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LATIN AMERICA

ON THE MOVE...



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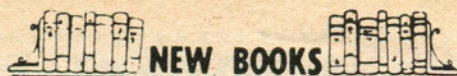
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FROM EMPEROR TO CITIZEN

By AISIN-GIORO PU YI
Available at China Arts & Crafts
33 East Hastings Street

With the attainment of governmental power a revolutionary movement faces many new problems. One requiring primary consideration is the handling of prisoners of war. In the People's Republic of China, Mao Tse-tung's pronouncement that . . . "the great majority of people could be remoulded" became the guiding principle in their treatment and a carefully chosen staff was employed in a conscientious program of rehabilitation. One man successfully orientated by this program personally relates his life history in a recent publication, **From Emperor to Citizen**. This man is Aisin-Gioro Pu Yi, the last emperor of China and emperor of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

In Volume One of his autobiography the author tells of his childhood in the last decadent days of the Ching court. His life, consisting of constant indulgence in material goods and a continual attendance by grovelling subservients, contained little genuine kindness or guidance. His character development in these surroundings was such that ". . . by the age of seven flogging a eunuch was a part of my daily routine. My cruelty and love of wielding my power were already too firmly set for persuasion to have any effect on me. My nurse was the only person who ever told me that other people were just as human as myself. Just as I had to eat so did others get hungry when they did not eat. Other people had feelings; other people would feel the same pain as I would . . . This was all common knowledge which I knew as well as anybody; but in that environment I found it rather hard to remember it as I never could consider others, let alone think of them in the same terms as myself. In my mind others were only my slaves or subjects."

Reared to be an emperor he was unable to accept the overthrow of the dynasty and, along with other feudal forces, plotted with foreign powers to restore the monarchy. Frustrated in these attempts and tormented by his need for power he became the puppet of Japanese imperialists. His marriage merited some interest only . . . "because marriage would mark my coming of age and would mean that others could no longer control me . . ." He abandoned his wife in the bridal chamber without a thought for her feelings because his mind was preoccupied with his compulsion to reign. "If there had been no revolution I would now be starting to rule with full powers. I must recover my ancestral heritage."

In Volume Two, Pu Yi describes his unsatisfying life as the impotent figurehead "Emperor of Manchukuo" and tells how he came into the hands of the Chinese people's government. He tells how his fear gave way to trust; his arrogance to guilt; and how his thinking changed as his life was remoulded through labour and study. In this intriguing account we see his new awareness first destroy his self-esteem, as it robbed him of his illusionary visions of himself and brought him to an acceptance of his true worth:

"My basic justification had been . . . that I was more worthy of preservation than anyone else . . . I had learnt something of my true worth from my attempts at washing my clothes and making boxes . . . In the mirrors that surrounded me I saw that I was a guilty man, completely lacking in glory, and with no possible justification for my conduct."

Thus he was given the courage to build for himself a new life, more humble, yet more gratifying than the former. As an ordinary citizen with an ordinary job, the last emperor of China was for the first time a happy man. **From Emperor to Citizen** is a Cinderella story in reverse. It is as lively and fascinating as an adventure story, but it is deeply thought-provoking. It challenges one to new explorations in the realm of human motivations.

MAIRE GREGORY.

JAMES CONNOLLY: IRELAND'S FIGHTING SOCIALIST

If I were to mention names of individuals, my list would be a long one. I will name only that of Commandant-General James Connolly . . . He lies wounded, but is still the guiding brain of our resistance."

Such was the tribute paid to the leader of Irish Socialism, by P. H. Pearce, as the insurrection of Easter Week, 1916, entered its final stages.

This year is the 50th anniversary of that short but violent upheaval which is one of the signposts marking the course of Ireland's struggle against British Colonialism. It was not a socialist revolution; although socialists participated in it, and the insurgents in Dublin, where most of the struggle ensued, were under the command of James Connolly, the country's leading exponent of Marxism.

As Connolly awaited a British firing squad he remarked: "They (the socialists outside Ireland) will never understand why I am here." And indeed many self-acclaimed Marxists were extremely vocal, both in their condemnation of what they were pleased to style a "putsch" instigated by petty-bourgeois elements, and of Connolly himself who, from their viewpoint, had betrayed the cause of Socialism by his participation in it. But at least one voice, and a powerful one at that, was heard to vindicate Connolly, his Socialist comrades, and the revolt in general. This was the voice of Lenin: "Whoever calls such an uprising a 'putsch' is either a hardened reactionary, or a doctrinaire hopelessly incapable of picturing a social revolution as a living thing."

One of the factors which distinguished Connolly from a great number of his socialist contemporaries, is that he grasped the importance of the role of National Struggles for Liberation in the overall international conflict between Socialism and Capitalism. Lenin was later to clarify this whole question; but Connolly was perhaps he first to dwell on it and give it concrete expression. In 1913, he pointed out that "Socialists . . . had to recognise that the world for the workers can only be realized by the people of each country seizing upon their own country and wresting it by one means or another from the hands of the present rulers, . . . and restoring it with all its powers and potentialities to the people who inhabit it and labour upon it."

This gives a clear enough indication of the motives which dictated his participation in the Irish Rising of Easter Week, 1916. As he obviously saw it, and correctly so, Ireland could not be socialist until it had first rid itself of the yoke of British colonialism; consequently, it was his responsibility to co-operate with those then engaged in the furtherance of that task. Today, when the struggles of oppressed nationalities against imperialist exploitation are so demonstrably entwined with the international conflict between socialism and capitalism, it is relatively easy to appreciate the correctness of Connolly's participation in the Easter Rising. At the time, it took a man of Lenin's stature to rise above the moribund thinking of the great majority of European Marxists, and strike at the essence of the question. But then Lenin—like Connolly—was a revolutionary socialist; whilst those who condemned both Connolly and the Irish Revolt were later to give the same treatment to Lenin and the Russian Revolution. They were of that particular class which accepts the need for revolution in theory; can even demonstrate on paper how it would be carried out; but, when the chips are down, they are to be found either hiding under the bed, or else berating, from safe distance, of course, the men who are trying to get the job done to the best of their ability. This type of pseudo-revolutionary is still with us; although as a

rule I think that they may be found more politically illiterate and less articulate than the species of half a century past.

Connolly was not a man to condemn himself to futility and sterility of a backroom doctrinaire kind, especially when he knew that the rise of the Irish worker was bound with liberation of the Irish nation. "As a socialist (he wrote) I am prepared to do all one man can do to achieve for our motherland the rightful heritage—independence; but if you ask me to abate one jot or tittle of the claims of social justice, in order to conciliate the privileged classes, then I must decline." And on this point his mind was clear, as he should on the eve of the Rising when he told the members of the Citizen Army: "In the event of victory, hold on to your rifles, as those with whom we are fighting may stop before our goal is reached. We are out for economic as well as political freedom."



The rise of sovereign nation states governed by the workers, as the necessary prelude to an international Socialist order; this was the view held by the Irish Marxist James Connolly. "For us and ours the path is clear. The first duty of the working-class of the world is to settle accounts with the master-class of the world—that of their own country at the head of the list." Throughout the years immediately preceding the Rising, and before he had been drawn into the confidence of the revolutionary nationalists who had in fact decided on an insurrection in 1914, Connolly was forever exhorting the people to take up arms. He saw the capitalist war then raging as an opportunity for the Irish workers to strike their claims and, as a corollary, he visualized the possibilities of such an anti-imperialist struggle serving as the starting point to kindle all Europe. As he put it in 1915: "Starting thus, Ireland may not yet set the torch to a European conflagration that will not burn out until the last throne and the last capitalist bond and debenture will be shrivelled on the funeral pyre of the last war lord."

The Irish Rising of Easter Week, 1916, was indeed to be the first of a series of anti-imperialist explosions that rocked Europe during, and immediately after, the "Great War." But as Lenin put it: "The misfortune of the Irish is that they rose prematurely, when the European revolt of the proletariat had not yet matured. Capitalism is not so harmoniously built that the various springs of rebellion can immediately merge into one, of their own accord,

without reverses and defeats."

It is, perhaps, as well to touch briefly on one other feature of James Connolly's position on national and international politics, before closing this very short article commemorating his death and the Irish Rising of 1916: that is his very pertinent comment on the relationship between the Irish and British people. "We are (he wrote) sick of the canting talk of those who tell us that we must not blame the British people for the crimes of their rulers against Ireland. We do blame them. In so far as they support the system of society which makes it profitable for one nation to connive to the subjection of another nation they are responsible for every crime committed to maintain that subjection. If there is any section of the British people who believe that Ireland would be justified in ending the British Empire in order to escape from thralldom to it, then that section may hold itself guiltless of any crimes against Ireland."

In other words, the working class of any capitalist country cannot glibly absolve itself of all guilt arising from the foreign exploits of its ruling class, merely on the basis of class. Make no mistake on this point: the working classes of capitalist nations that are engaged in colonial ventures, share in the responsibility for so long as they

refuse to take issue with their ruling class on the matter; or, at least, unless they demonstrate in some worthwhile fashion their unequivocal opposition towards the colonial policies pursued by the government of their country.

In conclusion, I will refer to the final paragraph of the last statement from James Connolly, made when he had received the sentence of death from a British Court Martial. It still has meaning to Irishmen; and so also can it apply to all peoples who continue to live under the weight of foreign exploitation:

"Believing that the British Government has no right in Ireland, never had any right in Ireland and never can have any right in Ireland, the presence, in any one generation of Irishmen, of even a respectable minority, ready to die to affirm that truth makes that Government forever a usurpation and a crime against human progress.

I personally thank God that I have lived to see the day when thousands of Irish men and boys, and hundreds of Irish women and girls, were ready to affirm that truth, and to attest it with their lives if need be.

CATHAL BRUGHHA.

YANKEE DISASTER IN VIETNAM

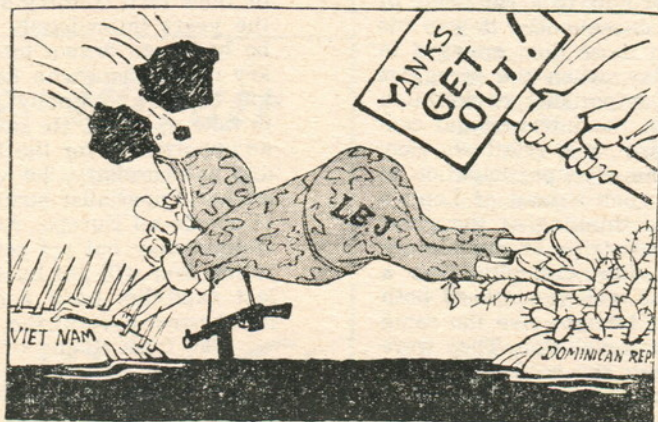
On March 16, a 22-year-old U.S. Marine corporal, Aaron Smith, told a reporter who interviewed him outside Da Nang: "I don't think these people want us here." Within a week developments in Vietnam established this remark as the understatement of the millenium. Any doubts as to the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Vietnamese to be rid of the Yankee aggressors has surely been erased from the minds of Corporal Smith and anyone else who may not, until now, have been receiving the message clearly.

The U.S. is now faced with the clear need to rule openly without even the shoddy covering of a shaky puppet regime in Saigon. The popular demonstrations of resentment and resistance in the U.S.-controlled "strong points" make it obvious that the puppet regime is without a shred of influence and cannot longer be shored up by large doses of U.S. terror, bribery and corruption. Johnson is faced with the need to make an immediate decision to resort to open colonial rule without benefit of the fig-leaf covering of the Ky military junta.

A vice-president of the National Maritime Union who went to Saigon on a special mission to help organize work in the ports, disclosed the vast extent of opposition to U.S. aggression even in the occupied areas when he reported to a New York press conference that 40 per cent of all supplies, and 36 per cent of PX (army canteen) supplies sent to Vietnam actually wound up in the hands of the National Liberation Front.

The clamour of the U.S. imperialists for greater support from her satellites has also generated a sharp political crisis in Australia, one of her strongest supporters. Workers and young people are uniting and mobilizing against military conscription for service in Vietnam and there are solid indications that the anti-war movement will shift the balance toward defeat for the incumbent political regime in forthcoming elections.

The people of the world are uniting against U.S. imperialism and will surely defeat the aggressor. These events of recent days prove the fact that the imperialists are weak, the people are invincible.



Taking a Beating

Cartoon by Ho Cheng

WHY CHINA ADVOCATES SELF RELIANCE

(The following article is reprinted from the Broad-sheet, issued by the England-based China Policy Study Group.)

There are differences of opinion as to how socialist countries should work together economically, and as to how they should assist those developing countries which are not yet socialist. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have been the most thorough-going exponents of one point of view on this subject, whereas China, North Korea and Rumania, to name the three most prominent, have taken a different line.

It should be no cause for complaint that the dispute at times waxes fierce: the whole future of the revolution in some of the more isolated socialist countries (like Cuba) or democratic revolutionary countries (like Algeria) may depend on this issue.

THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR

In terms of pure economic theory there may sometimes be a case for concentrating on one or two main crops, or certain special industries for which conditions in the country are most favourable, and selling the surplus production to other countries of the "socialist bloc" in return for other goods. But if it were desired for one reason or another to guard the political independence of the revolutionary state, or if elementary prudence demanded that the country prepare for a situation in which it might be completely cut off from its socialist allies, the theoretical economic advantage would be less compelling.

In this controversy it is therefore foolish to maintain that a code of rules governing the conduct of socialist states already exists, and that to depart from it is to betray proletarian internationalism. When this charge is justified by the argument that "the concept of national sovereignty of the socialist countries embraces a demand that every socialist country should fulfil its tasks in the division of labour among the socialist countries" is levied against those who urge the importance of revolutionary self-reliance, it is hard to take it seriously.

SELF-RELIANCE NO "PASSING PHENOMENON"

Self-reliance is cardinal for those who have had to make their own revolution and to defend it against attacks from within and without. To denounce it on doctrinaire economic grounds, as do many Russian and Czech statements, is to overlook the class-political character of the struggle taking place in the world, and the fact that socialism is, after all, a revolutionary system. Lenin certainly preached self-reliance; if the present leaders of some socialist countries today reject it, they do so because, for their own reasons, they are more interested in the theory of international division of labour than in revolutionary theory.

We have first, therefore, to disabuse our minds of the idea that "self-reliance" is a concept invented by the Chinese to cock a snook at the Russians; or that it is a passing phenomenon of adolescence which in time will be outgrown; or that it is the result of being isolated and not very modern in one's ideas.

One of the untold stories behind the recent drama of the postponed Afro-Asian Summit Conference was the scarcely-veiled clash between the view that the developing countries should avoid affronting major suppliers of economic aid, and the growing disenchantment with the kind of aid that brings in its wake a burden of interest charges and powerful pressures to steer clear of revolutionary measures.

CONCEPT OF AID NOT REJECTED

The strongest backing for those who favour a policy of self-reliance comes from China. While not deviating from their basic position that all revolutionaries must rely mainly on their own efforts, the Chinese do not oppose the acceptance of foreign aid; in fact they them-

selves give aid. They give it out of their own experience of colonialism—with very low interest or interest-free, and on a self-liquidating basis. One of the distinctive features of Chinese aid is epitomized in the fifth of the eight principles set out by Chou En-lai during his African visit at the beginning of 1964 (see Broadsheet, No. 11, 1964): so far as possible the projects for which economic and technical aid is given should be projects that yield a fairly quick return, so that recipient governments may increase their income and devote it to liquidating the debt or to other investment.

The Russians and their allies have warned the developing countries that self-reliance is a dangerous decoy: it tempts them to choose a path where they will meet cruel obstacles instead of allowing them to slip naturally into a system of international division of labour. What the Russians have in mind, however, is *their* system of international division of labour. This has its roots in Europe. The phrase itself has venerable European antecedents: did it not originate with Ricardo and later, with the establishment of a unified international market, become part of the corpus of imperialist doctrine?

ATTITUDE OF FORMERLY COLONIAL COUNTRIES

Few things could be better calculated to arouse suspicions among formerly colonial countries jealous of their newly-won independence, and at the Fourth Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference (a non-governmental conference which included a Soviet delegation) held in Ghana in May, it became clear that a majority of delegates preferred the path of self-reliance, despite its hazards. The Russian delegation then abandoned its previous position and proposed, to the astonishment of the Conference, that the Chinese draft be incorporated in the final resolution.

Many of the Afro-Asian countries are, in one degree or another, revolutionary. They are bent on transforming the conditions of their nation and their people, and are often prepared to be rough with vested interests and with those who fear to offend powerful friends abroad.

EAST EUROPEAN APPROACH

Rather different considerations apply to the countries of Eastern Europe. None of them is particularly anxious to see abrupt changes. They are institutionalizing, not erupting. They talk about consolidating and extending existing relationships, not about transforming them.

"In the light of the objective tendency towards concentration and centralization of the world productive forces," says the Czech article already quoted, "it is impossible to build up narrow, isolated economies . . . The concept of self-reliance is in practice an attempt to strengthen the isolationist, nationalist tendency among the socialist countries, it undermines the unanimity of the socialist system."

DOES SELF-RELIANCE UNDERMINE UNANIMITY?

The contention that self-reliance "undermines the unanimity of the socialist system" is the second question-begging view which needs to be looked at carefully.

There is now no political or economic unanimity between the Asian and European sectors of the socialist system. The Soviet leaders' insistence on holding the March Moscow meeting in defiance of the consensus of Asian communist parties makes future co-operation unlikely, at least so long as the Soviet leaders hold to their present line. Inside Eastern Europe there is greater political unity; but Bulgaria, Rumania and Poland are not happy with the role assigned to them in the field of international division of labour. Rumania now appears to be withdrawing from its commitments, and there was recently a real possibility of Bulgaria breaking with the Soviet Union because of her subordinate role.

THEORY OF DEVELOPED AND UNDER-DEVELOPED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Here it becomes necessary to consider one of the contributions which the Russians, together with Czech and

East German theorists, believe they have made to Marxism in the last twenty years. The origins of the theory lie in the Stalin period, but its elaboration and development are associated with Khrushchev and his successors. It is known as "the theory of developed and under-developed socialist countries.

Briefly, it puts forward the view that a key stage in the evolution of the whole socialist system will be reached with the completion of socialist industrialisation and social services in the most advanced socialist countries. Until that stage is reached the most significant contribution that the relatively undeveloped socialist countries can make is to help the advanced ones to complete their industrialisation as quickly as possible. After that, it will be the turn of the developed socialist countries to reciprocate and, drawing on their experience and technical resources, to help the less advanced to attain a similar level.

"WORLD MARKET" VS. "WORLD SYSTEM"

The theory is not generally expounded in such a simple form, but those in positions of responsibility in countries judged to be "under-developed" in relation to particular projects have been left in no doubt about its implications. They have also found experience that with every project established on the basis of the theory it

becomes progressively more difficult to resist the logic of its wider application.

China is the principal "under-developed" socialist country. She has been constantly taken to task for talking in terms of a "socialist world market," as against the "socialist world system"—which implies supra-national control. Seen in the context of the "theory of developed and under-developed socialist countries," however, supra-national control means domination by the developed countries, and ultimately by the strongest among them.

EAST EUROPEAN DISQUIET

At the Bucharest Communist Party Congress meeting of 1960, representatives of several "under-developed" socialist countries realized that their acceptance of a role of complete economic and political submission need not be a foregone conclusion. If some countries could successfully reject a theory which required them to play a subordinate role and limit their capacity for national and diversified development, so could others.

Today there are three or four different national systems of self-reliance in the socialist world. Because of the element they have in common—a refusal to accept a relationship of economic dependence and political submission—they are being studied with special care by the under-developed countries.

B.C. COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

In British Columbia, Canada, the formation of a new committee has been publicly announced. The committee is called the Canadian Committee Supporting Self-Determination for the Peoples of Latin America, and its formation was disclosed by the founders who are as follows: Cedric Cox, ex-MLA, former president of the B.C. Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and an active trade unionist; Madge Clarke, active in peace movement circles, the NDP and the United Church; Barbara Strachan, long-time activist in labour political affairs, trade union auxiliaries, and in support of the Cuban Revolution; Sam Shannon, veteran trade unionist and socialist, long-time member of the CCF and NDP; Sylvia Edwards, active for some years in youth political movements in the Vancouver area; Jimmy Jones, trade unionist and veteran of World War II when he served as sergeant in the tough British Paratroopers detachment.

The Committee declares itself in opposition to Canada joining the Organization of American States, which is no more than a cover for U.S. aggression and domination of Latin America. Committee members declare they will mobilize support for Latin American movements for self-determination and will uphold them in any methods they see fit to adopt in the struggle for national liberation.

In pursuance of its objectives the Committee will do all within its power to acquaint the Canadian people with developments in the Latin American countries, disseminating information on the operation of U.S. monopolies, the struggles of the people to improve their living standards and secure the liberty of their national territories. Special attention will be directed toward exposing the operations of Canadian investment houses in the area and their complicity in supporting U.S. domination in the Latin countries.

The first public meeting to be sponsored by the Committee is scheduled for the Pender Auditorium, Vancouver on the evening of Sunday, May 8, with Barbara Strachan and Jimmy Jones as speakers. The work of this committee is deserving of the fullest support, not only because Canadians should support Latin America in the drive for freedom, but also because the fight against U.S. monopoly domination in those countries will aid Canadians in the fight against like domination in our own land.

PRINCE GEORGE

Over 75 people attended a "Vigil for Peace" in the Prince George library. There was spirited singing, good sandwiches, and near-unanimous condemnation of the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam. The Social Credit M.P. for the district, Mr. Leboe (Earnest?) whom they contacted by telephone in Ottawa, could only weakly defend U.S. aggression with such stock phrases as, "There are two sides to the question," etc. And although a revisionist from Vancouver urged that, "We must not anger the U.S. with too much criticism because they may subject us to economic reprisals," and some obvious U.S. agent tried to heckle the speakers who were sympathetic to the People's Liberation Front of Vietnam, the mood was one of solid condemnation of U.S. aggression.

One speaker stated: "There are many of us who can't go along with the saying, 'My country, right or wrong': we should have learned more about the fascists in World World II." And when heckled about village puppet chiefs being exterminated for their crimes against their countrymen, he stated: "These appointed chiefs are not representative of the Vietnamese people and have no traditional influence with them. The Vietnamese custom is to elect a village chief: this custom was forcibly broken by the U.S. puppet dictator Diem, who wished to exert political power at the village level with his appointed traitors and spies."

Congratulations are in order to the 51 people who kept the long vigil right through to the end.

J. MALEY.

NOTICE

We regret to announce that the second part of a two-part article on the Paris Commune—the first appeared in our April issue—is unavailable for publication at this time. This is unavoidably due to the illness of the author, Malcolm Bruce, an old veteran of the Canadian revolutionary movement. We hope Malcolm will soon recover and his name appear again at the head of articles in future issues of P.W.

LATIN AMERICA ON THE MOVE

United States' efforts at "pacification" in Latin America are an undoubted failure. One year after the landing of the U.S. Marines in the Dominican Republic with the announced intention of suppressing "Communist subversion," the American monopolists and militarists are under even tighter siege by the people.

In Puerto Rico, a U.S.-occupied territory which lacks even the shadow of bourgeois democratic "liberty," 90 Puerto Rican patriotic youth rebelled against being drafted into the United States armed forces to defend monopoly interests—which includes suppression of the Puerto Rican movement for independence.

An information bulletin issued by the National Union of Socialist Students of Puerto Rico outlined two main areas of complaint as the primary reasons for the action taken by the young draftees.

The principal cause for refusal to obey the order to report for induction was the fundamental objection to service in the armed forces of the United States—the very same forces that occupy the territory of Puerto Rico so as to facilitate the efficient and profitable exploitation of the people by the U.S. monopolies.

A secondary reason is the maltreatment of and discrimination against Puerto Rican draftees, plus the miserable living conditions imposed on army recruits of Puerto Rican birth; especially those known to entertain sympathetic opinions toward the independence movement. The 90 recruits have been placed under detention and charged with insubordination. Protests against the incarceration of the Puerto Rican patriotic youth are mounting and it is a forgone conclusion that many others will choose to follow their example and refuse to serve in the U.S. armed forces, the oppressor of the people of Puerto Rico.

Mexican officials are vigorously protesting Hollywood's portrayal of Mexicans as dirty, illiterate cutthroats and bandits, the favorite portrait presented in films and TV shows. To date the Mexican government has taken action against two well-known show business personalities—Bob Hope and Frank Sinatra. Both of these gentlemen are notorious for the loyal support they extend to the most reactionary political causes and for their unbounded devotion to Johnson's campaign of genocide in Vietnam. Hope and Sinatra have been barred from entering Mexico along with their films, records, etc.

"Democratic elections" have taken place in several areas, notably Guatemala and Colombia.

In Colombia less than 36 per cent of those registered on a very limited voters' list bothered to cast ballots. This was by no means an indication of political backwardness, rather it demonstrated widespread dissatisfaction with a system that allows the electorate to alternately return to office a liberal or a conservative representative of the U.S. monopolies. This time around it was the liberals who went in.

The priest Camilo Torres, who quit his priestly office to join the guerrilla movement, has died fighting in the ranks of the Liberation Army. The Colombian government is trying to stop the circulation of photographs showing how Torres' corpse was brutally mutilated by the fascists. A Panamanian priest greeted the opening of an OAS conference at Panama with a full-page tribute to Torres in a Panama newspaper.

Guatemala, taken over by United Fruit Co. goons in 1954, held a March election which had little meaning in terms of "democratic liberties" since all opposition of any account was banned from inclusion on the ballot.

Even the Christian Democrats were excluded from participation.

In Brazil opposition to the military junta of Castelo Branco was on the increase and public demonstrations were becoming more numerous and growing in participants and intensity. The U.S. installed and supported fascist-militarist dictator Branco is shaking on his throne.

In Ecuador a trio of military dictators were forced to flee the country under attack from an aroused public. Little actual change is expected to take place in the immediate situation since the replacement for the fleeing trio was installed in power by the military.

In Argentina the cost of living climbed more than 40 per cent in 1965 and was still moving upward. Unemployment with its attendant misery was on the increase. There are rumours of a new coup d'etat in the making with the CIA, as usual, at the centre of the plotting.

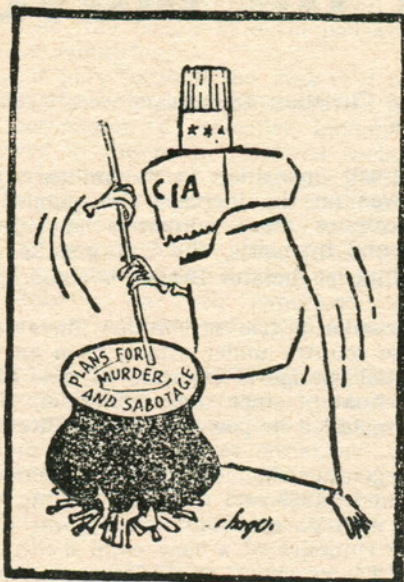
In both Peru and Venezuela, guerrilla activities are rapidly expanding in spite of mass arrests, brutal tortures, killings directed against those accused of aiding the guerrilla movement. The government claimed that the guerrillas had been destroyed and on March 11 the Defence Minister announced that the movement was demoralized. But on March 14 a lieutenant and eight soldiers were killed in what government spokesmen described as "perhaps the worst guerrilla ambush yet."

A full year after the landing of U.S. Marines in Santo Domingo to suppress Dominican attempts at setting up a limited democratic regime under right-wing Social-Democrat Juan Bosch finds the island republic still in a state of uproar and turmoil with an anti-Yankee sentiment more widespread than ever. During the year of armed occupation there have been mass arrests, tortures, murders and many have been exiled from the land of their birth. Among the latest batch of "communist agents" summarily dispatched by U.S. occupation forces was a shoe-shine boy and a two-year-old child.

In view of mounting protests in Dominica and throughout the world, U.S. militarists and their Dominican puppets have been forced to announce the scheduling of "democratic elections." However, with state control and the electoral machinery firmly in the hands of the CIA and the militarists, almost no one expects anything other than a final result highly satisfactory to the American imperialists. A rapidly growing number of Dominicans are vigorously demanding expulsion of the U.S. occupation forces and that there should be a revolutionary change in the direction of political and economic affairs in the Dominican Republic.

There is scarcely anyone who any longer questions the fact that the U.S. imperialists are directly responsible for all that happens in Latin America, including the continuance in power of the bloody militarist-fascist regimes that exist in almost all areas. The U.S., therefore, in spite of all the fine talk about a war on poverty, must accept responsibility for the vast amount of poverty, misery and degradation that plagues Latin America; for the fact that millions never have enough to eat during their entire life and up to 80 per cent of children in some areas die before they are one year old; responsible also for the fact that millions have a life expectancy as low as 28 years. The problem of Latin America is not "backwardness," they have available sufficient of the natural resources and material wealth necessary to provide a good life for all. The real problem of Latin America is one of U.S. im-

Washington Alchemist



Chago in Revolution (Cuba)

perialist domination and that domination, both political and economic, will have to be broken before the American nations can begin to move forward and provide for the immediate needs of the people.

WOMEN

I resent the inference which a Doctor of Letters recently uttered: namely that "man cannot look to woman for enlightened human conduct under the nuclear threat." I resent it for this reason and that is women are products of the conditioning of a society primarily ruled by men. Under this conditioning, a woman is bred to serve "her man" according to the rules made by males who declare themselves superior by divine virtue.

The Doctor of Letters modifies this statement and says: (quote) "Under our present system of education and distribution of responsibilities, women are more likely than men to be ignorant, unconcerned, prejudiced, indiscriminating and credulous" (unquote). Whereas, I can understand the ignorance of women, I can't understand the continued ignorance of men who allow contradictions and abuses in a society designed for the exploitation of many for the gainful means of a few.

"Male superiority" is one of the main and key props of discriminatory ruling classes throughout the ages. The Doctor of Letters admits here that this condition of ignorance takes place through education and the distribution of responsibilities. In other words it is a designed programme of education to restrict women, not only in thinking but in activities. In plainer English, they make idiots out of women and I mean this literally; because one faculty women don't seem to master is that of analysis. I observe this in their own activities. They'll raise hell about the war in Vietnam and feel very keenly about the slaughter of women and children in the course of wars; but their thinking processes fail to ask the question "WHY" and dig down to the root of the causes of wars.

Let's take into consideration besides the wanton killing of women and children, the thousands killed both in participation and those minding their own business; homes which may have taken a long time to save up for; beautiful buildings and works of art; all these can be demolished within a fraction of a second. The very act of war without its related aspects is positively assinine and women who have broken through the conditioned haze of ignorance refuse to stand for it. Any woman in her right mind cannot condone wars.

Women sit back and let men talk about birth control and make laws about it. What the hell does a man know about birth control? The so & so makes babies and that's the extent of his concern. Anyway, to him there's an easy way of getting rid of surplus human beings; start a war, send them there and kill off a few million for another generation! Women have to break through this conditioned ignorance and learn economics and politics and get hep on what makes the world tick. There are in percentage, a handful of men who are socialist thinkers and know what can be done about the society and about the discrimination of women, but unfortunately many of these brave souls are handicapped with ignorant wives who refuse to accept the truth about a rotten society which conditions women to be puppets and do their dirty work for them. I say "Women of the World Unite, for something beter than periodic wars, famine, poverty, job insecurity and discrimination."

For another sadly discriminated class of people, the Canadian Indians, I want to reiterate the theme of an Indian speaker I heard recently who said that it was time the Indians stopped depending on Indian leaders to do for them; that the powers of a leader from no matter where and of whom, are limited at any time, and that it is only the group participation of the Indians which can create the pressure needed for reforms or better treatment for Indians. This sage advice goes for the non-Indian as well.

HELEN BAYLOR.

THANKS FROM MALAYA

Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League
in the People's Republic of China

April 16, 1966.

Central Committee
Progressive Workers Movement
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Attention Mr. Jerry Le Bourdais
Dear Comrades,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 23, 1966 and the copy of your letter to President Sukarno.

We would like to express our thanks for your support to our demand for the unconditional release of the four members of the Mission of our League arrested in Djakarta.

In response to your request we have already sent you by surface mail 100 copies of our pamphlet.

On behalf of the Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League in China we take this opportunity to extend to you and to the Progressive Workers Movement our highest regards and wish you success in your work.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed:) P. V. SARMA,
Chief Representative.

A FINANCIAL POST VIEW OF GUYANA

The Financial Post, mouthpiece for big business and monopoly interests in Canada, is exuding an air of deep satisfaction with the current trend of political development in the territory of British Guiana, which is due to achieve nominal political independence, under the name of Guyana, on May 26.

The Post made a public display of its feeling of contentment in a recently published article datelined Montreal and, in the process, left no room for doubt that the holiday mood in F.P. circles was due to an official statement of government policy toward the extremely profitable British Guiana bauxite-alumina industry, 80 per cent of which is owned by Canadian-based (U.S.-controlled) Aluminum Ltd. Details of the government policy on mining and export of bauxite were revealed in the budget speech of Finance Minister d'Aguiar in the British Guiana Legislature on April 5. In the course of his address d'Aguiar stated:

"The government made it quite clear to the (bauxite) industry that it would exact no more than its fair due from producers and was not afraid to provide the industry with a firm long-term assurance of fair treatment."

Since the "assurance of fair treatment" is extended to Aluminum Ltd., it must be assumed that when d'Aguiar speaks of the government exacting "no more than its fair due from the producers," he means that taxes and duties will be levied in a manner, and at a rate, satisfactory to the aluminum monopoly. Past experience proves that this kind of arrangement can end only in serious economic problems for Guyana. As pointed out in a P.W. article several months ago, the giant aluminum monopoly exercises effective control over virtually the entire bauxite-alumina industry of the capitalist world and sets prices for bauxite production that are not even remotely related to the industries' price structure.

The monopoly control presently enjoyed by Aluminum Ltd. makes it possible for management to determine how much, if any, bauxite will be extracted and exported from Guyana. The vast and critical power which this places in company hands can well be appreciated when one is aware that bauxite accounts for one-third of British Guiana's total exports, being second only to the equally monopoly-controlled sugar and sugar derivatives industry.

Aluminum's planned capital expansion for this year equals one-half of the total government budget for last year (1965). A company of these dimensions, exercising a stranglehold on a country's economy, able to reduce, or halt at will fully one-third of the exports of a nation so situated as to be heavily dependent on exports, such a company requires, not assurances of the utmost of freedom, but close checks in order to ensure that its tight, disciplined, corporate organization does not become the effective (if not the outright) government of the territory. In spite of the undoubted threat to the political and economic independence of the nation the Burnham gov-

ernment, far from instituting strict measures of control, is proceeding to demolish what slight restrictions now exist.

Other sections of the international business community, in addition to aluminum, are responding to the government's pliant attitude with a show of confidence. The Royal Bank—another Canadian-based institution with financial interests in British Guiana—has disclosed plans for expansion of its main office in Georgetown and looks forward to an increase in the flow of business through its seven branches as business booms under prevailing conditions, assuring large and quick profits at the expense of the working people.

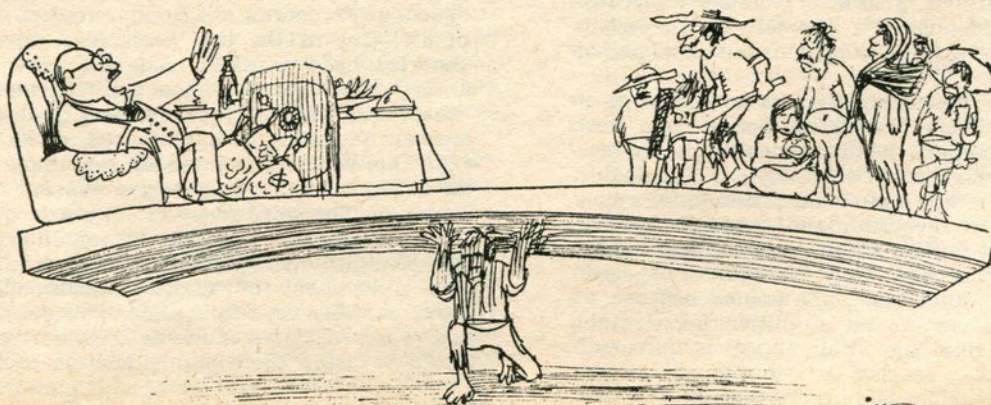
Until recently, Barclay's was the only bank besides the Royal doing business in the country. However, hard on the heels of the government's abject surrender to imperialist monopoly interests, other financial institutions have joyfully announced their intention of taking advantage of the situation which is favourable for a quick profit return. Chase Manhattan and First National City Bank (both U.S.), Baroda Bank (India) and the Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada) are now readying branches for opening at an early date.

This great rush to get in on the profits is taking place at precisely the same time that living conditions of the working class are rapidly deteriorating. Repressive labour laws and the government-supported divisive activities of the AFL-CIO are strangling the labour movement and making it virtually impotent in face of the employer offensive. Workers are impressed into membership in "unions" which find favour with the employers and the state, and the officers of which are firmly in control of AFL-CIO trained and financed bureaucrats. Prices of consumer goods, and especially everyday necessities, are climbing at a fantastic rate, while wages decline and already low living standards are drastically reduced. This situation spells mass hunger and misery for the working people of British Guiana while it guarantees increased

profits for the imperialist monopolies.

It appears that the Guyana independence movement has been divided, confused and sidetracked by factors both internal and external and needs to explore new paths to united action under revolutionary Marxist-Leninist leadership. This would seem to be an essential step if the nation is to be saved from the disastrous political and economic consequences of the policies now being put into practice by the pliable Guyanese henchmen of the U.S.-dominated monopoly interests.

The Canadian junior partners of U.S. monopolists are knee-deep in British Guiana affairs and sharing in the profits gained at the cost of increased misery for the common people. In view of this relationship it is the duty of Canadian workers to extend solidarity and support to the struggles of the workers of British Guiana.



"Don't move! Or we'll lose our political stability!"

Rius in Siempre, Mexico City

THE ARTIST IN REVOLUTION

For some time, the artist has been a creature far removed from the working-class—admittedly as much by the artist's own actions as by any outside influence. This attitude has been brought about by a bourgeois society hungry for safe idols. The artist fills this need and in return is granted certain dispensations in behavior which are unwarranted. Because of these dispensations, the artists in the present capitalist society have become removed from the people and have, to a certain extent, become impotent.

In truth, the artists can serve the working-class. Their tools, words, music or paint. Their labour, that of the mind and spirit. But what the artist produces has, like so much else, has been usurped and the artist exploited by the Establishment, so that the working-class feels a schism growing between itself and the artist. And the artists themselves because of this personal exploitation feel a very real lack of communication between themselves and the working-class—a lack of communication which dulls their creativity, therefore making it easier for the ruling class to corrupt them and further alienate them from the workers.

The artist is caught in the middle of the class struggle. Their inspirations—the very roots of their creativity belong with a working class which because of bourgeois corruption, finds it difficult to accept them. Therefore, to find an audience—which is essential to them, they must cater to the very class which corrupts them and dulls their talents.

The artist in capitalist society is in the position of committing creative suicide. It is this which leads them in the first phase of thinking to a revolutionary movement. They are, undoubtedly, of the group most poisoned by bourgeois ideology—in fact, in order to be allowed to create, they have to propagate this very ideology. With the growth of revolutionary thought, their whole mental process undergoes a radical change and with their advancing insight into the cancerous condition of society and the realization of their part in abetting this condition, they sense their own impotence. It is during this phase that the artist will, in many cases, turn away from a revolutionary movement because of a feeling of inadequacy and a sense of being unable to contribute to the revolution.

The loss of the artist to the revolutionary movement in this phase is a double loss. It is a tragic loss to the artists themselves, as they must return to the society which has prostituted them, with the full realization that they are being prostituted, unable to combat it because of their feeling of inadequacy. It is a loss to the revolutionary movement, not only of a person, but of a person with a definite talent.

The revolutionary movement as it stands now is in a period of almost hidden revolution. Seeds have been sown, and ideas and actions bubble beneath the surface. It is during this period that the artist is invaluable. Through their words, music and visual presentations they can advance the ideas of revolution and create the realization of a need for revolution. Their weapons are hidden weapons, but resourceful ones. They lie in the most basic of human needs—communication. The artists because of their specialized skills, act as an amplifier for thought and as a stimulant to thinking. Their appeal is universal, so that what they convey reaches a vast majority of the people, many of whom will wish to question and further

understand the aims of the revolutionary movement. If you will, the artistic segment of a revolutionary movement is a vanguard which subtly raises questions about the present society and which makes the sharing of our ideology easier.

But what happens when the revolution comes into the open?

It is then that the artists must apply the versatility inherent in the concepts of the revolutionary movement. The idea that an artist cannot and should not be fighter is a misconception. They can and must fight when the time comes, but as well, they must carry with them the words, ideas and music of the people. Because man communicates with these things, the artist must be ready to preserve them at any cost. The artist must act as a link between groups. They must be able to ease the load of their comrades by reiterating their beliefs through their talents as well as fighting by their side.

In a post-revolutionary era the artists' role is clear. A socialist society must be built on a many-faceted theme and the cultural aspect is one of those facets. It is in this era that the artist must realize that their part is only that—their abilities valid only in terms of the building of a socialist society. The artists must strengthen themselves so that in a post-revolutionary era they will have a realistic groundwork for an emergent Canadian culture—a culture wherein the artist is an amplifier of the people rather than a creature of isolated creativity.

In summation, the artist in a revolutionary movement must work toward a better society in which they can function as a part of the whole, allowed to develop their abilities to their fullest extent for the benefit of all. The artists must be encouraged to use their talents as they were meant to be used and be reassured there is a place to function within the revolutionary framework.

MORPHYDD MORTYMER.

AMATEUR ACTING IN VANCOUVER

Innocent citizens having reason for staying out late in downtown Vancouver should be warned of the psychological tactics being used on Granville, East Hastings, and no doubt in other areas by foot patrolmen. The fuzz go in pairs, and in questioning a "suspect" they use a "good guy" versus "bad guy" routine that is right out of TV. One of the two poses as a very mean character (not too hard a role!) while the other acts the part of a very nice fellow, even a cultured man. Thus the poor "suspect is induced to identify with the "good guy" and answer questions which the cop really has no right to ask. This warning is intended for innocent citizens. Regular readers of the Progressive Worker will know whom we mean. The word "suspect" is put in quotes on purpose. It is well known that the cops in downtown Vancouver have a nightly arrest quota, and they will run in anybody who gives them the slightest excuse. The act described above is really very funny once you get onto it. If the two fuzz were really as much at odds as they pretend to be, they'd be using their night-sticks on each other.

M.A.

MAY DAY IN PEKING

By SHARON EAST

In Canada, the vast majority of the people have never heard of "May Day." Unless one grew up in the hungry thirties it is a day that is completely forgotten. To avoid celebrating May Day and to avoid its tremendous history, the ruling class of Canada set aside a day in September—they termed this day "Labour Day."

Why is this? Why do the Canadian working class not know of international May Day? Here in the People's Republic of China it is a national holiday because it commemorates the oppressed classes' struggle against oppression. It is a day in which every worker the world over celebrates the importance of labour, celebrates the great struggles of the labouring peoples and celebrates the history of May 1.

The streets are humming with people. All the parks of Peking are decorated in a beautiful array of colours. There is singing and dancing at every turn. This is certainly their day—their day to celebrate in any way they choose!

The theme of their May Day is a revolutionary theme. Their dances and songs typify their lives. Their history of struggle against the world's most powerful imperialist nations is a history of which these people are most proud.

However, the Chinese people here do not just concentrate on their own struggles but unite their struggles with those of all oppressed peoples. Some of the songs are for those fighting U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. They show by song and dance the determination of the guerillas in

South Vietnam. Their dances portraying the Congolese people, again shows their solidarity with those oppressed. All groups of students, peasants and workers have prepared for this day for quite some time. The costumes and scripts have all been organized by these groups of people.

As the day closes the gatherings in the parks move to Tienanmen Square. There is well over a million people in the square with their banners, their songs and their dances. No speeches are given—no government officials can be seen. The people's Liberation Army are with those in the square, taking part in all the festivities. Fireworks glitter the sky showing rainbow after rainbow of beautiful colour.

The Chinese people also have the honour of receiving over a thousand friends from more than 60 countries and regions, to witness and to enjoy with them this cherished festival.

It is very difficult for one to express in words the atmosphere in Peking today. One thing is very clear however; the people of China hold their past, their present and their future in their hands. The government of China stands for the interests of the vast majority of the people. In Canada it is obvious that the government stands for a limited minority. Not until the Canadian working class wages struggle against their oppressors will they be able to celebrate such days as MAY DAY. Only when they themselves determine their own destiny will they be able to celebrate their day—MAY the 1st.

1886 MAY DAY GREETINGS FROM CHICAGO 1966

Progressive Worker
35 East Hastings St.
Vancouver 4, British Columbia

Dear Comrades:

Here in the citadel of U.S. imperialism, the Ad Hoc Committee for a **Marxist-Leninist Party, U.S.A.** is committed to a struggle on two fronts: 1) against the imperialist establishment which keeps one-third of our people living in poverty while it carries out aggression and exploitation against the world's people, and, 2) against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism—the modern revisionists.

To carry out these struggles in imperialism's backyard is no easy task. But while the obstacles are many, so too, are the opportunities.

Chicago is the home of the great struggles around the eight-hour day which gave the world working class its first International Holiday. This year, while millions across the globe will be marching in the spirit of international Working Class solidarity, American organized labor whose leaders are among the most vocal supporters of U.S. imperialism's policies will not be among the marchers. American organized labor which for two decades has been without the leadership of a fighting, vanguard party has temporarily succumbed to the pressures and bribery of monopoly capital.

But while organized labor is out of the struggles, there is in our country a great upsurge of mass movements taking a number of forms at various levels in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

Millions are making themselves heard in opposition to the brutal and savage war against the people in Vietnam while millions more among the Afro-Americans, the unemployed, the unemployables, the under-employed—all who do not have a stake in imperialism's policies—are awakening to the fact that the ruling class who oppresses them is the same group who has arrogated to itself the role of world oppressor.

Our task, our objective is to crush modern revisionism and lead the rank-and-file of our Party back into the struggles as the vanguard of the American Working Class and in solidarity with the international Proletariat destroy U.S. imperialism, the number one world oppressor.

Imperialism and revisionism can be defeated!

Long live the unity of the international working class!

Long live the victory of the world's people over the forces of oppression, exploitation, human misery and war!

With the warmest comradely greetings,

Executive Committee

Ad Hoc Committee

for a **MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY, U.S.A.**

CAMP FOLLOWERS

At one time women of easy virtue—known as "camp followers"—followed around after armies of mercenaries. We had fancied the tradition to be long since dead never to come alive again, but it has come to our attention that an attempt has recently been made to revive the custom.

A woman member of the Saigon City Council proposed that the councillors endorse a resolution demanding that U.S. troops in occupation in South Vietnam import prostitutes from their own country. The woman councillor was of the opinion that this measure might "stop the constant drift of young Vietnamese girls into brothels" that cater to tens of thousands of foreign troops.

The Saigon City Council rejected the proposal as "unrealistic."

AUTO INTEGRATION -THE IMPACT ON SKILLED TRADES

By MANCE MATHIAS

Being primarily concerned about our future as tradesmen, we would like to draw to your attention some of the facts upon which we base our fears:

The post-war years found in Ford, Windsor, the largest, most modern, up-to-date tool-room in the British Commonwealth! For several years, until 1958, the normal total manpower was maintained at approximately 800 men. Today, only 250 remain with even grimmer prospects ahead when the tool-room disappears as such, and is replaced with a repair shop, and fewer men.

The integration of the Canadian-American auto industry, with all the implications of automated production is the beginning of the destruction of the tooling industry in Canada. Today, Canada is losing one of its greatest assets. Our tooling technology is being deliberately allowed to erode by decisions taken in America, and our trained skills will disappear when the tradesmen concerned follow their jobs to the USA. Much of the changed technology in production at Ford was made possible with the signing of the Canada-U.S. auto trade pact.

The engine plant in Windsor, prior to its renovation produced nine engine models—requiring nine separate sets of tooling. Now it is designed to mass-produce one model—much greater production with less manpower and almost all the tooling made in the USA.

The Ford Foundry was tooled to produce the casting components for the nine engine models such as blocks, heads, crankshafts, camshafts, valves, etc., and other castings like bell housings, tractor parts and so on. Today it produces for the one model only, the 289—with resulting tooling cuts in pattern fixtures and core boxes, etc.

Plant 2, a once well-equipped machine shop and stamping plant, is rapidly approaching its goal as a highly automated unit containing only two basic departments. The major part of the stamping plant left three years ago, with only one 500-ton line left today. A massive slash in die requirements was the result.

The "cold-header" bolt-making department has been cleared out. The brake department and its assembly operation is gone. The automatic screw machine department is phasing out and by April 14 the tube mill, producing exhaust systems, etc., will be finished. Hubs and drums have tapered off and will be finished next week, and the steering gear will finish in April. Gear cases and carriers for gears were stopped in January. Other departments already cleaned out include: wheel department, front-end suspension assembly, painting department, general service parts, parts and accessories, and the design engineering went to Detroit!

In almost all cases the jobs that have left Ford for other shops in Canada, such as Bendix Eclipse, S.K.D., Kelsey Wheel, etc., will be produced with wages much lower than the Ford rates. The exhaust systems will be produced by a firm in Goderich. We wonder what the rates are in that shop!

A good part of the publicized industrial expansion credited to the Canada-U.S. trade pact is, in reality, expanded facilities to replace that lost by Ford of Windsor, and certainly does not represent new work for Canada, but a transferal of work from a high-wage shop to low-wage shops. The resultant cut in income tax alone should be of some concern to the Federal Government!

It is not too difficult to visualize the declining tool-room requirement resulting from such radical production reorganization—and, again we emphasize—made possible by the Canada-U.S. auto trade pact.

Your attention also should be directed to some developments in the tool-room itself. A plan was devised, as a temporary expedient, that would allow the company a means of closing out the tool-room gradually, with periodic lay-offs over a prolonged period to hide, as long as possible, the actual fate of the tool-room. Our tool-room became a vendor for many of the local shops and some American concerns. Toolmakers, diemakers and patternmakers were kept at work producing dies, gauges, fixtures and patterns, etc. for other concerns. We produced dies for S.K.D., and Paragon Tool, and others. We rebuilt some cold-header boltmaking machines for an American company. The pattern department built new patterns and repaired core boxes and patterns for Detroit firms.

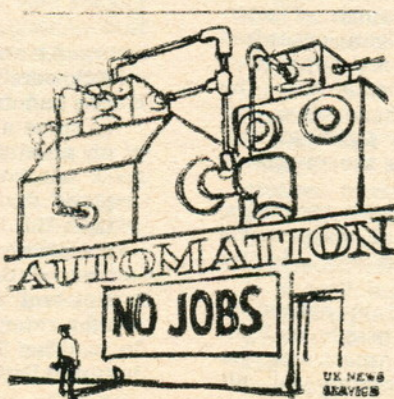
The temporary nature of this transitory plan is clearly exposed. Now, by dictum from the USA, the tool-room will no longer be allowed to produce new work of any kind. When the jobs presently being worked are completed, the men's jobs will disappear.

About a year ago the metal pattern department was expanded considerably to handle an influx of work from Detroit. Core boxes of the "hot" type were brought in for repair work. These were for head cores, crankcase cores, and water jacket cores. Oil sand core boxes were also included along with block patterns. This work continued for a four-month period on a seven-day operation with a good par of it at 10 hours a day, on two shifts. A minimum of five men per shift increasing at times to as many as ten on each shift, was required for this work. This will show that we are equipped and can be manned to compete, even in the American market against their tariffs, when necessary.

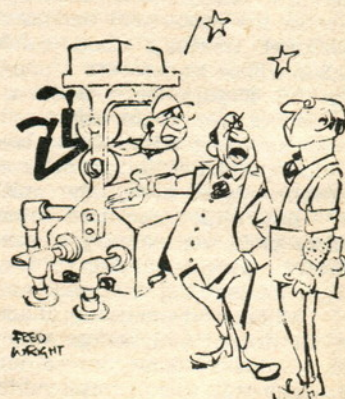
We built some of the furan type (hot) core boxes



"I'M A FOREMAN WHO ADMITS IT WHEN I'M WRONG. BUT I'M NEVER WRONG!"



Drawing by Fred Wright



"JUST ONCE I'D LIKE TO COME IN HERE AND FIND THIS GUY WORKING!"

for the 289 block. Boxes 40 and 41, which we built, provided 3,100 hours of work each. Thirty-nine of this type core box were built in the U.S. for our foundry. We built, in the past, about 24 of this type for such blocks as the 170, 200, 240, etc., that are no longer produced in Canada. We are presently working on 70 valve rocker arm patterns, C60E 6564 A, with estimated hours, 4330, and 51 valve rocker arm patterns C4AE 6564 A1 with estimated time 3,500 hours. These new patterns are for Detroit, and when they are finished, no new work will be forthcoming.

We built the 289 Crankshaft patterns, four in all, with 9,000 hours work. We built three 289 camshaft patterns with 5,000 hours of work. Any future new work will now be contracted outside, mainly to the U.S.

On October 14, 1965 the meal pattern department was reduced by 18 men. The following week, crankcase core boxes were sent out to Briant Pattern in Windsor, to be repaired. The company used the excuse that we did not have enough men to do the work. The same week the three camshaft patterns, which we built, were sent to Detroit for re-work on some of the lobes, because we did not have enough men.

Two weeks ago, five wood pattern men were laid off, while a wood job requiring 500 hours of work had yet to be started, and considerable other jobs not completed. Last week, several hardwood squeeze boards came in from the foundry to be repaired. They were sent out to St. Denis Patterns on Walker Road, because our wood pattern men were laid off.

Some new patterns are to be built as replacements for the foundry. These jobs were to be contracted out, but for some reason or other, perhaps the telegrams we sent to Ottawa, our pattern shop was asked to bid on the job. With respect to this, the following is the content of a memo from one shift foreman to another: "On the list of patterns attached there is a reference to hinge patterns. If this refers to new pattern in cast trim, we would first of all require hydrotel models and a pattern drawing that would also require castings. **None of this is available from the tool-room since the pattern-makers (wood) are laid off.**"

One development that gives us concern, we hesitate to bring to your attention because of other considerations. However, we will try to explain. Several new dies, most of them finished in all respects except to be fitted into our presses, were brought into our tool room in the last few weeks. These dies were built in Detroit and represented several thousands of hours work.

Our Canadian production schedulers had grossly underestimated the required line load for the 500-ton press line, and in order to maintain efficiency, had to request more work. This was done by cancelling a Detroit vendor's contract and giving the production work to Canada. The dies for the vending company had already been built and were therefore transferred to Canada for the production run. While this will provide production work for Canada, we regret the fact that a lack of foresight on the part of management robbed our tool room of the die jobs required.

Information such as I have outlined is of a type that should oblige the government to come to Windsor to investigate. There is no question that the Canada-U.S. auto trade pact is of immense value to the auto industry both in Canada and the U.S. What is of great concern to us is the resultant fate of the **tooling industry** in Canada—and we feel strongly that the government must take whatever steps are necessary to maintain its continued existence and to insure its growth.

(The following extract from a letter of Mance Mathias to Herb Gray, M.P., is printed as an addition to the foregoing article:)

... One of the main arguments supporting the trade pact projected a narrowing of the gap in our trade imbalance with the U.S. But, in reality, after one year's operation, the overall imbalance both in trade and pay-

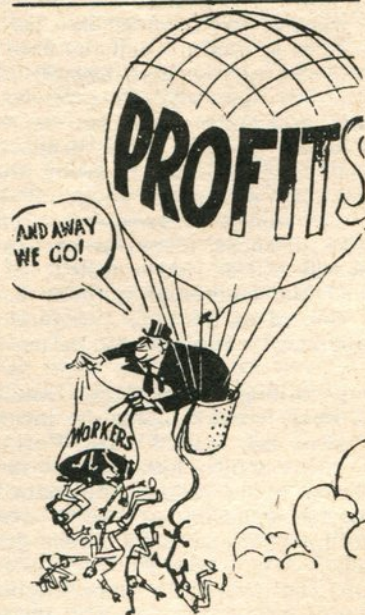
ments for 1965 was the highest it has been in history, reaching almost two billion dollars. A good part of this, almost half, was a direct consequence of trade in cars and car parts, plus the massive imports of plants, machinery and tooling of all types from the U.S., such as the reported \$60,000,000 expansion for Ford's Plant 6 alone.

To suggest that, had the trade pact not been in operation, the situation would be even worse, is not correct. Had the Canadian Content provisions in auto manufacturing been applicable in 1965, the increases in car sales resulting from greater purchasing power in Canada would have resulted in much greater increases in Canadian production in order to meet the Canadian Content requirements.

It goes without saying, I am sure, that our buoyant economy, on the upswing for the past five to six years reflects influences other than the trade pact—influences of a major character such as the multi-million-dollar wheat sales to the communist countries which boosted considerably the purchasing power out west that filtered to all segments of the Canadian economy.

The just recently announced shutdown of Studebaker is one of the major setbacks to Canada which can be attributed in great part directly to the auto pact. The Studebaker, a car almost entirely produced in Canada, must face the American tariff when sold in the U.S. The auto trade pact grants unfair advantage to the "Big Three" by allowing duty-free sale to the U.S. to the great disadvantage of Studebaker, or any other company that might want to produce cars in Canada. Studebaker sales went 66 per cent to the U.S., and with the unfair competition guaranteed by the trade pact, Studebaker could not continue. How can this possibly promote Canadian industrial development?

I have no intention to change your convictions with respect to the trade pact. I only wish to point out my evaluation, and to state that the loss of the tooling industry and Studebaker is only the beginning. Other examples yet to materialize over the next few years will prove, perhaps too late, that the auto trade agreement is just another manifestation of our subservience to the Yankee dollar!



Reduced costs increase profits

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In the May issue of the P.W. you published, on page 8, a cartoon taken from a Mexican journal or newspaper. The cartoon depicts a bedraggled tramp, carrying hunger with him, and leading toward door marked "Latin America" another figure, laced with bandoliers and armed with knife and fire. The second figure is labelled "Revolution," and the caption reads: Yes, we came together.

Now, there is a school of bourgeois thought which would like to make this cartoon, in effect, the entire and total analysis of the problem of imperialism. Kennedy belonged to it, and in Honolulu recently, and elsewhere, Johnson had put forward its thesis. It runs quite simply: the only thing wrong with the undeveloped countries is that they have an inadequate supply of capitalists. Encourage the bold entrepreneur, reward the captains of industry, and the capitalist order will, in the goodness of time, shower with material wealth all those fortunate enough to be within its embrace.

This is no position for a communist to support, nor even to appear to support.

The need for revolution is as great where no abyss of poverty exists as it is in the slums of Caracas. The revolution springs not from the pressures of poverty but

from the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the capitalist system. It is this understanding, not an empty belly, which tells us that revolution is what must be done.

It is the contradiction of capitalism that it raises within itself the revolution. The periodic impoverishment of many workers, even the permanent destitution of others, these are but part of a massive and insoluble contradiction which reaches into every aspect of capitalist society, rotting every value, diminishing everything human. Capitalism today constitutes a crisis in human affairs. The gulf it represents, standing between today and tomorrow, cannot be filled with washing machines, TV sets, and automobiles. These are in the gift of the capitalists, they are the tools and weapons of reaction, as the imperialist spokesmen are well aware.

We revolutionaries, however, are engaged in battle for men's minds, not their bellies. And we internationalists cannot share in a slander which implies that the revolutionaries of Latin American can be bribed from their Marxist-Leninist position by a bag of surplus flour.

The cartoon has no place in a communist paper, and could not have, unless the tramp were labelled "Imperialism." Then, indeed, would the caption, Yes, we came together, read true.

J.H.

NEWS FROM ONTARIO

Seventeen out of twenty members voted into office on Hamilton Local executive of the United Steel Workers of America, the U.S.-dominated union in the mining and metallurgical industry, were returned to office on a platform of "Canadian autonomy." Commenting on the failure of boastful Steel bureaucrats to achieve parity with U.S. wage rates and fringe benefits, Ted Elliott, one of the seventeen, said unless the gap could be closed the Canadian membership would be better off in a national union. Larry Sefton, director of the union's District 6, sprang to the defence of the "International" and, although claiming to be a "proud Canadian," offered a gratuitous insult to Canadian workers by stating the existence of industrial unions in Canadian plants was entirely due to U.S. connections. Sefton appears to be totally ignorant of the long years of struggle put up by Canadian workers to build unions without benefit of aid from U.S. bureaucrats.

Still on the Steel Workers, an interesting piece of information came to light at the union's national policy conference when it was revealed in a report tabled by the committee on strike welfare that the national welfare fund had been reduced to less than \$90,000 and last year had paid out \$150,000 more than it received. The committee reported that assistance could not be long sustained in event of a strike of even minor proportions. The union that is given to loud boasts of being the richest in the world is planning a further gouge of the members of the claim the money is needed for emergency strike assistance. Experienced members are cynical, expecting that strikes will still be sold out, little (if any) assistance paid out, and the additional millions collected annually pass under control of the U.S. bureaucrats and their appointed "Canadian" marionettes to be used as they see fit.

A group calling themselves United International Union Supporters is challenging the incumbent executive officers of Local 444, United Auto Workers, in Windsor. Election literature which has reached the office of Progressive Worker indicates that the main bone of contention between the opposing groups is over who is most loyal to the International and which group enjoys the "blessing" of international officers. In their anxiety to hang on to the coattails of the International neither seems to consider the advisability of raising the banner of Canadian independence and fighting the sell-out of Canadian interests represented in the Auto Pact.

Some of the "benefits" of international affiliation

have been outlined by a Windsor friend of P.W., as follows:

—During the Ford powerhouse strike of 1952 Reuther referred to Canadian workers as a "bunch of Mexican generals."

—In 1953 international officers talked while Ford ran away to Oakville.

—Between 1954 and 1961 the International still talked while thousands of Ford jobs disappeared.

—Talk went on in 1962 when stamping operations were "farmed out."

—In 1962 Oakville workers who rejected a sub-standard agreement in defiance of union officials were threatened with loss of jobs by UAW officials.

—In 1965 hundreds of jobs disappeared while officers discussed subsidies.

—In 1965 tool-room jobs are going down the drain while union officers still engage in discussions.

In face of the record it is difficult to understand why "loyalty" to the International should be the main plank in the platform of the competing groups.

Ontario teamsters, on strike for over three months, have rejected the latest company offer by a vote of two and one-half to one, despite the fact acceptance was urged on them by the negotiating committee. Reasons for rejection were not sufficient wage increase and too slow a pace on cutting hours of work. Under terms of the proposed agreement the 40-hour week would not have been achieved until October 1968.

The rejection was remarkable not only because of the overwhelming "NO" registered by the workers; there is also the fact that the strike has lasted a long time with several previous rejections of proposed settlements; the rank-and-file had to carry on a running battle against union officials as well as employers; the latest offer was endorsed by representatives thrust forward by the rank-and-file as well as by international officers and the MacDougall faction now in trusteeship over the Toronto local.

A new offer has been submitted and International president James Hoffa has instructed the vote to be taken by mail to "keep the red agitators from influencing the outcome—also, no doubt, to get strict control of the vote.

Ontario Labour Minister Leslie Rowntree, in a speech to the Legislature, defended maintenance of the 48-hour week, arguing that it was in the interest of the working people. It appears that everyone EXCEPT the working people agrees with him.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Comrade Editor:

I have today received the Documentary Supplement to No. 187 Canadian Far Eastern News-Letter, "Open Letter to Canadian Parliament," together with the Broad-sheet issued by the China Policy Study Group—Vol. 2, No. 9. The Letter includes China's stand on Vietnam, also the International TV Conference on Vietnam—all good and realistic. But with your permission I would like to make a few realistic comments.

In his Newsletter, Dr. Endicott says: "If the United States truly wants peace in Vietnam, it must recognize that the West has had its historic opportunity to create an alternative to Communism there and has failed." I would ask, What is the West? Is it not Johnson, his millionaires, militarists, pseudo-socialists and social-democrats? Did not one of these latter once say: "We are the only effective barrier to Communism!"?

One of these gentlemen is now the Premier of Saskatchewan, one has been kicked upstairs into the Senate, another is honorary president of our Canadian "Socialists." But the West, Comrades, is in reality, you and me and all of us; the grime and sweat, and thrall of us; those who toil and moil; who dig and delve and dive.

So the West has no alternative—not a single one. It contains within itself (as some future Gibbon will write) the seeds of its own destruction. Those seeds are being sown every day in Vietnam to our eternal shame, so ably stated by the Voice of Women.

There is in this paragraph of Endicott's a slight trace of "whitewash," namely, the fond hope that the U.S. will be good boys after all their brutal killing. In the open letter on Vietnam, New York Times, Feb. 13, 1966, the same old whitewash: the fond hope which will be, or already is, rejected, by the victims of American aggression. See Ho Chi Minh and the Republic of China in the Statement that the USA is a "great country, conscious of its huge power." Now what kind of country is this? Ask the Koreans or the Vietnamese; they have already spoken—and died. So to point 5 of this Recommendation.

No. 5 pledges the full support of the U.S. for an international plan to reconstruct a unified Vietnam as an independent country. So there you have it, friends! A glorified Marshall Plan for Southeast Asia. The answer: In June, 1957 I wrote an article to Labour Monthly of London, England. Among other things I said was this: to rely upon capitalist loans which always have a string attached is simply to resign to capitalist overlordship, under which no man can have a true personality or be FREE.

My friend Ivens has just sent me a copy of Chen-yi, the vice-premier of China, dated eight years later than my article to L.M. Let me quote: "So far there has not been any country in the world which can change its backwardness by foreign aid. A country's economy will gain vigor in a few years' time if she makes up her mind to stop relying on foreign aid, carries on construction with her own efforts and resources, and turns out the products she needs."

Today's Western Producer records that we are being asked to give \$5,000,000 worth of wheat to a "hungry nation"—no doubt India, while the much maligned Socialist states—the USSR and the People's Republic of China who get no loans or "benefit" from "Marshall Plans" pay CASH for our surplus wheat, thereby "beefing up" our otherwise faltering economy. The "unrecognized government" is our best customer.

HENRY TUDOR,
Morningside, Alta.

Many times Progressive Worker has stated the opinion that top "leaders" of U.S. unions in Canada serve primarily the interests of U.S. monopoly capital. I wholeheartedly agree with P.W. on this point and even go a step further: International representatives and their collaborators in the Canadian unions are, in fact, traitors to our country and to our people. They are out-and-out lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Many examples of treachery can be cited: the most recent example of boot-licking arising out of the tabling of the Royal Commission Report on gasoline prices.

Judge Morrow, in his report, suggested certain circumstances under which it might be advisable for the Provincial Government to take over control and operation of the British Columbia oil industry. According to the Vancouver Province of March 23 the oil magnates declined to comment on the proposal, choosing to do their fence-mending out of sight and sound of the general public. However, Mr. Buck Phelps, international representative of the Denver-based Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union, was not so reticent about taking a public stand on the issue. It was this appointed "workers' representative" who rushed in boldly, using all available news media, in a frantic endeavour to protect the robber barons who run this foreign-owned monopoly from "subversive" proposals for nationalization.

Mr. Editor, your magazine should continue to do all that lies within its power to expose the way in which so many of these union bureaucrats rush to the rescue of these foreign-owned monopolies and by this means betray the fundamental interests of the workers they are paid to represent. Your publication is, in my opinion, the only one seriously tackling this important job. If there are any other such publications, would you please provide me with information on them.

CANADIAN PATRIOT.

Sir: I had most certainly intended to reply to your article in the last issue of the P.W., but I sent that issue to a friend and it entirely was forgotten until I read the letter of M. Mathias in this issue, May, 1966. The meeting of Tim Buck and his associates raising the amount of money they did for the Vietnamese people was most worthy equally so as to the money raised by the P.W. and for the same purpose. I cannot believe that they pocketed one cent of that money for their own use. Maybe they had to pay expenses of the meeting place. Looks to me like slander. I believe the editor of P.W. would have been well advised not to have published such a letter, at the same time I'm glad he did. I recall Churchill saying that, "I'll go in cahoots with the devil to save England." Well, I take the same stand in regards to those, whoever they are, who contributed towards relieving the suffering of the heroic Vietnamese people. If I know Ho Chi Minh, I'm sure he will accept anything from whatever source that will aid his people, even that which is solicited in the U.S. itself from friends and sympathizers. The letter of Jack Scott to Prime Minister Lester Pearson is highly endorsed by me. Let us together give what we can, let us together use what influence we have to give to the Vietnamese people everything we can until the last murdering Yankee band is out of their country. The sooner they get to hell out of Vietnam, the better. I raise my hat to the American people for their efforts in marching as they did. I'm with them every step of the way. I feel the day will come when we who call ourselves Marxist-Leninists Communists, all progressives, the world over will fight shoulder to shoulder for a socialist world, and I will do what I can towards that end. To give every dollar I can spare. The use of my pen at my age I can do little else. But I am in the fight despite my being close to 86 years. I appeal to all those to work towards that goal. This is Marxist-Leninism, do you agree?

JOE IVENS,
Okanagan Mission, B.C.

NEWS FROM BC

No big strikes are in progress at time of writing but indications are that there may well be large-scale disputes before many weeks have passed. Almost every major union in the province, as well as a number of smaller ones, is in the midst of tough bargaining sessions. Workers are convinced that this is the year for big advances and the employers are adamant against conceding anything that would cut into their record-breaking profits. It could be a big year for strikes.

The Steel Workers have settled a long and bitter strike in the Craigmont mine at Merritt, winning substantial gains for the workers in the mining industry.

Seven British Columbians, accompanied by a French-Canadian student from Montreal, have left to spend a month as guests of the People's Republic of China and witness May Day celebrations in Peking. About 20 others left on the same plane for a holiday tour of China.

Vancouver police, who have a year-to-year no-strike agreement, served notice they are contemplating a renouncement of the pledge for next year's negotiations. The action is a result of dissatisfaction with the outcome of current bargaining sessions. Discontent is widespread among unions of civic employees in British Columbia. Greater Vancouver municipal councils established a coordinating committee and hire a professional labour relations firm to conduct negotiations.

The professional negotiator's overriding interest is not reaching a settlement but to earn as high a fee as possible by giving the least possible concessions to the workers. Every union has been forced to conciliation (—— to arbitration) and four consecutive boards, each with different personnel, have brought in identical majority awards of 5.65 per cent wage increase, indicating close collusion between them. There is a widely-held opinion that city councils are trying to provoke strike action preliminary to seeking provincial legislation to provide compulsory arbitration in civic disputes. This would open wide the door to compulsory arbitration in general industry.

Lenkurt Electric, currently negotiating a new contract with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has discharged 257 employees who refused to work overtime. The workers had rejected a company ultimatum for a return to work.

An appeal for financial contributions for the Vietnam National Front of Liberation, which was initiated by the B.C. organization of the Progressive Workers Movement and supported by workers across the land, resulted in collection of \$651. The money will be handed over to a representative of the Liberation Front at the May Day celebrations at Peking.

NEWS FROM QUEBEC

Militant strikes and demonstrations continue on the increase in Quebec. Several strikes have been settled with important gains being won; others are still in progress; still others are in late stages of preparation.

The strike of 3,500 workers at Hydro Quebec has been settled after direct negotiations between negotiators for the striking workers and the Quebec minister of labor for the government.

Montreal Port workers put a fast brake on police handing out parking tickets when they called a half-day protest strike. This may not be the end of trouble for the 1966 season as there were some outstanding grievances left over from last year and the dockers are readying new demands for what is expected to be a record year for port business with gross tonnage estimated to increase 6 to 7 per cent over last year.

The CNTU victory in the building trades—achieved in spite of AFL-CIO sabotage—was a highlight of the recent round of labour disputes. After bureaucrats of the international craft unions had signed an agreement and ordered members back to work, the 10,000 CNTU strikers continued the fight and won additional important gains for the entire 50,000 work force employed in the construction industry (including the AFL-CIO men).

Among gains made by the CNTU, after the American unions had settled for less, were the following:

- Full protection for shop stewards against dismissal;
- Fifteen-minute rest periods morning and afternoon;
- Travelling time, travelling expenses, room and board when working outside Montreal;
- Vacation pay at 6 per cent of income starting 1966 instead of 1967;

- One per cent of income for statutory holidays starting 1966 instead of 1967;

- Double-time for Saturday work starting 1966 instead of 1967;

- Twenty-four-hour notice of dismissal instead of the present 30 minutes.

In addition there are several other important improvements in working conditions. Once again the CNTU has demonstrated its greater effectiveness over the bureaucrat-controlled, U.S.-dominated craft unions.

Municipal workers at Ville St-Michel were due to strike April 20 to enforce demands for security of employment plus a 30-cent-an-hour increase this year and the same next year.

Thirty thousand workers in 125 Quebec hospitals have agreed to a government and employer request for an extension of bargaining to July. Negotiations were due to be completed in April.

Five thousand Dominion Textile employees in mills at Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Magog and Montmorency, who have had enough of working for wages that run about 40 cents an hour under rates paid in manufacturing industry, have served notice of strike action.

A major dispute is in the making involving 20,000 Federal Civil Servants in the Montreal region. A meeting of the group decided on a march on Ottawa to register opposition to the Heeney report which provided for a bonus of \$500 to be paid to top bilingual civil servants. Lower-grade civil servants are demanding the same bonus.

Employees of the Quebec Natural Gas Corporation have opened negotiations around a demand for an increase of 80 cents per hour.

And in Quebec even the police got into the act. The suspension of union agent Corporal Vachon has brought on a crisis in the Quebec Provincial Police. The police are paying Corporal Vachon during his suspension and have demanded his reinstatement and the opening of negotiations on other demands. Meantime they are threatening to hold "study sessions" and tens of thousands of Quebec workers are voicing their support.

Seventy professors at the Montreal School of Beaux-Arts refused to be intimidated by an injunction obtained by the government and have announced they are more determined than ever to fight for their rights.

Relations with Ottawa appears to be the main theme of the campaign in preparation for the Quebec general election scheduled for June 5. Seven parties have announced their intention of contesting at least a substantial portion of the ridings. The Liberal Party of Jean Lesage and the Union Nationale led by Daniel Johnson head the list. Also in the race is the newly-organized right-wing Quebec Conservative Party; Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale which intends to contest a minimum

of 50 constituencies; Ralliement National; Parti Socialiste du Quebec; and Parti des Canadiens Unis.

McNamara, the most blatant trumpeter for U.S. aggression in Vietnam, has been invited to address a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel some time between May 15 and 19. Scheduled on the same bill, and the cause of widespread protest, are L. B. Pearson and John Diefenbaker. Montrealers are demanding that the invitation to McNamara be withdrawn and are readying a "warm welcome" in the event he should show up.

HOW AMERICAN IMPERIALISM INTERFERES IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

(Star Weekly)

Take just one example. Last fall, the Russian government placed an order through Ottawa for 300,000 tons of flour, to be shipped to Cuba. The Canadian government, in turn, divided the order among Canada's milling companies. Three of the largest of them, although they wanted and needed the business, turned it down.

The three companies—Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd., Pillsbury Canada Ltd., and the Quaker Oats Company of Canada Ltd.—are incorporated in this country, but owned by Americans. Under the terms of the U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act, no U.S. citizen may trade with North Korea, North Vietnam, China or Cuba. The rule applies not only in the United States, but to any company controlled by Americans, wherever it operates.

If the three U.S.-owned companies had milled flour for Cuba, their owners could have gone to jail for as long as 10 years. They had to turn down the business despite the fact that Canadian law and Canadian policy both permit and encourage sales to Cuba.

If this were an isolated instance, it would be irritating, but not important. However, in every case the Star Weekly has been able to unearth where U.S. and Canadian policies have clashed on the operation of U.S. subsidiaries in Canada, the U.S. viewpoint has prevailed.

Some examples:

In 1957, the Ford Motor Company of Canada received an order for 1,000 cars from China. The sale, legal in Canada, violated U.S. law. It was rejected.

In 1958, the B. F. Goodrich Company of Canada was asked to supply prices on conveyor belting for the city of Chungking, China. Again, the sale would have been legal here, illegal in the United States—and again it was rejected.

In 1963, a group of U.S.-owned Canadian chemical companies complained to the government that their export sales were hampered by the operation of U.S. law. Their complaint was duly noted, but nothing was done.

Early in 1964, the H. J. Heinz Company of Canada Ltd. and Gerber Products of Canada Ltd. received orders for canned goods from Cuba. Once more, the order was in violation of U.S. regulations; and once more it was refused.

Later that year, several Canadian construction companies were instructed by their U.S. owners not to sell machinery to Russia. The machinery was on the U.S. list of products banned to the USSR, but not on the Canadian embargo list. It was not sold. The companies were also told not to attend the Moscow Trade Fair, where Ottawa was encouraging other Canadian firms to exhibit. They did not go.

These examples—and about a dozen others on the files of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa—raise a vital question for Canadians: Can we allow a foreign nation, however friendly, to own and control a huge and vital portion of our industry—all the commanding heights of our economy—and still hope to retain our national independence?

The answer, surely, is a resounding No! And yet, that is just what we have done.

CANADA-VIETNAM SOLIDARITY

(The following message of greeting and solidarity was conveyed to representatives of the Vietnam NLF at Peking by Gene Craven on behalf of the Progressive Workers Movement on the occasion of handing over money subscribed through P.W.M. for support of Vietnam liberation.)

On behalf of the Progressive Workers Movement of Canada I bring to you, as the official representative of the National Front for Liberation fraternal greetings from the people of Canada.

It has been the policy of our party to support **unconditionally** the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism.

This just struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence, unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty is indeed worthy of full support, of all freedom-loving people around the world.

Under the correct leadership of the National Front for Liberation over 80 per cent of the territory of South Vietnam and over 10 million of its people have been liberated. Already in these liberated areas mass organizations of peasants, women and workers have been set up. The reduction of rent and interests have been carried out in every liberated area according to the agrarian policy of the NFL.

Iron-working, sugar-refining, paper-making, weaving and bamboo crafts have been restored and developed rapidly.

There are more than 4,500 schools with an enrolment of some 500,000. A literacy movement has been launched in the countryside, and in many places illiteracy has been wiped out. A radio station, a news agency, a publishing house and a film studio were set up a few years ago. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are being widely distributed.

Now almost every county and township has a medical clinic and a maternity centre.

These great deeds and many more, have won the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of South Vietnam and the peoples of the world.

In Canada, as in Vietnam, the main enemy of the people is U.S. imperialism. The Canadian government has also become a willing tool and supporter of U.S. aggression.

The struggle of our two peoples is closely linked to the common enemy.

On March 26 many thousands of Canadians protested U.S. aggression in Vietnam. On the evening of March 26 the Progressive Workers Movement held a solidarity meeting in Vancouver, B.C. As a result of this meeting \$658.00 was raised to be presented to the NLF. Also, the Progressive Workers Movement would like to present to you a film showing over 3,000 people protesting in Vancouver on March 26. On behalf of my comrades here and the Progressive Workers Movement of Canada, I present these humble tokens of our unconditional support.

We are confident in the final victory of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and look forward to greater victories day by day.

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Canadian and Vietnamese peoples!

Long live the victory of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism!

Long live the National Front for Liberation!
—Gene Craven, for the Progressive Workers Movement.

le peuple dominicain en lutte contre l'impérialisme yankee!



(La Voix du Peuple)

NUMERO DU 22 AVRIL 1966

Le 24 avril 1965, le peuple dominicain, dans une action révolutionnaire historique, renversa le régime réactionnaire et pro-yankee du Triumvirat, qui détenait le pouvoir depuis le 25 septembre 1963, date à laquelle tomba le gouvernement constitutionnel de Juan BOSCH, victime d'un quarteron.

Quelques heures après le début du mouvement populaire, les militaires d'extrême-droite, instruments de l'oligarchie dominicaine et de l'impérialisme, essaient d'empêcher par la force le rétablissement du gouvernement constitutionnel et que soit mise de nouveau en application la constitution démocratique de 1963. Ils attaquent par surprise au moyen de tanks, navires et avions, les forces constitutionnelles mais celles-ci, après quatre jours de combats très durs qui se déroulèrent dans la capitale dominicaine, infligèrent une défaite retentissante aux militaires réactionnaires. Ce succès fut possible parce que les militaires constitutionnalistes qui avaient entrepris le mouvement insurrectionnel formèrent des liens très étroits avec le peuple, lui fournirent des armes et combattirent avec lui contre les forces réactionnaires.

ILS N'ONT PAS SAUVE DE VIES HUMAINES

Pour empêcher que le peuple prenne le pouvoir par la révolution après l'écrasement complet des forces réactionnaires, les impérialistes des U.S.A. débarquèrent à partir du 28 avril d'importants contingents de troupes pourvues d'un puissant équipement de guerre. Au même moment les impérialistes américains annonçaient par l'entremise du président JOHNSON qu'une telle action avait pour but « de sauver des vies humaines » et que les troupes U.S. auraient une attitude impartiale dans les combats. Neuf mois après

cette agression, les forces nord-américaines, maintenant transformées en Forces interaméricaines de Paix, essaient d'apparaître « neutres ».

MAIS ILS EN ONT TUE

Les faits qui se sont déroulés dans notre pays, en plus de l'atteinte brutale qui a été portée à notre souveraineté nationale, montre bien que contrairement aux affirmations du président Johnson, l'intervention des soldats américains avait pour but la suppression de vies humaines. Que loin d'être impartiaux, les Yankees ont envahi notre territoire parce que justement ils ne le sont pas. Et qu'actuellement, ils se voient dans l'obligation de se déguiser en forces interaméricaines de paix pour essayer de masquer le fait qu'ils ne sont pas neutres. Voilà le contenu fondamental de l'intervention des forces des Etats-Unis.

LA PROPAGANDE AU SERVICE DU MENSONGE

Mettant en œuvre sa fantastique machine de propagande, l'impérialisme, afin de discréditer le Mouvement constitutionnaliste, commença par appeler « rebelles » ceux qui, les armes à la main et avec l'appui massif de la population, luttèrent pour la véritable légalité. Présentant de manière entièrement fausse la situation réelle de notre pays, ils déclenchèrent une violente campagne de diffamation contre le Mouvement constitutionnaliste, parlant du « chaos, de l'anarchie, des destructions, de l'insécurité, du désordre, etc... » qui s'empareraient de tout homme et de toute chose. Ils inventèrent des récits extravagants relatant l'apparition de Che Guevara et d'autres « barbudos » aux côtés des forces constitutionnalistes : l'organisation de pelotons d'exécution ; le viol et la ténacité de toutes les femmes. Tout cela a fait partie de l'intense campagne de propagande que l'impérialisme a entreprise dès le début des événements. On peut se

demander en quoi ces faits témoignent de l'impartialité des forces américaines.

POURQUOI LE COULOIR INTERNATIONAL ?

Le 28 avril commença le débarquement des troupes des Etats-Unis du côté des zones bourgeoises résidentielles de la ville de Santo-Domingo. Leur première action militaire consista à empêcher que se poursuive la progression des forces constitutionnalistes jusqu'au quartier général de la police et d'autres réduits aux mains des réactionnaires. Les troupes nord-américaines approvisionnèrent en vivres les forces cantonnées à la base de San Isidro, principal centre des militaires d'extrême-droite. Sous prétexte de créer un couloir international, les troupes d'invasion coupèrent en deux le territoire contrôlé par les forces constitutionnalistes. Pendant ce temps, la radio officielle de Washington diffusait pour l'Amérique latine, vingt-quatre heures sur vingt-quatre, des informations selon lesquelles il y avait des « preuves » que le mouvement constitutionnaliste se trouvait aux mains des communistes et essayait de justifier l'acte d'intervention des U.S.A.

LA CHASSE AUX COMMUNISTES

Peu de jours après leur débarquement sur le sol dominicain, les Yankees s'appliquèrent activement à équiper et à réorganiser les forces réactionnaires vaincues. Ensuite les U.S.A. se firent aux Nations Unies les partisans véhéments d'une trêve entre les deux groupes de combattants. Quelques jours auparavant, un ancien ambassadeur U.S. à Saint-Domingue, envoyé par le président Johnson comme « négociateur », réunit un groupe d'hommes de paille et forma avec eux un soi-disant gouvernement qui fut baptisé Junta de Reconstruction Nationale. Employant des avions, des hélicoptères et d'autres

moyens semblables, les forces nord-américaines diffusèrent à travers tout le pays des tracts où figuraient les noms de 58 personnes qualifiées de « communistes dangereux ». La *Voix de l'Amérique* lisait très fréquemment les longs rapports dans le *Washington Post* et d'autres quotidiens américains où l'on signalait avec un luxe de détails la « participation communiste » à la direction du groupe constitutionnaliste. Johnson ordonna l'envoi de 300 agents spéciaux U.S. pour qu'ils se consacrent à la chasse aux 58 communistes. Sans doute faudrait-il voir là une nouvelle preuve de l'impartialité des U.S.A. ?

TERREUR ET CAMPS DE CONCENTRATION

Rééquipés, réorganisés, dirigés et entraînés par les Nord-Américains, les militaires réactionnaires qui avaient été vaincus par l'union du peuple et des soldats constitutionnalistes, entreprirent une répression extrêmement dure dont le bilan se chiffre à 1.500 tués, des milliers de blessés et environ 15.000 arrestations. Ceci sans parler des souffrances et des privations que subit la population civile de la capitale vivant dans les quartiers attaqués par les forces de la réaction. Lorsqu'il fut question de faire respecter la trêve, les Yankees se montrèrent parfaitement impuissants à empêcher le bain de sang dans lequel leurs propres marionnettes réprimèrent le mouvement populaire.

Dans le but d'anéantir par la force le mouvement constitutionnaliste, le 15 juin les Yankees effectuèrent une violente attaque contre la zone de la capitale occupée par les constitutionnalistes.

Pendant plusieurs mois, jour et nuit, des tireurs nord-américains ont pris pour cible des personnes, généralement désarmées, se trouvant en territoire constitutionnaliste, en assassinant ainsi un grand nombre.

Par ailleurs, les forces U.S. ont installé un certain nombre de camps où ont été enfermés plusieurs milliers d'hommes et de femmes pour le seul fait d'avoir exprimé leur réprobation face à la brutale agression américaine. Ils ont établi des points de contrôle autour de la zone constitutionnaliste et toute personne qui pénétrait dans la zone ou en sortait subissait une perquisition brutale, quel que soit son âge ou son sexe, et si elle se montrait réticente, s'exposait aux pires violences.

Peut-on encore se demander après ces faits si les troupes U.S. ont débarqué à Saint-Domingue pour sauver des vies humaines et si elles ont été impartiales ou neutres ?

LA FORCE DE GUERRE INTERAMERICAINE

Pendant ces derniers mois, les forces de la réaction ont perpétré dans notre pays de nombreux crimes : les attentats personnels, l'attaque armée des habitations, le dynamitage des postes d'émission radio, la destruction d'imprimeries, de boutiques et d'autres biens appartenant à des personnes en rapport avec le mouvement constitutionnaliste, voilà quelques-unes des formes de violence en usage chez les réactionnaires pour mater la population. Dans la plupart des cas, ils utilisent de puissants explosifs dont la provenance n'est plus un secret pour personne.

Lorsque les masses de la capitale et des autres villes descendirent résolument dans la rue pour soutenir Caamano et ses hommes, après que ces derniers aient été attaqués par surprise à Santiago, les

troupes U.S., sous leur nouvelle appellation de Forces interaméricaines de Paix, furent immédiatement envoyées pour réprimer la population.

Cela s'est toujours passé ainsi lorsque les masses ont protesté publiquement contre les envahisseurs et les réactionnaires. Par contre, lorsque ces derniers organisent une « manifestation » qui sème la panique dans la population, alors les Yankees demeurent étrangers à ce qui arrive.

Qui pourrait encore affirmer que cette attitude des forces U.S. est conforme à une position neutre ?

LE BUT VERITABLE DES IMPERIALISTES

Par leur intervention militaire en République Dominicaine, les impérialistes yankees prétendent freiner l'ascension révolutionnaire du peuple, anéantir la révolution dominicaine et continuer indéfiniment à exploiter le travail et les richesses de notre peuple.

LA RESISTANCE LEGITIME DU PEUPLE

En état de légitime défense, les masses dominicaines ont entrepris une lutte résolue et décisive contre leurs ennemis : l'impérialisme des Etats-Unis et l'oligarchie créole. Dans cette lutte sanglante, le peuple dominicain n'a cessé de compter, surtout à partir du 28 avril, sur la ferme solidarité du plus grand nombre des peuples du monde. Notre lutte a la sympathie de toutes les personnes qui désirent la paix et la justice, sans distinction idéologique, politique ou religieuse. En comptant sur cette solidarité et sur cette sympathie, le peuple dominicain affirme sa détermination d'affronter résolument ses ennemis de classe et à mener la lutte jusqu'au bout. A son tour, par son combat, le peuple dominicain apporte sa contribution dans la lutte engagée sur une échelle mondiale contre l'impérialisme des Etats-Unis, principal adversaire du développement et de l'épanouissement des peuples.

Le mouvement révolutionnaire du 14 juin, organisation d'avant-garde du peuple dominicain, exprime ici son immense reconnaissance pour tous les gestes de solidarité que sa lutte a suscités dans le monde entier.

AIDER LE PEUPLE DOMINICAIN, C'EST LUTTER CONTRE L'IMPERIALISME NORD-AMERICAIN

Avant qu'il n'y ait recrudescence de la répression contre le peuple dominicain par les U.S.A. et l'oligarchie à leur service, le Mouvement du 14 juin lance un appel à toutes les femmes et tous les hommes épris de justice et de paix, à toutes les institutions et organismes, à tous les peuples, pour qu'ils multiplient les gestes de solidarité en faveur de notre combat jusqu'à ce que nous obtenions la victoire complète sur l'impérialisme des U.S.A., principal bastion de la réaction mondiale et source permanente de guerres d'agression.

Le Mouvement Révolutionnaire du 14 juin est conscient que c'est seulement en affrontant résolument et en mettant en déroute les impérialistes, qu'il sera possible de faire disparaître l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme et de réaliser la paix complète entre les nations : c'est là l'aspiration de toute l'humanité.

Pour l'unité de tous les peuples contre l'impérialisme des U.S.A., la Liberté ou la mort !



poems-poems-poems-poems-poems-poems

ASIA AND THE CRUCIFIX

the old tenants
 erected a crucifix on the hill.
 i did not meet them but
 there is no need with these trees.

there is no need for that—
 anywhere.
 i have received some poems
 from a friend
 and they set me to
 wonder

about the end
 of poems.
 while my friends
 talk about
 the bombing of vietnam
 asia

is so far away.
 vietnam and laos and
 indonesia and matsu
 are names. and
 i am in california.

a poet.

i wonder about the end
 of poems
 when they are bombing asia.
 soon all of asia.
 all of cuba, latin america,
 canada eventually.
 because there are communists
 there.

they are not poets.
 and soon they will bomb
 poets too.
 as they do in new york
 the landlords (miznar
 reality corporation)
 tossing out
 cyanide
 through windows of cadillacs
 going down houston street.

owners own bombs
 as well.
 so the end
 will be various, by bombs. think
 of the redwoods—
 then asia.

F. D. RYAN

may 1965

THE GODS OF WAR

The 'Copter swooped, the Play was made.
 A Yankee boy, to a Yankee Grave.
 But no;—They shipped him across the sea
 To a poor old Mother in Tennessee,
 Who fights for the Rights
 Of her Soldier Son,
 Who died a "Patriot" in Viet Nam,
 Who died, that force with Might is Right,
 But denies that Freedom, in Jesus Christ,
 But sacrifices to the God named Mars.
 The Pentagon God, the God of War,
 Who would sacrifice every Mother's Son
 To satisfy the Ego of the Pentagon.
 In Johnson's Time, in Johnson's Day,
 American Mothers shall weep and pray.
 It's plain to you, and plain to me,
 That Asia fights for Liberty.
 Who knows? Who loves? Who cares?
 To make another Millionaire
 A thousand lives are nought to them.
 A thousand souls! The lives of Men!

The Profit System must go on
 To benefit the Pentagon!

HENDY TUDOR.

march!

get out and protest,
 and the bombs still fall.

voice your objections
 —peacefully,
 no violence,
 SOMEONE MIGHT GET HURT.

don't do anything illegal;
 obey Their laws.

while They rain death
 flaming and slashing
 on children huddling
 in thatched huts,
 obey Their laws.

use the proper channels,
 it may take time,
 but

children are strong;
 the burns will heal . . .
 that hand won't be missed for long . . .
 and crutches can replace legs . . .

They say men soon forget the pain,
 and new nails will grow in . . .

yes, use the proper channels.

salve Your consciences
 with Your marching;
 convince Yourselves
 You are doing your bit
 while our brothers are dying,

MARCH!

TOM.