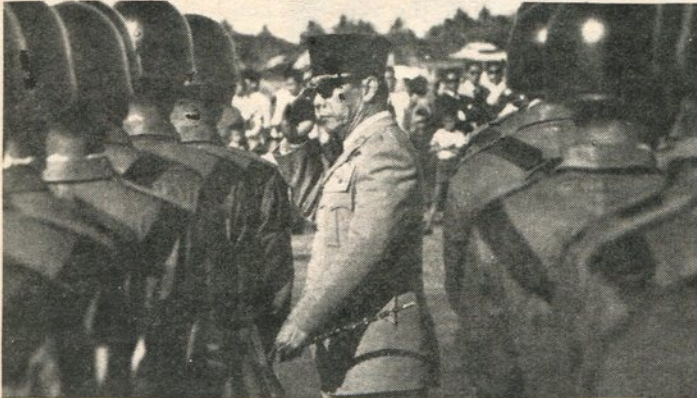


Sine in Revolution africaine

CRISIS IN INDONESIA

There is a great deal of speculative comment going the rounds on the Indonesian crisis which developed with startling suddenness on Oct. 1. While it is true that specific details and the chronology of events are both limited and confused, the general outlines and basic cause of the conflict are not too difficult to discern. The Indonesian nation has just recently emerged from a long and difficult battle with Dutch imperialism for national liberation and, while that fight was still in progress, and in the years immediately following its successful conclusion, the people of Indonesia have had to contend with the attempts of both American and British imperialists to subvert and undermine their newly-gained independence. The synthetic state of Malaysia, created by the British, was aimed at keeping Indonesia in turmoil and subverting its independence. The Dutch neo-colonialists have also been busy both inside and outside the country.

The fight for national liberation temporarily united widely divergent sections of Indonesian society, workers, peasants and national capitalists, in the period when all had one common, fundamental objective: to free the nation from its colonial status. But the forces had widely different objectives in view: workers and peasants wanted not only to free the country from colonial rule, but to put



an end to all exploitation. The capitalist class, on the other hand, wanted an anti-imperialist revolution that would be restricted to a mere transfer of the rights of exploitation from the imperialist overlords to the Indonesian national bourgeoisie. These factors, temporarily submerged, although never entirely out of sight for the period of the national anti-imperialist revolution, were bound to, and did, rise to the surface and become a highly potent force in a further development of the revolution toward Socialist objectives.

It was inevitable that this move toward new objectives would generate new conflicts involving the workers and peasants on one side against the national bourgeoisie. Under the leadership of the large and politically powerful Communist Party, the common people of Indonesia were making great social advances. Property of former colonial landlords and industrialists was being systematically seized by direct revolutionary action and operated and managed by workers' and peasants' committees on behalf of the common people.

The national capitalists, who had looked forward to their own enrichment by taking possession of former alien-controlled interests, were incensed on seeing this wealth slipping from their grasp. They were also greatly disturbed at the obvious fact of the political and economic strengthening of their mortal enemies, the working people. At this point, the national monopoly bourgeoisie viewed their interests as having more in common with the imperialists (U.S. imperialists in the first place) than with the mass of Indonesian people.

The monopoly bourgeoisie are very small numerically, but they had at their disposal the major portion of the armed forces while the mass of the people had very few arms, so the capitalists were obviously in a position to

introduce a great deal of confusion and armed terror in a lightning move such as occurred on and after Oct. 1. The monopolists also have the support and encouragement of the imperialists who hope to turn the tide of the revolution and profit from the treachery of the monopoly capitalists.

The fundamental issues in the Indonesian conflict are quite clear: the consistent revolutionary forces are the workers and their allies, the peasantry; these forces seek to carry the revolution forward to new, socialist objectives; while the monopoly bourgeoisie seek to halt it at the stage of completion of the bourgeois democratic revolution and retain state power and the right of exploitation in their own hands. However, a lightning and treacherous blow that brings some initial gains and promotes confusion is not victory, nor will it bring victory to the treacherous capitalist class. The working people are the most powerful and potent force in Indonesia today: they are the heart and soul, the driving force, of the national revolution and they will certainly emerge victorious.

The role of U.S. imperialists and the C.I.A. in the counter-revolution has been widely discussed and involvement vigorously denied. C.I.A. denials mean nothing, as has been proven in the recent past. We had the sorry spectacle of Eisenhower standing up and brazenly lying in the face of the whole world on the Soviet U-2 escapade. Hard on the heels of this event came the spy-plane incident in France (a U.S. ally), where the U.S. was again caught out in a lie. The latest of such affairs was the Singapore affair when U.S. officials were forced to admit C.I.A. machinations and offer profound apologies to Singapore officials whom they had accused of lying.

We are not citing these facts out of any sense of moral outrage, morals and ethics have no place in international spying. We are merely pointing to the record to indicate that, where the C.I.A. is concerned, American denials are of absolutely no value. Past history will prove that the C.I.A. is undoubtedly deeply enmeshed in the plotting and organization of the Indonesian counter-revolution.

In April, 1950 the C.I.A. financed and supported a separatist movement in the South Moluccas under the leadership of Capt. Andi Aziz.

On October 17, 1952, Gen. Abdul Nazution attempted a palace coup against Sukarno, which was plotted by the C.I.A. The defence minister in the present military cabal trying to seize power, is this same Gen. Nasution.

Lt.-Col. Lubis, said to be chief C.I.A. agent in the Indonesian army, led a revolt in April, 1955 which was crushed in December, 1956. In 1957, he organized two more attempts at seizure of power, first under an officers' "committee of seven," and later under a new organization of army officers, the "committee of nine."

In 1958, the C.I.A. organized a counter-revolutionary movement and set up a "Provisional Revolutionary Government" headed by H. Burhanuddin, governor of the Bank of Indonesia, and with Lubis once again in charge of military operations. American arms and equipment were captured from the counter-revolutionaries and one American pilot who was shot down testified that U.S. pilots were under orders from the C.I.A. to bomb Indonesia national forces in support of the counter-revolutionary attacks.

The extreme right-wing Moslem party, that assisted army units in burning C.P. and trade union offices, is the political voice of Indonesian monopolists and has always been at the disposal of the C.I.A. It was members of this pro-U.S. imperialist party that marched to the U.S. embassy shouting the slogan, "Long Live America."

The struggle in Indonesia is between the forces that would turn back the revolution and those who seek to carry it forward to new victories. The imperialists are on the side of the counter-revolution and have aided it in achieving some temporary and local successes, but the final outcome is certain—the people will win.

THE MOUNTING PROTEST

United States youth are spearheading the greatest anti-war demonstrations in the history of the country and the unpopular war in Vietnam is gaining in unpopularity. Draft card burnings, cool disobedience and mass demonstrations are the order of the day. The administration is showing definite signs of worry over the extent and scope of the demonstrations and have taken steps to organize counter-moves.



The week-end of Oct. 16-17 was designated as days of special demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. The response to the call for a mass anti-war manifestation was much greater than even its sponsors had hoped for and of such proportions and character as to visibly shake the politico-military junta that controls the state apparatus in the United States.

At Berkely, California, over 15,000 student demonstrators were halted in their protest march by police and state troopers. In New York City more than 30,000 paraded in a historic and record-breaking demonstration of protest against the administration's foreign policy and in condemnation of the vicious mass slaughter of the Vietnamese people. Across the nation more than 100,000 marched in the streets of scores of cities: in most cases in the face of police harrassment and hoodlum attacks by fascist elements. Johnson's executive committee for war had done everything, short of outright banning, to discourage and intimidate the marchers. The mass demonstrations constituted an act of political commitment unprecedented in American history since the Revolution and demonstrated to the peoples of the world that the U.S. military giant has feet of clay.

With one or two notable exceptions (West Coast Longshoremen, for example) the organized trade union movement, under the Meany-Lovestone leadership, sat out the demonstrations and, in some cases, even took part in attempts to intimidate the marchers. Given the participation of labour in the fight against the U.S. aggressive foreign policy, the administration would undoubtedly be unable to proceed with its plans for world conquest. It is imperative that American labour be aroused to action against the war.

In counter-action to the anti-war protest the U.S. government began promoting and encouraging counter-demonstrations in support of official policy. American Legion posts, labour bureaucrats and a motley assortment of reactionary and pro-fascist hoodlum elements were rounded up and commissioned to dragon the people into pro-administrations. The state forces that had harassed the anti-war demonstrators acted as marshals and promoters of the quasi-official parades.

In spite of all the official support meted out, Johnson's pro-war demonstrations were along way from being a howling success. In New York, where the anti-war demonstrations had brought more than 30,000 to the streets, the administration, on their own claim, could

mobilize no more than 25,000, and the actual number of participants were probably far short of the figure officially announced.

The administration took a severe beating and is now frantically endeavouring to recover lost ground. The officially-sponsored campaign of intimidation is increasing in intensity and all of the old hard-core reactionaries and witch-hunters, including senile J. Edgar Hoover, are being trotted out to aid in the attempt to head off the demonstrations. The lurid old tales of communist conspiracies are being dusted off and refurbished for use against leaders of the protest movement. Government reaction is showing up the real essence of American "democracy." "Democracy" gives the right to superficial criticism of official policy but not the right to present a fundamental challenge to ruling-class policy.

Attempts are being made to break off and blunt some of the support for the protest movement. Semi-official offers are being made of an option to do "humanitarian" work instead of military service. In effect, the young people are being told: "Don't stir up opposition to the war and we will let you serve by caring for the injured and hungry, instead of helping us create devastation and death." Let the military bomb homes, destroy food crops and so promote hunger, and burn people with napalm, say the administration pundits, we will not ask you to do these things, but will let you care for the wounded and patch the shattered domiciles; we will let you choose "humanitarian" service. There is only one truly effective humanitarian service in today's world: that service is the complete destruction of aggressive U.S. imperialism.

The protest movement spilled across the border into Canada and set off demonstrations in most of the major Canadian cities. This was no mere movement of solidarity with Vietnam and the U.S. anti-war demonstrators, but was in response to a question of direct and vital concern to the Canadian people.

The U.S. militarists are in an extremely precarious situation, suffering extensive military defeats at the hands of the liberation forces in Vietnam, and now faced with an extensive and militant opposition from American youth who declare themselves unwilling to participate in the slaughter of the innocents on behalf of U.S. imperialist objectives. The U.S. strategists are engaged in a frantic effort to involve others more directly in their wars of aggression in order to make their claim of participating in an international co-operative campaign to defend the "free world" appear more realistic. They believe, too, that "internationalizing" the Vietnam war may make it more palatable to American youth.

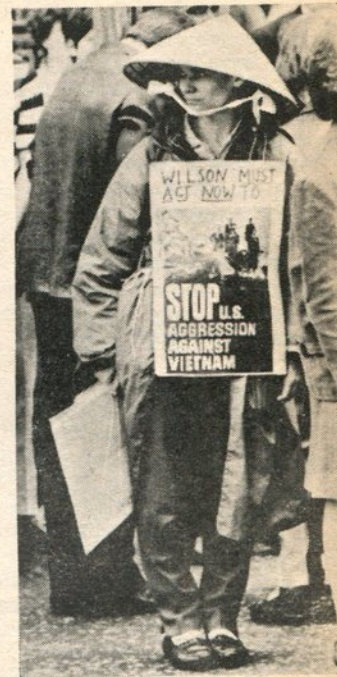
The aggressors have already implicated their Taiwan and South Korea puppets by ordering their troops into combat. The United States "yes-men" in the governments of Australia and New Zealand have also sent their gory tokens of imperialist solidarity. But the aggressors must have more and still larger tokens to help take the heat off. Canada has been chosen as a prime source of cannon fodder to add to the rape of our natural resources as a means of strengthening the U.S. monopolist war-makers. It has already come to light that Prime Minister Pearson is in receipt of a letter from Johnson which demanded the commitment of Canadian troops in Vietnam and a number of members of parliament and other prominent figures in public life claim that the Liberal government has already contracted for the sending of Canadian military units to Vietnam if they should achieve a majority in the November election.

Canadian youth therefore are demonstrating against the Liberal conspiracy to involve them in American military adventures. The original, and still valid slogan: "U.S. Aggressors, Get Out of Vietnam," has now been joined by one of Canadian origin: "No Canadian Involvement in U.S. Aggression in Vietnam."

Canadian students protest to Pearson

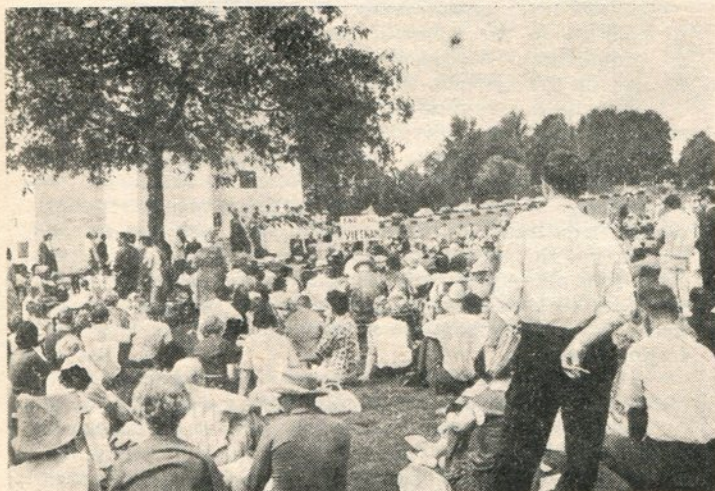
Some 40 Canadian students were determined that Prime Minister Lester Pearson should listen to their plea to take a stand on the war in Vietnam. When he visited Vancouver they unfurled a banner "Mr Pearson: Speak out now against war in Vietnam", and later staged a sit down in the streets stopping the procession when he refused to accept their statement on Vietnam. Above: The 40 by 95 foot banner is unfolded. Below: Sitting down in the street.

Photo by Carl Erickson



—UPI Photo

Anti-U. S. picket in Britain



Some 1,500 persons from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon gathered at Peace Arch Park at the Canada-US border in August to demand an end to the war in Vietnam. It was sponsored by an ad hoc committee of prominent Canadians and Americans. Speakers were Colin Cameron, Federal MP, (Canada) and Professor Mulford Sibley of the University of Minnesota (US). Both condemned US policy in Vietnam and called for a peaceful solution. Petitions were signed and sent to President Johnson, Premier Pearson and U Thant. Our photo shows a view of the crowd.



A demonstration in Tokyo organised at the initiative of the Japanese Committee for Peace in Vietnam as part of an action of joint demonstrations held simultaneously in Tokyo and Berkeley (California, USA).



U.S. IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

THE ERA OF CONQUEST

Since the first wars for political independence were fought in Latin America more than 150 years ago, the area has become the exclusive and special preserve of U.S. monopoly interests. This political and financial influence has had significant growth since the beginning of the 20th century.

Latin America is a source of raw materials and profitable investment for U.S. capital, an area where super profits can be earned. It also represents a political and economic base for the realization of U.S. imperialism's dream of world domination.

The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 spelled out U.S. opposition to a return of European imperialist interests in strength to the Western Hemisphere. Initially, confronted with its own problems of home development, the U.S. did little to enforce the Doctrine. But after the Civil War the emergence of the era of trustification of industry prepared the ground for imperialist expansion. By this time the monopolists had already gained some experience in imperialist tactics in the "pacification" of the Indian tribes, the war with Mexico and in the war of 1812-13 with British North America (Canada). The Doctrine then came into use as a weapon for the carving out of an empire in the Americas.

The Spanish-American war of 1898 ushered in the era of full-blown U.S. imperialist expansion. Puerto Rico and the Philippines were seized as trophies of war and retained as colonies, while Cuba was "liberated" from the Spanish yoke at a time when the people were well on the way to liberating themselves. Dollar diplomacy and Teddy Roosevelt's "big stick" were the trade mark of U.S. policy, and outright political and military intervention were the methods used to seize control of strategic areas and sources of raw material.

In 1927 President Calvin Coolidge presented a brief and blunt outline of imperialist policy when he declared:

"The person and property of a citizen are part of the general domain of the nation even when abroad. There is a distinct and binding obligation on the part of self-respecting governments to afford protection to the persons and property of their citizens, wherever they may be."

This was no startling innovation by the conservative president: it was merely the reiteration of a policy long in effect, as the record will prove. One item from that record may serve to illustrate.

At the end of World War I the Wilson administration, which had already seized Dominica, invaded Haiti, the other half of the Island of Hispanola, declared martial law, dispersed the legislative assembly, suppressed the newspapers, murdered 3,250 people, and all because Haiti owed money to the National City Bank of New York. The doctrine that U.S. money was an integral part of U.S. territory "even when abroad" was already a reality long before Coolidge proclaimed it, and it remains the central core of U.S. foreign policy to the present day.

The operation of this imperialist policy was dramatically underlined by General Smedley D. Butler on his retirement from the Marine Corps:

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

Appointed Cuban ambassador by Herbert Hoover, Harry Guggenheim, of the multi-millionaire family, appeared at numerous public displays with Machado even as that bloodthirsty dictator was soaked in the blood of the murdered people. When Machado was no longer able



to hold on to the reins of power, Roosevelt's appointee as ambassador arranged a military coup and placed Batista on the tyrant's throne.

During the regime of Franklin Roosevelt, the world situation made the use of U.S. Marines and direct military intervention highly unpopular, so the "good neighbour" policy was evolved under which local hatchet men were hired to do the dirty work. The Platt amendment, which "legalized" U.S. intervention was rescinded in 1934, but that action did not prevent the Roosevelt administration from arranging to have such as Trujillo consolidated in power in Dominica in addition to the placing of Batista and other equally murderous characters in power all over Latin America.

By 1940 the disillusionment of Latin Americans, who had hoped the "Good Neighbour" policy signalled the end of colonial exploitation, was reflected by a Cuban sociologist who wrote:

"Cuba will never be really independent until it can free itself from the coils of the serpent of the colonial economy that fattens on its soil but strangles its inhabitants and winds itself about the palm tree of our republican coat-of-arms, converting it into the sign of the Yankee dollar."

The greatest U.S. concessions to Latin America were made during World War II, but even then were quite insignificant, with the main emphasis on the acquisition of strategic raw materials. Grandiose promises of post-war aid never bore fruit, and the one-crop, one-mineral economies of Latin American nations continued while the U.S. poured billions into Europe and Asia to finance the creation of a new war coalition.

Even before the last shots of the war had been fired, the U.S. had begun formation and domination of its Latin American bloc in preparation for the San Francisco world conference that launched the United Nations Organization.

The pressures generated by this policy resulted in the overthrow of even mildly democratic regimes, the

outlawing of the labour and Communist movement in many areas and the establishment of more armed terrorist, ruthless dictatorships.

This period marked the beginning of the end of the "Good Neighbour" policy and a resumption of "big stick" diplomacy but, as yet, unaccompanied by direct military intervention.

The 1914 revolt which brought down the Ubico dictatorship, ended a half-century of domination of Guatemala by United Fruit Company, and saw the introduction of a number of elementary reforms by the Arbenz government. The revolt also inspired a strike by 25,000 United Fruit and 15,000 Standard Fruit peons in Honduras in spite of the existence of one of the most brutal regimes in Latin America.

This struck fear into the hearts of the monopolists and caused the Eisenhower-Dulles administration to condemn the Arbenz government as Communist and the "spearhead of an international Communist conspiracy" against the Western Hemisphere. Anticipating Johnson's declaration on the Dominican uprising by more than a decade Dulles, speaking in reference to Guatemala, said in 1954:

"The revolution was not without justification. But the Communists seized on it, not as an opportunity for real reforms, but as a chance to gain political power."

Only the spokesmen have changed—the policy remains the same.

U.S. forces intervened directly on the side of the military clique that was finally installed in power in July, 1954, and which immediately rescinded the reforms introduced by Arbenz and returned United Fruit to its former dominant role. This marked the end of the so-called "Good Neighbour" policy and a return to gunboat diplomacy and direct military intervention. In effect, the Platt Amendment was re-enacted without formally being passed into legislation.

No matter what tactical changes the passing years may have witnessed, the fundamental aims of the monopolists have remained constant—to weld the Western Hemisphere into a strategic and economic bloc in the interests of American finance-capital. To effect this policy, the U.S. has penetrated into every aspect of Latin American life—economic, political and cultural.

A DISTORTED ECONOMY

Canadians are no strangers to the distortion wrought on the economic life of a nation by massive U.S. investments for, even by Latin American standards, U.S. control of our economy is enormous. Nevertheless, we have suffered nowhere near the distortion and consequent hunger and degradation that is the lot of the vast majority of the people in more southerly areas of the hemisphere.

One important reason for the distortion of Latin American economy was the fact that imperialism, instead of replacing the existing social order, was grafted on to the feudal and slave-owning society that the Americans inherited from the original Spanish and Portuguese conquerors. The feudal landowners and the imperialist monopolists needed each other so that the fundamental question of the ownership of the land could not be reformed even to the limited extent realized by the bourgeois-democratic countries.

Vast tracts of land, running to hundreds of thousands of acres, are owned by a few native landlords who have now been joined by U.S. corporations in search of agricultural products that provide U.S. monopolies with vast profits. Coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas, meat, wheat, cotton, hides, wool and linseed oil are exported in large quantities and every shipload makes the Wall Street cash registers ring a merry tune. Those who look for such U.S.-sponsored programs as the alliance for progress to solve the land question are deluding themselves, the imperialists are leading partners in land ownership and they are not about to provide the funds to pay for their own burial. In Brazil, for example, in the State of Sao Paulo, there are 1,400,000 landless peasants, but a modest reform bill which would have taken 2,000 years to give

a small plot of land to each was rescinded by the military junta that overthrew Goulart.

In El Salvador, 8 per cent of the proprietors own 52 per cent of the land. In the coastal region of Peru, 80 plantations embrace a total of 9 million acres representing half the farm area, while 35,000 small farmers possess an average of five acres each and farm labourers are compelled to work three or four days per week in return for the right to cultivate a tiny plot of the Hacienda's forest land. Fifty-eight per cent of the arable land in Brazil is owned by 2.2 per cent of its population and approximately the same situation exists in Chile, while in Venezuela 3 per cent of the inhabitants own 90 per cent of the land. The general picture for Latin America is that approximately 5 per cent of the population own more than half of all the cultivable land, with enormous expanses being kept out of production to maintain prices at an artificially high level.

The industrial sector provides a picture that is every bit as distorted as that on the agricultural front.

The Latin American countries are rich in mineral resources and a sizable percentage of the strategic materials of the capitalist world are buried in its rich earth. Petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nitrates, bauxite and iron ore are in plentiful supply in various areas. Minerals account for more than half of Latin American exports, nearly all of it in the form of ores or in preliminary refining stages. Dormant U.S. capital inhibits native industrial development (just like in Canada) and forces on the various countries a one-crop, one-mineral economy that is completely at the mercy of the imperialist monopolies and adversely affected by the boom or bust feature of U.S. economy.

In Brazil coffee accounts for 74 per cent of all exports. In Bolivia, tin takes first place at 60 per cent. Chile is dependent on exports that are 63 per cent copper. Costa Rica and Honduras are both banana exporters, the former with 60 per cent exports bananas, and the latter 75 per cent. Columbia, like Brazil, depends on coffee with 82 per cent, and likewise Haiti at 63 per cent and Nicaragua 51 per cent. In Venezuela it is oil at 95 per cent, and in the Dominican Republic, sugar, 60 per cent.

Bauxite is in plentiful supply in the Caribbean Islands and the lands to the south. It is in this area that the U.S.-controlled American aluminum industry obtains 90 per cent of its raw material requirements to provide half the capitalist world's aluminum. Jamaica, Surinam and British Guiana are major sources of supply, Jamaica alone accounting for 20 per cent of world bauxite.

Bauxite prices are held at an artificially low level. From 1938 to 1959, the general U.S. price level rose by 138 per cent and the price of U.S.-produced bauxite doubled in the same period. Yet the price of bauxite shipped from the Caribbean remained virtually static from 1938 to 1959. The fact that the companies held bauxite prices almost dead level did not prevent them raising the prices of aluminum by 78 per cent between 1948 and 1959, and a reading of the current reports on business will show that the aluminum monopoly is greedy for even larger profits.

In the last two years, the price of bauxite began to rise in all the Caribbean countries, except British Guiana, for the first time in 20 years. The reason was a tax concession to U.S. companies operating in other countries of the hemisphere. Instead of a 52 per cent corporate income tax, Western Hemisphere trade corporations pay the U.S. only 25 per cent. But British Guiana bauxite, mined by a subsidiary of Aluminum Ltd., Alcoa's Canada-based junior partner, is not affected by the tax concession, so the price of Guiana-produced bauxite remained steady. Bauxite prices varied from 6.85 for British Guiana product to 12.50 for that imported from the Dominican Republic in spite of the fact that the Guiana bauxite is a higher grade and therefore worth more. If British Guiana bauxite in 1961 had received a price equal to that paid in Surinam, which is approximately the same grade, British Guiana would have gained more than \$1.5 million in income taxes from Aluminum Ltd.'s subsidiary.

When Arthur Vining Davis, head of Alcoa, died in 1962, he left \$400 million, of which about \$100 million went to the U.S. treasury in taxes. Lands from which most of the fortune was derived and which were in urgent need of finances, received nothing from the will, nor could they recover anything through inheritance tax as the United States did. The net result of this state of affairs is that the Caribbean lands that produce half the world's bauxite have a combined total expenditure for health, education and welfare that is far less than the net profit of Aluminum's big four producers.

RICH HARVEST OF DEATH

We have seen that the sole objective of the U.S. monopolies in Latin America is to secure the maximum profits possible regardless of the cost in human misery. The net result of this relentless pursuit after wealth and power is a bountiful harvest of degradation and death.

Of the 200 million people that live in Latin America, 100 million suffer from endemic diseases, 100 million are illiterate, and 140 million suffer from starvation. The toll of human suffering exacted by American high finance is appalling. This mass misery and suffering cannot be justified by high-sounding theories about "under-developed nations." The poverty-stricken countries of Latin America are not poor because they lack natural resources and a rich soil to grow the basic necessities of life. They have in abundance of all the resources necessary to make a country rich and a high-yield soil and reserves of timber that are unsurpassed by any other continent. The reason for mass poverty in Latin America is because her vast resources are exploited on behalf of a wealthy and powerful imperialist oligarchy, who leave in their wake a trail of suffering and death.

In Lima, Peru, 10 to 12 people live in a single room. Disease is rampant and the daily diet of 1,200-1,500 calories is barely above the starvation level. Per capita income is about \$120 per year.

In Brazil, a child dies every 42 seconds and 6 million under the age of 16 die every year. In Recife, northeast Brazil, the average life expectancy is 27 years. More than 10 million Brazilians do not wear shoes and hundreds of thousands live like animals, nude and in vermin and disease-infested huts. People in the area live alongside a swamp and buy their drinking water from human vendors at one-third of a cent a pail. Water is also a purchasable commodity in the slums of Pampa de Comos, on the outskirts of Brazil, where a 50-gallon keg sells for 16 cents, and a family stretches it to last for a week of drinking, cooking and washing.

In both Recife and Pampa de Comos, half of all the children born alive die before they reach the age of one year. If they live beyond that, they have a better-than-even chance of living to be 41, if they are Peruvian half-bastards, or 32 if they are Andean Indians or mulattoes of Brazil's notorious Northeast. The life expectancy of a Bolivian tin miner, or a Chilean copper miner barely exceeds 30 years.

In the Peruvian Andes, there are isolated hamlets where half, or more, of the Indians have never even heard of Peru, the country they live in. In Brazil, a sugar cane cutter earns 15 cents a day and pays 12 cents for a pound of black beans. In Santiago, Chile, and Bogota, Colombia, homeless and parentless boys and girls as young as six years roam the streets in complete abandonment and forage for scraps of food in the city dumps. In Nicaragua, ruled by dictator Somoza who is armed and backed up by U.S. monopolies, over half the people are unemployed.

The general picture of life in Latin America is one of untold wealth and luxury for a tiny band of exploiters, native and foreign, who maintain themselves in power by the most ruthless and brutal methods known to man. In countries that are desperate for industrial development, the ruling minority export wealth, mainly to the United States and Canada. This ruling faction has a complete contempt for human values and count their success in terms of dollars.

On the other side are the vast mass of the people who live a life of grinding poverty with hunger throughout their short span of life and at last die, their hunger

unassuaged. And when they die, poverty follows them to the grave: the surviving family members seldom have sufficient funds to purchase a wooden box in which to place the dead for burial.



—Vadillo, La Prensa, Mexico

The Peasant

REFORM OR REVOLUTION?

In reality, the question is not just reform or revolution, but also WHAT KIND OF REVOLUTION. Both of these questions are at the head of the Latin American problem. It might have been thought that the Revolutionary Government of Cuba provided a satisfactory answer in the following section of the Second Declaration of Havana:

"Wherever roads are closed to the people, where repression of workers and peasants is fierce, where the domination of Yankee monopolies is strongest, the first and most important lesson is to understand that it is neither just nor correct to divert the people with the vain and fanciful illusion that the dominant classes can be uprooted by legal means which do not and will not exist. The ruling classes are entrenched in all positions of state power. They monopolize the teaching field. They dominate all means of mass communication. They have infinite financial resources. Theirs is a power which the monopolies and the ruling few will defend by blood and fire with the strength of their police and their armies.

"The duty of every revolutionary is to make revolution. We know that in America and throughout the world the revolution will be victorious. But revolutionaries cannot sit in the doorways of their homes to watch the corpse of imperialism pass by. The role of Job does not behave a revolutionary."

But there are still in Latin America, and elsewhere, plenty of social reformists, and some few who parade before the world as revolutionaries, who believe in fairy tales, like Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress," Johnson's "War on Poverty," and the reform consciousness of the native bourgeoisie, as being capable of providing a demo-

cratic, non-revolutionary cure for the ills that beset the Americas.

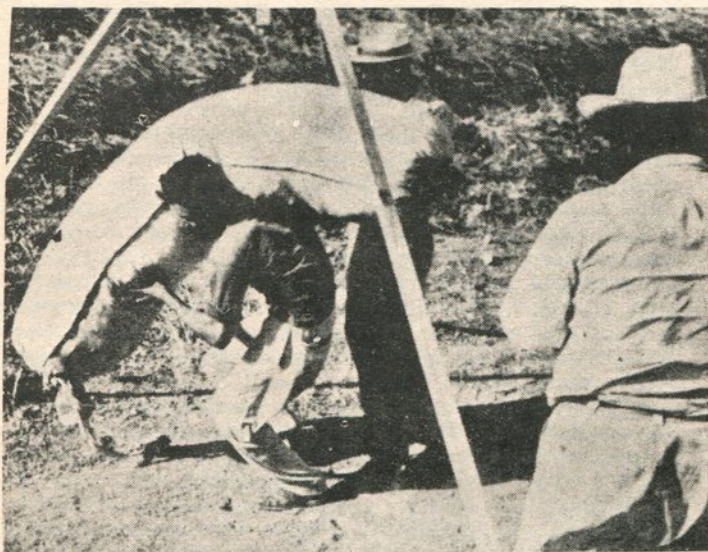
The Communist Party of Chile was blinded by this utopian vision when they staked their all on the outcome of an election that was controlled by the ruling class. Putting their dependence on the willingness of national capitalists to unite with workers and peasants in undertaking some meaningful reforms in the political and economic life of the nation, they boxed themselves in with a pledge to respect the "democratic decision of the electorate" and to defend the "constitutional legality" that was the basis of bourgeois power. The right-wing political grouping that represented the basic interests of the ruling class won a resounding victory and the so-called "revolutionaries" were caught in a snare of their own making.

In Brazil, where illiterates do not vote—and there is 90 per cent illiteracy among the rural masses and 70 per cent among the total population—not more than 20 per cent of the adult population decide the outcome of even the most hotly contested elections. Yet, Luis Carlos Prestes ignores the lessons of Cuba and the Second Declaration of Havana, and preaches a doctrine of dependence on the national bourgeoisie and a peaceful, constitutional road to social change. In a 1963 interview in Moscow Prestes made the following observations:

"Results . . . confirm the view that the democratic patriotic forces can win the day . . . conditions are maturing that make it possible to carry out far-reaching reforms.

"As for the Communists . . . are fighting for a democratic and national government which would carry out far-reaching reforms.

"The Communists have always steadfastly upheld



constitutionality against all encroachments by the forces of reaction and betrayal."

Prestes defended bourgeois constitutionality: he got Goulart and a democratic and national government. He has now got General Branco, martial law, the abolishment of political parties, the dispersal of the legislative assembly and trial by army court instead of civil court. Prestes' victory over the "leftist groups who stand for extreme measures" is complete.

Voices in other areas echo the sentiments of Prestes, especially in Colombia, Uruguay and Paraguay, in spite of the fact that their program of support for the national bourgeoisie has proved to be completely disastrous, while Cuba, on the other hand, has clearly established that victory lies along the road to revolution.

The plain fact is that the reform potential in Latin America is virtually non-existent and in no country does it hold out hope of a solution to the increasingly urgent problems of economic development within the framework of the existing system.

Landowners have become industrialists and industrial bourgeoisie have acquired vast tracts of land so that landowners and owners of capital are merged together into a single ruling class, a development which strongly militates against the carrying out of the kind of thorough-going agrarian reforms that are absolutely essential to a continuing economic development.

In Brazil, industrial development has gone farther and faster than anywhere else in the region and expansion of agricultural production has become a matter of the most extreme urgency, but the most Brazil does is talk about the need for agrarian reform.

No Latin American country can expect to achieve the economic development that will benefit the masses of its people unless it also achieves genuine national independence, that is, unless it breaks the economic stranglehold that U.S. imperialism now has on the whole area. The idea that there is a powerful bourgeoisie in these countries anxious to break away from U.S. domination, and even ready to go through with it if it hurts their own interests, is a myth.

Conflicts of interest between native and foreign capitalists have no grievances that cannot be settled within the framework of the existing social order, and the conflicts are subordinate to the common interest both groups have in exploiting the human and natural resources of the region. To this must be added a common fear—revolution from below. The Latin American capitalist would like to be treated as an equal by his big brother, but he is not going to jeopardize his wealth and privileges in any Robin Hood adventures in search of national independence, and without national independence these countries will remain in effect colonial appendages of the U.S. and all their fundamental problems arise from their past history and present status as colonial appendages.

Only the working class can lead the nation to independence, for it is only that class that can carry through a profound revolutionary change. The working class can form a firm alliance with the poor and landless peasantry by leading and supporting them in the revolutionary seizure of the vast estates. Around this alliance will group all the forces that are prepared to fight for the nation.

The peoples of the Americas cannot take those steps necessary for economic development unless they choose the Socialist path. Political independence is of the utmost importance, but of itself it is not sufficient. Economic independence is also a necessity—economic independence in the sense of establishing firm control over their own economic surplus so it can be applied intelligently in the planned development of the whole nation. The capitalist class, who will invest only where and when a satisfactory profit return is assured, is incapable of organizing and managing such an economy. This objective involves far-reaching changes that can be realized only by revolution and Socialism. This particular point on the need for revolutionary struggle and profound revolutionary change was sharply etched out in a speech by Che Guevara in 1960:

"We know from our experiences in Cuba that the army is part of the oligarchy, and serves the oligarchy, and will defend the oligarchy. Therefore political measures are of no value. Our Latin American friends cannot match the beautiful realities achieved in Cuba through ballot boxes, nor through an underground opposition, nor through winning parliamentary seats by cleverly manoeuvring—as in hypothetical Latin American democracies. It is through armed struggle of the people sharply directed against the opposition clique. It is through arming the people and smashing the puppet dictatorial regime that a people's army supplants the latter regime."

It is not the voice of the discredited reformist that is being heard and listened to in Latin America. The voice heard is that of the Revolutionary people of Cuba marching in the vanguard of the Latin American revolution:

PATRIA O MUERTE! VENCEREMOS!



ON THE LABOUR FRONT

RAILROADS: COUNTDOWN TO CRISIS

One hundred-and-seventy-five working agreements now in effect between Canadian railroads and their employees in 30 operating and non-operating unions are open for negotiations starting in November. All signs point to a hectic and lengthy bargaining period.

After 20 years of almost continuous joint negotiations, 1965 is to see at least three separate bargaining committees, possibly more. The disintegration of the joint bargaining committee started when the C.B.R.T. and G.W. requested its Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car unit be excluded from joint contract discussions. Chairman Frank Hall ruled the C.B.R.T. could not participate if the S.D. & P.C. unit were withdrawn. The C.B.R.T. considered the unit's interests would be best served by independent negotiations and left the joint committee; they were quickly followed in this decision by Division No. 4 representing seven craft unions.

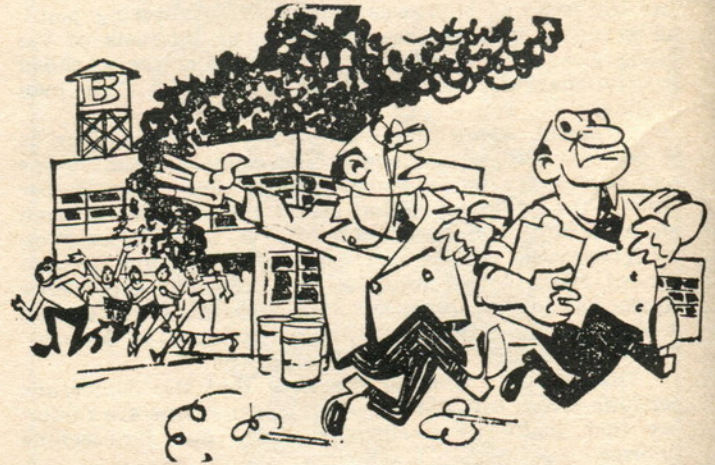
While differences over the status of the S.D. & P.C. unit were cited as the immediate cause of the break, it is fairly obvious that this was by no means the only reason. The general dissatisfaction of the C.B.R.T. was evident in a statement by Brotherhood officials claiming the 20 years of joint negotiations had kept individual contracts in a "deep-freeze" while modernization and automation were being introduced on a large scale. Evidence substantiating this claim can be found in C.N. statistics which show that, in the decade from 1954 to 1964, freight movement rose from 32.9 billion to 44.5 billion freight-ton miles, an increase of 35.4 per cent. This phenomenal increase was accomplished with the use of 14,091 less boxcars, 764 less locomotive units and 20,143 fewer employees, a reduction of about 24 per cent. Conditions have no doubt become even worse for railroad workers in the year plus since these figures were compiled.

Some idea of the complications arising out of separate negotiations, and attempts to bridge the 20-year gap in a single leap can be grasped when one realizes there are a total of 175 working agreements to be discussed with the C.B.R.T. holding 17 of these covering about 22,000 members, and in just one, that covering the S.D. & P.C. unit, the union is proposing 147 amendments. C.B.R.T. head office states that committees concerned with the agreements are now in session examining the contracts and "dealing in detail with almost every word of every article."

As indicated in the number of amendments being sought, there are a host of grievances to be settled, but there are several that head the list as most important. Wages are one of the top issues with the C.B.R.T. demanding an increase of 90 cents per hour. The aim is to achieve parity with the U.S. railroads, a position the Canadian roads held prior to the thirties. Hours of work are also a bone of contention with present contracts calling for 208 hours a month and overtime rates only after 240 hours, while the new Canada Labour Code (under attack from the companies) sets the work month at 174 hours. A priority position on the negotiation list is occupied by the problems of modernization and its effect on the working force. In ten years the C.N. work force fell from 122,237 to 93,194, while the freight movement increased by more than one-third. This is the same problem of mechanization and automation that affects all sections of the labour movement and has been the main item in every major strike in recent years.

The experience of recent contract negotiations and the arrogant attitude of the railroad bosses point to the likelihood of tough sledding ahead for Canada's railwaymen. Speaking recently to a Chamber of Commerce ban-

quet, N. R. Crump seized the opportunity to emphasize the railroad bosses' intention of standing pat on pending negotiations. The well-heeled president of one of the world's biggest railroads remarked, in the course of an



"Aren't you doing anything to stop those workers leaving their machines without permission!"

after-dinner speech: "The right to strike under present legislation provides far too much power in the hands of labour," and continued with a petulant complaint that wages were having "an adverse effect on the competitive position of Canadian industry." It is obvious that railroad labour will need to gird itself for a tough battle.

It is most unfortunate that joint action has broken down at precisely the moment when it appears to be most needed. It is difficult to see, however, how the C.B.R.T. could possibly have agreed to don once again the straight-jacket, tailor-made by the joint council, and still serve the vital interests of its members. We are not supporters of unity simply for the sake of unity. To our mind unity must be based on a militant program of action; anything short of that would be no more than an empty formality. To date there appeared little hope of any type of militant action coming out of the joint council. It appears that the C.B.R.T. took the correct, and only possible step in severing relations with the Joint Negotiating Committee and putting forward independent demands designed to meet the immediate needs of railroad workers.

However, we believe it would be a serious error for the C.B.R.T. to attempt to pursue the fight in "grand isolation." The rank-and-file of the international Brotherhoods can, and should, be united with the C.B.R.T. over the heads of international roadmen who are far too dependent on direction from the U.S. and too much under the domination of American bureaucrats. One proposal the C.B.R.T. might profitably put forward would be to recommend that no union sign an agreement until all have settled. Railroad workers are already showing a willingness to fight, with slow-downs in progress at numerous points across the country.

This fight, and its outcome, is most important to all of labour and must receive the total support of the trade union movement. Labour should begin now to demonstrate its solidarity with the railroad workers.

A good showing by the C.B.R.T. in this vital struggle could do a great deal to revive and advance the cause for which it was first organized — a single, Canadian-controlled union in the transport industry. Such a development would strengthen immeasurably the railroad workers and be a tremendous contribution to the development of an independent Canadian trade union movement.

BREWERY SETTLEMENT

A settlement was reached with the British Columbia breweries after a strike that lasted seven weeks. For a strike that provoked widespread comment on the part of all news media and statements, together with extensive paid advertising, by labour, industry and government, surprising little is being said by way of analysis of the terms of settlement. To date, not even the official labour press has made comment on what all agreed was a strike having important consequences in its outcome for wide sections of the labour movement and of immediate importance to the lengthy strike of oil workers still in progress. Progressive Worker considers the issues which were in dispute and it is our intention to attempt to break what appears to be a conspiracy of silence shrouding the terms of settlement.

The question of wage increases was always minimized by the strike leaders and other official labour spokesmen: automation was universally acclaimed as the top issue in the strike. The wage increase, as could be expected, was pretty much of the nominal variety: a total of 42 cents on a three-year agreement—15 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965; 13 cents, Jan. 1, 1966; and 14 cents, Jan. 1, 1967. This amount is less than half the amount the C.B.R.T. is demanding from the railroads as an immediate increase.

However, we agree that the question of automation was of prime importance. The last five years have seen the brewery work force halved, while production has doubled, and automation has scarcely begun to really show its effects. The value of the contract must, then, be assessed on the basis of the clause dealing with automated processes.

There is nothing very complex on automation in the terms of settlement. There is provision for a flat payment of \$200 to assist in paying for retraining: a totally inadequate sum for the purpose, and could have the added disadvantage of dulling the struggle to force the government to introduce adequate training facilities and allowances.

Of more immediate importance, however, is the question of how the possibility of lay-offs as a result of automation is dealt with. There is absolutely no guarantee of continuity of employment and the agreement is restricted to setting out the condition under which the employer is authorized to lay off workers. These conditions are based on two grades of severance pay figured according to length of service. There is to be one week's pay for each year of service up to seven years, and for each year of service over seven a cash allowance in addition to the week's pay.

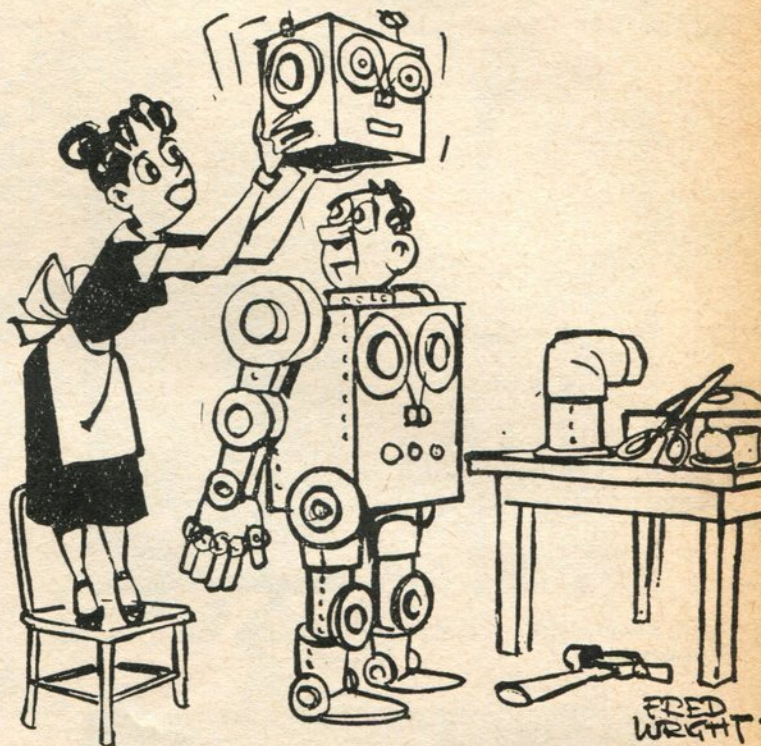
A clause such as this has the effect of "legalizing" lay-offs and this one constitutes an open invitation to the boss to begin lay-offs immediately. It would be interesting to know what suggested the extra indemnity after seven years, for it certainly has all the qualifications of a built-in incentive to reduce the work force by laying off all men with less than seven years' service before they qualify for the extra cash bonus. It is our guess that the employers made the seven-year proposal as a trap to catch the unwary and that they have already estimated they can soon get rid of most employees who have up to seven years' service to their credit. Canadian Breweries Limited have already begun the task of streamlining staff starting with top-flight executives. They are not likely to show any mercy to the common wage worker. Brewery workers, especially those with less than seven years' seniority, can look forward to an early acquaintance with the lines at the unemployment office.

While the strike was in progress, especially in the concluding days, a great deal was said about the settlement setting a pattern for other strikes and, immediately, for the oil workers' strike at B.A. If any union has the idea of using this contract as a pattern for agreements on automation, they better discard them. It might prove satisfactory to the top-level union bureaucrat who is anxious only to reach a quick agreement with a minimum of trouble, but it contains nothing but grief for the

worker. No agreement at all is better than the achievement of the brewery workers, for it "legalizes" lay-offs and constitutes an open invitation to the boss to begin those lay-offs as quickly as possible.

Some time ago we made a suggestion for an interim measure for control of automation which was endorsed by the Vancouver local of the Oil Workers Union. We want to refer to that suggestion once again.

We proposed that unions should inform employers they would not tolerate any layoffs as the result of the introduction of automated process and if such lay-offs occurred they would be looked on as a lockout and appropriate action taken. This does not by any means constitute anything like a final solution to the problem, but as an interim measure it would have the effect of halting layoffs and give the unions time and opportunity to mobilize their forces for an all-out fight to reach an adequate solution.



"Now that we've gone to all this effort I hope they'll reconsider laying you off . . ."

Every worker should carefully examine contract proposals on the introduction of automation and not be stampeded into accepting "sleeper" clauses on the strength of the highly-coloured salesman routine of the labour bureaucrats anxious to reach agreement with a minimum of effort. Automation clauses like the one in the breweries contract provide the soil on which unemployment and misery will flourish.

THE OIL STRIKE

Despite the strike, production at B.A. oil refineries appears to be at a fairly high rate, maintained by supervisory and office personnel with the assistance of a small number of scabs. Courts were grinding out ex-parte injunctions as fast as court clerks could process and bailiffs serve them. State police (R.C.M.P.) were using threats and violence to break the picket line for scab-driven trucks to pass. An oil tanker, B.A. Canada, docked at Port Moody refinery and unloaded a cargo of oil which was said to have been shipped from the Mediterranean. The Oil Workers Union is taking steps to have the B.A. Canada labelled a "hot" ship in every port in the world.

The strike tactics now in effect appear to indicate that the union leaders are oblivious of the fact that they

are engaged in a fight against the largest and one of the most vicious operations in the capitalist world—international oil. The propaganda being touted to the effect that striking on company means it is threatened with losing its markets to companies not strike-bound, is an example of working-class naivete that it totally unbelievable in the mid-twentieth century. International oil long ago divided up the world amongst themselves and they are not likely to assist a union by letting a strike breach their profitable cartel.

The other reasons for striking one company at a time in order not to inconvenience the public and to avoid government intervention—are also without validity.

No strike can be conducted with any degree of effectiveness, or hope of victory, without occasioning inconvenience and, indeed, working some hardship. This is a fundamental reason why labour does not lightly resort to strike action.

As to government intervention, it is already in progress. The government is the executive committee of the

state, and the state, through courts and police, is intervening rather vigorously on the side of the company and to the detriment of the effective prosecution of the strike.

It is high time the strike leaders took off the blinders and recognized the situation for what it is: a bitter struggle against one of the toughest opponents in the industrial world. Friendly jousts and skirmishes will not win this battle, that requires an immediate and rapid expansion of the strike and total mobilization of organized labour in support. The leading figures give the distinct impression they are much happier, and more at home hunting "reds" than fighting the boss. But no matter how many red scalps they hang on their anti-communist belt, it will put no more sandwiches in the lunch pail, nor will it buy new shoes for the kids; only a victory against the boss will do that, and to achieve victory the oil workers will need the help of every single worker—including the "reds."



MONEY FOR SALE

A very important fact that seems to go unnoticed by most people, although all are involved in it, is that by far the largest industry in North America is the sale of money. There was a time when credit was advanced to a carefully chosen clientele as an inducement to attract new customers and move goods—the chief interest of the merchant was in selling his wares. Now the merchants' goods are only bait to sell indebtedness, the source of the biggest profits in the modern business world. Most merchants, and certainly all the big department and chain stores, actively discourage cash purchases and make credit easily attainable. When the department store sales clerk asks: "Do you wish to charge it?," it is not meant as just a pleasantry, every large store uses this question deliberately as a part of business policy in order to emphasize the easy availability of charge accounts and to promote credit purchase. Most department stores insist that their sales clerks ask the question of every customer and will take disciplinary measures against those who fail to pose it. Simpsons-Sears have adopted a policy of sending credit cards to all members of a family (one to each member) who have a good credit rating. All you need do is drop in to the nearest Simpson-Sears branch with your card, have it validated and you are in business—also in debt.

The big business operators are fond of presenting credit facilities as being a service to their customers. The truth is the "easy payment" plans are designed to have the unwary customer purchase more than he can really afford. In addition, credit selling enables the merchant to collect an additional 25 per cent on the original retail price, in interest and carrying charges. The dollar cash purchase costs you \$1.25 on the credit plan.

The average Canadian pays out 30 per cent of his income on debt repayments and the figure is steadily mounting. Since the bottom one-third of the income bracket have little debt, not being qualified as "good risks," the percentage for the top two-thirds, and especially the top one-third, must be enormous. The massive and continuing advertising by the debt merchants, via press, radio, television, mail and telephone, is an indication of just how lucrative the debt business really is. If it was merely a consumer service they would never be so insistent on everyone using it. To paraphrase an old saying: Beware of merchants bearing offers of easy credit.



State police (R.C.M.P.) preparing to smash the B.A. picket line.



ATTENTION !

This is the scab tanker, B.A. Canada, blacklisted by Canadian oil workers for hauling scab products. Port workers around the DO NOT WORK THIS SHIP. Other labour papers please publish.

LABOUR IN QUEBEC

Droit de grève

Droit d'affiliation

Droit de négociation



Quebec civil servants are battling Lesage for the right to strike, the right to organize, the right of collective bargaining.



Striking workers in the Port of Montreal marching to St. Helen's Island for a picnic.



Pickers at La Grenade footwear, harassed by ex-parte injunctions—just like in B.C.



1,200 plumbers and electricians on strike against 250 employers in Quebec.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor, Progressive Worker:

All is far from well in Burrard Dry Dock where the Marine Workers and Boilermakers, a once-militant union, is bargaining for the majority of the employees. The usual methods of character assassination to which we have been subjected for some years in an effort to keep the men divided, has now been extended to include religious bigotry.

A worker was victimized by the company and kept off the job for 15 months on the strength of the company's argument that he was accident-prone. Chiefly as the result of the work of one steward, the man was finally re-hired, but lost all his seniority.

The two men—the steward and the man fired—were both Catholics and now the rumour is being spread that the whole business is a plot by Catholic Action. Some other stewards are being talked about as Free Masons, or "stooges" for Masonic order.

In late July one employee was seriously burned in an explosion on a dredge in for repairs. As a consequence of this accident the company placed a man on second shift to check ventilation but was ordered to do staging and work on the bull-gang as well—which he protested about.

On complaining to a union official, he was called a lazy so-and-so and told to get back to work, as the company was not going to pay him for sitting on his rear. This man's complaint was investigated by a committee of shop stewards set up for the purpose. The three stewards—one an executive member—were charged by union officials with being members of an illegal committee, and all 25 stewards were informed they might likewise be charged.

The complaining worker was transferred to day shift and a non-union man put on the job with no protest from union officials.

The three stewards were put on trial before a kangaroo court but no report has yet been brought down and the reason for this seems easy to understand. Elections are coming on and the men charged could very well be disqualified from being nominated for any union position.

Character assassination has long been with us, religious bigotry is a new and despicable low. All are full union members, whether Protestant or Catholic, White or Black. But this seems not to matter to some self-styled militants who are more concerned about hanging on to office instead of fighting for a real working-class policy. The same policy leads to sweetheart deals and such things as scabbing on pipe-fitters and electricians.

Fraternally yours,
BURRARD WAGE SLAVE.

Patrick Hennegan of Cobble Hill, B.C., has sent us a copy of a letter he sent to two Vancouver Island papers. The letter was published in the Cowichan Leader, Duncan, but turned down by the Victoria Colonist. Here are some excerpts:

"During the 1963 election campaign most of the elected candidates, with the exception of the Liberals, were elected because of their stand against nuclear weapons. The NDP candidates were the most emphatic against bringing nuclear weapons into Canada.

"After the election that was all forgotten. The M.P.'s lost no time in giving themselves a salary increase of \$8,000 or more.

"Shortly after this the government made a secret treaty with the U.S. to bring nuclear weapons into Canada. Not one of the Members of Parliament had the integrity to insist that such a serious measure should not be undertaken without a parliamentary vote.

"On May 26 I heard on the CBC News feature called 'On Parliament Hill' following items: Inter-party meetings are secret; Diefenbaker said that at one of these meetings the Liberals said: 'If the other parties did not go with them in a certain policy an election would be called.' Is that the way to govern a democracy? A cabal consisting of the inter-party boys gives another cabal consisting of some members of the cabinet the go-ahead to sign a military treaty with a foreign power.

"To hear the NDP members sounding off now one would think they were innocent with anything that even remotely touched war.

"One of them, Colin Cameron, the member for this constituency—Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands—made a long speech at the Peace Arch in Blaine August 7, in which he denounced the U.S. Government, and by implication the government of Canada for the horrors of S.E. Asia.

"This was quite a lengthy address; however, Cameron did not mention the bringing of nuclear weapons into Canada from the U.S. nor did he mention the role he played in the issue; nor how the whole of Parliament connived at keeping the Liberals in power, and sweeping the nuclear bomb under the carpet.

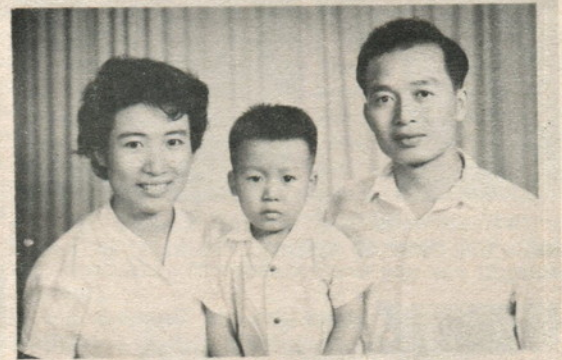
"This country needs an entirely new set of men to govern it—men who would work for the just interests of the people instead of for a foreign and aggressive power."

PATRICK HENNEGAN.

Box 182, R.R. 1, Cobble Hill, B.C.

Jerry Le Bourdais:

Before I received your letter, I have already known you in our newspaper and from my friend Liang Bao-chang, whom you have visited in the oversea new district in Canton. How I was pleased when I received your letter and publications, "National Newsletter," "P.L.," "Progressive Worker." It was simply beyond my expectation. I am very moved by your enthusiasm and concern about me.



Let's be friends and comrades from today on!

Here, let me briefly tell you about me: I have another name, Ma Shou-san; my English name is Sam Ma. I left Vancouver for China in 1952. Many comrades in P.L.P. and progressive Chinese in Vancouver know me, especially the Chinese Youth, they have hoped I would return to Canada to carry on the work side by side with them. I suppose, if I had not come back to China, I would have been an active member of your association.

In China, I graduated from the college of foreign languages and became an interpreter. Now I am an English and Russian teacher in the middle school. My wife Huang Su-hsia is a doctor in the hospital. I have a child learning in the kindergarten. Under the same cover I mail you the picture of my family. My father was a worker. He worked in Canada for ten years, and died of disease last year.

I will try my best to strengthen the friendship between our two peoples. If you have any requests, please let me know. I will be very glad to fulfil them.

Fraternal greetings to you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

MA CHING.

This letter concerning the election presents number of questions that need to be elaborated upon. In the January edition of P.W. we are planning a comprehensive analysis of the election and other events such as the B.C. Federation convention.

Dear Friends:

On Nov. 7 I received in the mail the Communist Party election program, together with a letter over the signature of Ann Boylan, secretary of the Vancouver East club. I enclose it in the hope that you will publish it in toto. It is a strange and interesting document.

I also have before me a copy of your election statement and minimum program supporting the candidacy of Jerry Le Bourdais in Vancouver East.

These documents present a thought-provoking contrast:

The opening paragraph of the C.P. letter outlines the dilemma in which the ruling class of Canada finds itself and states that another four years of Liberal or Tory majority government means another four years of national betrayal.

Second paragraph: "There is an alternative — that alternative is the election of a large bloc of candidates dedicated to national survival — we hope that some of the twelve Communist candidates will be a part of the progressive bloc. In Vancouver East the Communist Party is not running a candidate because there is a sitting member of the N.D.P.—Harold Winch."

Paragraph 3: "Jerry Le Bourdais is opposing Winch. Le Bourdais is no Communist . . ." etc.

Paragraph 4: "In Vancouver East defeat the Tories and Liberals and reject the splitting tactics of the Le Bourdais group. Ensure Vancouver East a voice in the progressive bloc in our new parliament."

The C.P. election program is a recital of platitudes. It makes no serious analysis of the alignment of class forces in Canada and does not even pay lip-service to Socialism. All problems are to be solved by electoral votes to parliament. Nowhere is there any attempt to explain the role of parliament as a most effective instrument of capitalist rule.

"Continued control of the economy by the monopolies or democratic public control?" As though the working class could exercise "democratic public control" of the capitalist economy by electing a bloc of Progressives (?) to parliament!

On automation and technological change: "A Federal-Provincial authority with labor and farm representation to license automation processes and control their development" (!).

These self-styled "progressives" are now setting the working class the task of presiding over the liquidation of their own jobs! . . . "wherever automated processes are introduced, there must be a reduction in hours of work, and increased productivity should bring wage increases and lower prices." Nowhere any suggestion that wage increases might be won at the expense of capitalist profits—but only if the workers produce increased profits.

On the question of French and English-speaking Canada, they demand the right of self-determination for each of the two nations! This is on a par with the famous words of Anatole France: "The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges."

So much for the C.P. program. In contrast, your program, which you clearly state is a minimum program for immediate struggle, is a good beginning for a working class movement aspiring to use the science of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle for socialism.

You utilized the election campaign to put forward a minimum program of struggle for the immediate needs of the working-class and championing the urgent demands of all strata oppressed and humiliated by the capitalist system of exploitation and war.

You have told the workers the fundamental truth that their problems can not be solved by \$18,000-a-year men, but only by their own efforts. By running courage-

ous representatives of their own class in the parliamentary arena, they can utilize election campaigns to advance their demands, and should they be successful in electing some of their number, they must make revolutionary use of this parliamentary forum to expose its real essence as an effective instrument of capitalist rule.

As Marx long ago pointed out, "elections can never be anything more than a barometer of the political maturity of the working class." Marx described the real essence of the franchise as "the right every few years to select which representative of the ruling class will misrepresent and repress us through parliament."

The record of Harold Winch in Vancouver East is a good case in point. His position on nuclear warheads, "hold the line on wages," and compulsory arbitration (another pitch for equality before the capitalist law of exploiter and exploited), etc., etc.

It is easy to beware of an overt enemy, it is the treachery of the pseudo-friend that takes you unaware.

And this is the deputy that the secretary of the Vancouver East club of the Communist Party advises us to support, and to "reject the splitting tactics of the Le Bourdais group." This is abject surrender to the capitalist class in the parliamentary arena. But perhaps the signature "Ann Boylan is a typographical error? Certainly her argument is as "headless" as her historic near-namesake.

It is essential that the workers learn the real role of parliament as an effective instrument of capitalist rule, an expensive sideshow to disperse their energies and attention while "business as usual" goes on in the main tent.

I particularly like the concluding paragraph of your election statement with its clear and succinct summary of what is required.

Well done, Progressive Workers Movement! You have had the courage to dare. You have made a good beginning!

HENRY TUDOR.

LOOK ALIKES

"Enact the necessary legislation to bring the introduction of automation under the control of public commissions constituted of members appointed by the trade unions, the governments and the employers in equal numbers."—Resolution on: A New Economic Policy for Canada, 18th Convention Communist Party.

x x x

"... protecting the dignity and incomes of working people . . . must be considered and solved co-operatively by management, labour and government."—Jack Austin, Liberal Party candidate, Vancouver-Kingsway, Address to Data Processing Management Association.

x x x

"... a large-scale production-education program financed by the companies and governments to retrain workers . . . for the electronics age."—Resolution on: Trade Union Action, 18th Convention.

x x x

"Management must introduce retraining programs . . . and governments must provide retraining facilities for by management, labour and government."—Jack Austin,

x x x

The measure of agreement between C.P. leaders and the Liberal Party would appear to indicate reasons for discussing a merger.

THE CURSE OF REVISIONISM

By CATHAL BRUGHA

A century ago there were still a few adherents of scientific socialism who could listen, perhaps with bemused tolerance, to the spiel of those who proposed the practicality of a peaceful transition to socialism; there always was the hope that such befuddled characters would in time awaken to reality. Today, however, with a vast heritage of proletarian struggle to substantiate the correctness of Marxist-Leninist theories, it is extremely difficult for serious socialists to remain cool and calm in the face of such provocative nonsense.

Like a cancerous growth, the contemporary "revisionist" phenomenon has proliferated to considerable proportions throughout the International Communist Movement. Sincere Marxist-Leninists, who strive to retain the socialist offensive against the bourgeois dictatorship within its proper revolutionary orbit, are being assailed, not alone by the forces of Capitalism, but also by erstwhile comrades who have succumbed to the dictates of the Soviet Union. For reasons of its own the powerful C.P.S.U. has thrown its weight and influence behind the propagation of this "Union of Hearts," this peaceful coexistence between Capitalism and Socialism; so that a proposition which hitherto possessed but mere tactical value at best, has now become a principle of dogma.

Naturally, International Capitalism continues to make every effort to exploit the deterioration in Socialist solidarity, which emanates from the emergence of a Moscow-orientated anti-revolutionary block in world Communist ranks. From the outset Capitalist propaganda has endeavoured to portray this dissension as a "split" in the Communist Movement; the breakup of a monolithic body whose pyramid-like organizational structure allegedly culminated in the Kremlin. This theory glibly attributes the cause of the "split" to a power struggle between "Peking and Moscow" for control of the Communist Movement; and while this may sound plausible to the politically ignorant, it is difficult to appreciate the reactions of some "Party Men" who, at the outset, agreed with the Capitalist line, in as much as to suggest that the solution of differences should be left to the forementioned centres of Communist power.

The facts of the matter are the present rupture in the Movement represents, not a "split" in communist ranks arising from any power struggle, or even from a dispute on opposing interpretations of Marxist-Leninist theories, but, a complete desertion from Marxist-Leninism by a faction who have donned the mantle of Social Democracy. To be sure, the Chinese Communist Party has emerged as a dominant figure in the polemics which have ensued. But this simply reflects the undeniable facilities of the C.P.C.—due to its position—to mount an adequate defence against such a serious deviation from Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy; and does not imply that China is advocating a so-called "line" of its own. The only policies China has hitherto proposed are in complete harmony with long-established principles; and any literate person can readily ascertain the accuracy of this by referring to the original works.

In addition, the Government of China has, from the beginning, insisted that the ideological differences which are at the root of modern revisionism, are the concern of all socialists; and rightly so. Pronouncements from the C.P.C. have always stressed the fact that: "The disease-germs of modern revisionism hit everybody . . . Nor are such questions 'best left to Moscow and Peking.' Such attitude . . . would, if left unchecked, result in collapse of the faculty to make independent judgment and in failure

to contribute to the anti-imperialist struggle at home or abroad." Surely, this states the correct position on revisionism clearly enough, for any intelligent individual.

It would be extremely difficult to exaggerate the harm caused by erstwhile socialists who now espouse anti-revolutionary policies. This is especially true of countries under colonial rule, where broad revolutionary fronts are always in ferment, and where socialists are constantly faced with the task of counteracting petty-bourgeois nationalist influences in such movements. One factor, however, favours Marxist-Leninists in the long run; and that is a general political realism which years of strife has endowed to the peoples of these areas. The common people of colonial states do not require the scientific reasoning of Marx or Lenin to enlighten them on the inevitability of violent struggle, should they persist in their quest for freedom. Experience alone has taught them that this is a natural contingency, to be automatically taken into account. Still, although colonial-ruled peoples are not themselves confused on the issue of fighting for freedom, there are instances where leadership elements of functioning revolutionary movements have become tainted with revisionist ideas. The latter have introduced a certain havoc by continuing to talk as revolutionaries, while proceeding to set in motion policies that are basically of a social-democratic content. It will, in some cases, take time before the significance of the violent contradiction between the talk and the deeds of those pseudo-socialists is fully grasped by the masses. It will also require a constant and strenuous labor on the part of Marxist-Leninists to expose the essence of the contradiction; and this represents labor that could otherwise be expended more profitably in the direct struggle against imperialism.

The reactionary effects of modern revisionism are more easily appreciated in areas of colonial struggle than in capitalist nations, where the fight between the forces of Socialism and Capitalism has not yet evolved to classical revolutionary proportions. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the damage inflicted in the latter case is less severe. In many of the capitalist countries, of the western hemisphere especially, the degree of degeneration in Communist parties that have embraced the revisionist dogma has actually reached fantastic proportions. Indeed, the speed and completeness with which these "peaceful evolutionaries" have accommodated themselves to the bourgeois order of things, makes it difficult at times for steadfast Communists to appreciate that these are actually the same comrades with whom they associated only a short time back.

The antics of the Communist Party of Canada are typical; and it certainly does not require the services of a theoretician to enumerate the descent of this illustrious body to the lower reaches of the social-democratic ladder. As an example, take the Election Platform released prior to the recent Federal Election, and styled "A New Direction for Canada." In overall content this paltry excuse for an election manifesto was more eloquent by far in what is omitted, than in what it expressed. With an obvious timidity it ventured into discussion on control of the means of production, by suggesting that: "Labor, the producer of wealth, must have an equal say in how the technological revolution is to develop." Marx must surely have rolled over in his grave at that gem. This idea was so radical that E. M. Chisholm, the Social Credit candidate for Vancouver-Burrard, expressed the exact same desire. When speaking on Saturday, October 30, Chisholm advocated "A national council on automation and job security," and said "the council should be set up by the federal government, with equal representation from labor

and management" (The Sun, Nov. 1). Prior to the election there were those of us who were inclined to lump the Communist Party, the N.D.P. and the Trotskyists together. Now, however, it would appear that the Communist Party is equally at home with the "funny money" men.

The Communist Party's "New Direction" also called for "the election to Parliament of a substantial group of progressive spokesmen ready and able to challenge the Establishment and to fight for radically (sic) new policies." Tommy Douglas usually has a rare old time complaining about the "Liberals" stealing his N.D.P. platform; now he can also include the C.P. in the same category. The whole affair is so grotesque that a certain amusement is provided for those endowed with the questionable faculty of appreciating sick humour.

It is amazing how this fad for electing progressive spokesmen to parliament has caught on in Communist Party circles within the Anglo-American sphere of influence. The British and Irish parties, for instance, dish out the same rigmarole. In Ireland the Communist Party has even taken that "One Step Beyond"; they have divided their organization to complement the imperialist

partition of the country, and what is more, they are now presenting a course of parliamentary action to the people, which is similar in essence to that of right-wing Sinn Fein, and which has actually cast Sinn Fein in complete disrepute with Irish revolutionaries over the past two or three decades.

It would be pointless to proceed and enumerate further the depths to which "evolutionary communists" have sunk these past few years. It is easy enough to blame the opportunism of the C.P.S.U. for the mess; but the fact is the germs of revisionism could not have proliferated to the present extent without a receptive carcass. Many of the Parties in the West have been short on revolutionary zeal for decades. Many within leadership circles have, in fact, always been social-democrats at heart, and to them it was no mean blessing when the powerful C.P.S.U. gave the nod to proceed openly along the social-democratic road. Certainly, it is difficult to account in any other way for the rapidity with which many western parties jumped on the revisionist band-wagon.

ONTARIO TEAMSTERS ON THE MARCH

Members of the Teamsters Union in Ontario have been locked in combat with employers for some time now and (a situation not uncommon these days) with some of their own union officials. We have come into possession of two copies—numbers 9 and 10—of a transportation bulletin "printed and distributed by a rank-and-file committee of union members on the road, rail and maritime transportation industries."

Issue number 9 of the publication notes that the committee slogan, "NO CONTRACT—NO WORK," was adopted by teamsters throughout Ontario. We are also informed that members of Local 938 have signed a petition demanding the removal of the local's paid president, McDougall and the representatives on the joint negotiating committee for having failed to put forward the demands of the workers. It is also demanded that the Joint Council convene an emergency meeting to elect a negotiating committee pledged to fighting for: a 40-hour week now; 2 cents more per mile for highway drivers; 1,700 miles per week, **maximum**; a one to two-year contract and an immediate 60 cents per hour increase; company rules to be removed from company contracts; withdrawal of all company-instigated writs and legal action; no victimization for job action.

It is further reported in the bulletin that President McDougall has been engaging in the strange activity of speaking to the union members through the local newspapers instead of at union meetings, and further that he is rendering a great deal more service to the companies than he is to the men who pay his salary. It seems that McDougall, in direct violation of instructions given him by the members, had joined with the companies in requesting the federal government to shelve the 40-hour week and keep the 48-hour week for another 18 months.

Smith Transport, it was reported, had discharged union member Ozzie McKenzie in an act of intimidation and the committee was calling for no return to work until McKenzie is reinstated.

Bulletin number 10 records that the militant 15-day demonstration of job action has resulted, in "phase one," the rejection of the McDougall-Company agreement and the placing of the workers' demands on the bargaining table has been one. The committee now calls to go forward to "phase two"—no compromise on the demands.

Projected is "phase three" which, say the committee, "will be known as Operation Fumigation—it will be at this stage we will clean house and rid our ranks of such excess baggage as McDougall and his apple polishers." Four substantial reasons, from collusion with the companies to refusal to call an emergency meeting when

properly petitioned, are listed as justifiable reasons for the demand to clean house.

Many reprisals by the companies are reported, with eight men from Inter-City Transport alone being victimized. The committee urges no contract ratification until every man is reinstated. There is also a demand that legal actions started by the companies be withdrawn and the following appeal for a defense fund has been issued:

"A Defense Fund" has been organized to assist in paying the legal expenses of brothers who have been charged during "phase one." Mr. Aubrey Golden, an outstanding trial lawyer, is acting for our members and funds are urgently needed. We can all help by donating to this fund and by buying a button when approached to do so by a properly identified union member. Wear the button proudly. It will show the companies that we consider an injury to one of us to be an injury to EVERY ONE of us. Support the brothers who have fought hardest for us."



"And when you get back from your holidays, we're going to let you run two machines."

AT HOME AND AROUND THE WORLD

The R.C.M.P., notorious for strike-breaking and scab-herding activities, may be called on to train a mounted police detachment for South Vietnam. A Saigon meeting of police directors resolved to have mounted units trained in Canada and seemed assured of Mountie co-operation. Canadian labour should prepare a hot reception for these unwanted guests.

x x x

Scandinave has scheduled a substantial increase in pulp and paper production and B.C. capacity is expected to triple in five years. Forecasts indicate a force reduction up to 10 per cent and J. V. Clyne, chairman of M.B. & P.R., expressed concern over the situation and predicted trouble in the next year or two.

x x x

Pearson is going to try a back-door entry into the O.A.S. by having a Canadian delegate attend as an observer. The Liberals' anxiety to serve American monopoly interests is unsurpassed by any other nation on earth.

x x x

U.S. investment in Canada had risen to \$24,600 million by the end of 1964; \$3,394.8 million arrived during 1964 alone. More than half is investment in direct ownership of Canadian industry which results in the major part of Canadian mining and smelting, Canadian manufacturing and virtually the entire petroleum industry being controlled by foreign monopoly.

The export of wealth to cover interest, dividends and profits adds to Canada's balance of payments problems, undermines our independence and puts our economy at the mercy of U.S. boom and bust cycles.

x x x

An example of the crazy-quilt pattern of capitalist development has come to light in B.C. recently with construction of three wire mills scheduled in an area where previously there were none.

The Island Wire, financed by local businessmen, will be in production before end of 1965 with a 30,000-ton capacity, and a range of products from low carbon to high carbon wire. Titan Steel & Wire, a subsidiary of the Japanese firm, Kobe Steel, owned by the Mitsui Co., will go into production by end 1966 with a capacity of 12,000 tons initially, projected to go to 16,000. Western Canada Steel, a subsidiary of C.M. & Son plans a 10,000-ton mill which will also produce 40,000 tons of wire rod annually.

Mitsui is a former partner of Andrew Sacks, one of the chief promoters of Tree Island and, to further complicate matters, Western Canada Steel expects to sell a large part of its wire rod production to its two competitors.

Estimates place Western Canada requirements at 20,000 tons of wire annually. All the plants, existing and planned, have a capacity of 70,000.

Capitalist planning and efficiency?

x x x

In B.C. the Communist Party, with a membership having an average age well into the sixties, put out an election manifesto carrying as its main slogan: "Beat the Old Parties."

x x x

When rumoured "highly sophisticated New York circles" began making extensive purchases of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power, financial experts were speculating why in view of unsettled conditions in Brazil. Latest reports indicated the "sophisticated" circles had inside information of a pending stabilization in Brazil.

President Humberto Castello Branco, who ousted Goulart and seized power in a military coup, has abolished all political parties and declared virtual martial law throughout the nation with military courts to have precedence over civilian courts. The general-turned-president

made the move by presidential decree when Congress refused to take action on measures as he directed. Branco, under the decree, can purge public officials—elected or appointed—at all levels of government. He claims his actions are necessary to restore the confidence of home and foreign business interests in Brazilian stability.

The New York purchases of Brazilian Traction indicate that investor confidence has been restored. However, the Brazilian people are yet to be heard from.

x x x

Large-scale demonstrations are continuing in both Japan and South Korea against the treaties being discussed in the parliaments of both countries. A number of protestors have been injured by police and military forces and many are held in prison.

x x x

Ian Smith, heading the racist white minority in Rhodesia, are hell-bent on a policy that is certain to lead to widespread strife on the African continent, and the event has further underlined the incompetence of England's "Labour" prime minister when it comes to taking steps to defend the interests of the common people.

Wilson sends troops to defend the rubber interests in Malaysia, to keep the natives in line in the Middle-East on behalf of international oil, to British Guiana to sabotage independence at the behest of the aluminum monopoly, and to the Congo to rescue white "hostages" in the name of humanitarianism, but not to Rhodesia to assist the oppressed and persecuted black people because "force can't help." It all depends on the size of your investment and the colour of your skin.

x x x

In South Africa the African population, which comprises more than two-thirds of the total, receives about 23 per cent of the national income. This means that the non-African received, on the average, thirteen-and-a-half times more than the African. More than five million people were living on 10 shillings (\$1.50) per week.

When you buy goods from South Africa, you are lending support to these conditions.

x x x

Eighteen working class families are living under canvas in Dublin's Mountjoy Square after having been evicted from notorious Griffith Barracks as a result of a protest demonstration when 36 adults and 51 children barricaded themselves in the canteen.

The barracks was operated by the Dublin Health Authority as a sort of new-type workhouse for homeless families. Wives and children were housed on payment of a small rent but husbands were restricted to limited visits and prescribed hours.

The barracks is appropriately named after the most reactionary figure in Ireland's national movement.

x x x

Four Negro soldiers of the First U.S. Cavalry Division have been court-martialled for going on hunger strike on board a ship bound for Vietnam. J. L. Jackson, aged 21, is serving six months in jail on conviction of having "disobeyed orders to prepare to move to South Vietnam." Three others are awaiting trial.

TITO AND THE C.P.S.U.

By G.M.

The present Soviet government, through the person and policy of its former leader Khrushchev, finds Tito huggable and kissable, a person under whom one should study and from whom one should learn to build socialism. How nice! But listen to what the Soviet Government said in the past:

LISTEN:

"The fascist Tito clique is an agency of the imperialists which is being utilized by them for preparing a new war against the U.S.S.R. . . . he and his gang would be on the side of the imperialists in the war which the latter are preparing against the Soviet Union. The (Tito) government has a special fund . . . for espionage . . . and sabotage in the camp of peace and democracy.

"Officers and soldiers are forbidden to speak about the Soviet Union as the great and sincere friend of the Yugoslav people . . . which liberated the peoples and saved civilization from the Hitlerite plague . . . Senior and higher officers are promoted (from the membership of the Chetniks and Ustassi who were fascists during the Second World War occupation) . . . German officers of the former Hitlerite army (are employed) as instructors.

"The slanderous complaint of the Titoists, ascribing hostile activities against Yugoslavia to the Government of U.S.S.R. has been placed on the agenda of the U.N.

LISTEN!

"Further impoverishment of the working people . . . 200,000 unemployed . . . mercilessly exploited . . . The working day lasts 12, 14 and even 16 hours . . . Production quotas have been raised and wages cut (to pay for war preparations).

"The life of a workingman is treated as the most worthless thing in Yugoslavia . . . the standard of living of the people is lower than it was under the monarchy, and is considerably lower than anywhere else in Europe . . . an enormous camp of forced, chattel (i.e. slave) labor . . . inhuman conditions (of work) . . . miserable rags . . . emaciated faces.

LISTEN!

"Yugoslav peasantry gripped by Terror, Poverty, and Exploitation . . . the area under crops is steadily diminishing . . .

LISTEN!

"Unbearable Burden of Women . . . police beat up a 70-year-old woman . . . set fire to the hair of a nine-year-old girl (in an attempt to get information about an anti-Tito guerrilla) . . .

LISTEN!

"The prisoners were held in Rankovic's prisons without water or food, mercilessly clubbed . . . brutal police terror . . . a land of jails and concentration camps . . .

"The Tito clique ensures itself a sated life, carousing in elegant palaces and depositing solid sums in foreign banks.

"(The Tito-ites) did not condemn imperialist aggression in Korea . . . (they) condemned the Stockholm Appeal . . . (they defame) the powerful peace movement.

LISTEN!

"The Tito clique has flung open the gates of the country to foreign capital . . . The ore mining and iron and steel industries are in the hands of the foreign monopolists . . .

"Yugoslav Shupshtina (Legislature), an Assemblage of Spies, Traitors and Murderers . . . Peoples' Will Monstrously Falsified by Recent Yugoslav Elections."

"Kulakdom in the village and capitalist elements in the town constitute the social basis of this (Tito) regime."

Says who? Every item above is taken from the "USSR Information Bulletin," 1950-52—an official publication of the Soviet Government.

And there is much, much more—about extermination and mass annihilation, torture chambers and concentration camps, debt burdens, provocation of border incidents.

arrests and beatings for failure to do "voluntary" work. about fascist swashbucklers, total lack of medical care which is said to be impossibly expensive, widespread T.B., syphilis, malaria, etc.—with lots of statistics, etc.

But is it true? Well, the above would be a fair general picture of many other countries whose governments are pets of American imperialism, such as Spain, Portugal and its colonies, Tshombe's Congo, Brazil, Venezuela, India, Thailand, South Vietnam and South Korea, Formosa, Turkey, the oil sheikdoms, etc. Even the imperialist press admits that going backward is the general pattern of the "Alliance for Progress" countries, and of many others receiving U.S. "aid."

It is also true that hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs have gone abroad, chiefly to West Germany, to find a job. And it is also certainly true that the recent money changes in Yugoslavia increased the already high cost of living by about another 25 per cent.

It is interesting to observe how the Titoites responded to Khrushchev's love and kisses. In January this year they published a charge that "the first death camps were not founded by Germans, but by Soviets, who in 1921, etc . . ." Informed old-timers will know that this remarkable item is worthy of separate consideration. Here we will note from the date mentioned that it is aimed, not at Stalin or the Stalin era, but at Lenin, the Bolsheviks and the Soviets.

Rather than hug and kiss this "teacher" of Marxism, one should study him coldly and scientifically in order to recognize and understand the enemy of all the exploited and oppressed.



KEEP INFORMED ABOUT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Subscribe to

PEKING REVIEW

A weekly magazine of Chinese news and views
airmailed to subscribers all over the world.

Single: 10 cents	1 year: \$4.00
2 years: \$6.00	3 years: \$8.00

CHINA PICTORIAL

A large, comprehensive, illustrated magazine published monthly. Introduces the reader to the achievements made in China's socialist construction, the life of her various nationalities, and her beautiful landscapes and rich, time-honoured culture.

Single: 30 cents	1 year: \$3.00
2 years: \$4.50	3 years: \$6.00

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

Monthly magazine on the economic, social and cultural developments in China today.

Single: 30 cents	1 year: \$3.00
2 years: \$4.00	3 years: \$6.00

GIFT OFFER

A 1966 calendar with exquisite reproductions of Chinese paintings for every subscriber enrolled before
January 31, 1966.

Catalogue upon Request

Send your Order and make Cheques payable to:

CHINA ARTS & CRAFTS

33 East Hastings St.

Vancouver 4, B.C.

Products Exclusively from the People's Republic of China

A WORKER READS HISTORY

Who built the seven gates of Thebes?
The books are filled with names of kings
Was it kings who hauled
the craggy blocks of stone?
And Babylon, so many times destroyed?
Who built the city up each time? In which of Lima's
houses,
That city glittering with gold, lived those who built
it?
In the evening when the Chinese wall was finished
Where did the masons go? Imperial Rome
Is full of arcs of triumph: Who reared them up?
Over whom did the Caesars triumph? Byzantium
lives in song,
Were all her dwellings palaces? And even in Atlantis
of the legend
The night the sea rushed in,
The drowning men still bellowed for their slaves.

Young Alexander conquered India.
He alone?
Caesar beat the Gauls.
Was there not even a cook in his army?
Philip of Spain wept as his fleet
Was sunk and destroyed. Were there no other tears?
Frederick the Great triumphed in the Seven Years
War. Who triumphed with him?

Each page a victory.
At whose expense the victory ball?
Every ten years a great man,
Who paid the piper?

So many particulars.
So many questions.

Bertold Brecht

Subscribe Now

For a political analysis of international, national, and local events and for a Socialist alternative to the many problems of Capitalism, read Progressive Worker.



**Progressive
Worker**

* 6 ISSUES 50¢ * 12 ISSUES \$1.00

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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

714 East Georgia St., Vancouver 4, B. C., Canada