

LESSONS OF THE GREAT WILSON BETRAYAL

Progressive Worker

Workers of All Countries Unite!

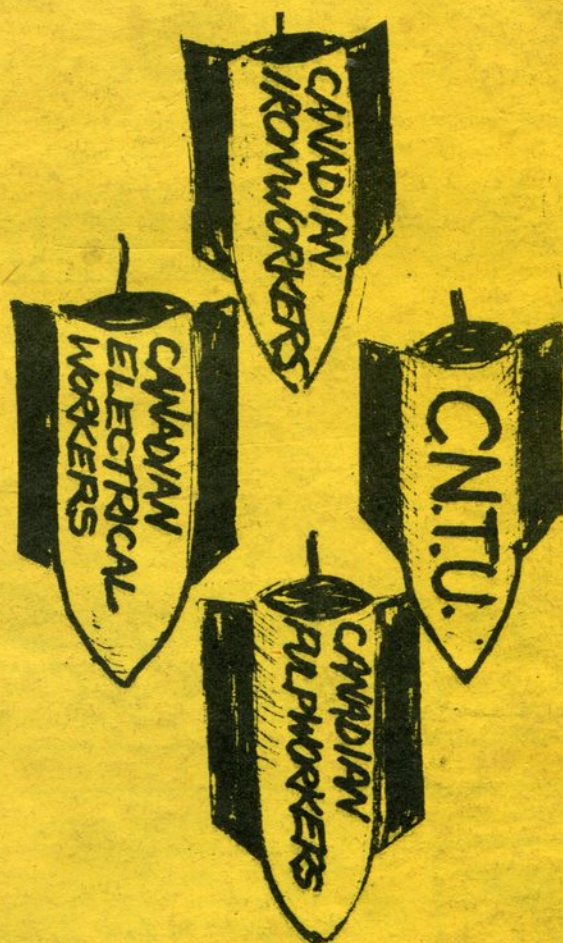
VOLUME 3, NUMBER 4.

10¢

FEBRUARY 1966.

**canadian
workers
& workers
in quebec
fight for
their own
unions:**

**black days
ahead for
yankee
union
bureaucrats.**



A.F. of L. - C.I.O.

Progressive Worker

Published Monthly By
PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT

VANCOUVER

35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

TORONTO

MAY 1st BRANCH

244 Dupont Street Toronto 5, Ontario

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

12 issues \$1.00—6 issues 50c

EDITOR: JACK SCOTT

Circulation: DAVE FORSYTH

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

Produced entirely by Voluntary Labour

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

Progressive Worker

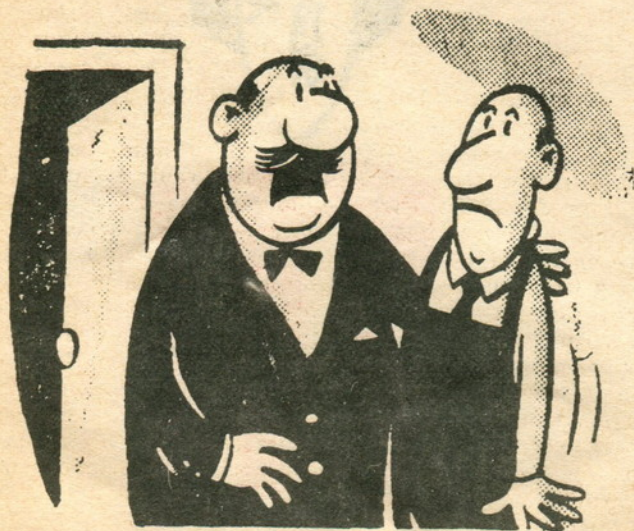
* 6 ISSUES 50¢ * 12 ISSUES \$1.00

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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

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



"Yes Perkins, I know how hard it is to bring up a family
on your income—have you tried having a word with an
adoption society?"

'CANADIAN CHALLENGE'

Available at ADVANCE BOOKS and PERIODICALS: \$.60

"Canadian Challenge" is a recently published book,
of not more than 60 pages, which deals with the struggle
for Canadian unions. Yet, in 60 pages, the author is able
to give a very factual and inspiring account of the Harmac
workers fight for the right to be "masters in their own
house".

Anne Royle, author of this book, is the wife of a
Harmac worker, who was motivated to participate in
this struggle because she feels "that the rights of the
individual are sacred". Those who live in Vancouver, may
remember last summer and the woman who camped
on the steps of the Labour Relations Board; this woman
was Anne Royle—who has the courage of her conviction.

She relates the story extremely well; the reason being
that without this struggle and her participation, this
book would not have been written. The story begins with
stating the reasons why the rank and file at the Harmac
pulpmill were dissatisfied with the International union.
One of the reasons, and this reason alone is substantial
for the workers being dissatisfied: "The rank and file
felt that they did not have any say in the decisions of
the leadership, which, having their base abroad was too
far removed to understand the problems and issues"...this
is a substantial reason in itself because it denies the right
to self-determination which should be the primary right
of all peoples.

The average number of workers that attended Inter-
national union meetings was 30-40 out of a 1000 at the
pulpmill, whereas the Canadian union has an average
of 450 in attendance. In May 1966, 98 percent of the
workers at Harmac joined the Canadian union, with this
support, the Canadian union was denied certification by
the Labour Relations Board. Following this denial, the
Harmac workers staged a demonstration in Victoria with
500 members participating and with a petition requesting
the cancellation of the International union, signed by 822
Harmac workers. These figures, along with many others
speak for themselves—the overwhelming majority of
workers at Harmac wanted a Canadian union, yet they
were denied that right—the right to determine for them-
selves their own affairs.

The book also points out the role played by the gov-
ernment of B.C. (the Labour Relations Board in parti-
cular), the Company and the officials of the International
(E.P. O'Neal, in particular). With all these institutions
working hand in hand against the workers at Harmac
—it becomes more and more clear why the Canadian
union was not recognized as the only union that is re-
presentative. The role of the major political parties is
also made quite clear; the N.D.P. and the Communist
Party in particular, because these parties are so-called
"parties of the working class" also support International
unions, thereby supporting the actions of O'Neal and the
Labour Relations Board etc.

The story reveals the part played by all sides in the
struggle for a truly representative Canadian union. When
reading the book, a good old union song to recall is,
"Which Side Are You On?" This song is relevant to this
story because the LABOUR Relations Board, the Inter-
national UNION sound as though they represent the in-
terests of labour and the interests of trade unionism, but
they obviously do not! A few lines from the song are:

Don't scab for the bosses,
Don't listen to their lies,
Us working men ain't got a chance,
Unless we organize!
Which side are you on boys,
Which side are you on?"

In other words, keeping in mind "Canadian Chall-
enge" and future struggles for Canadian unions, don't
listen to what people say, don't be impressed by what they
appear to be, but judge people and organizations only
by what they do and who's side they are on. Canadian
Unions For Canadian Workers.

In the pamphlet "Canadian Challenge" Anne Royle conveys an altogether wrong impression of P.W.M. in an otherwise excellent work. We have drawn the author's attention to this fact in a letter which we re-print here in order to keep the record straight.

Dear Mrs. Royle:

On behalf of the Progressive Workers Movement, we would like to congratulate you on your recently published book, "Canadian Challenge". This book which resulted from the struggle is certainly an aid in the fight for Canadian Trade Unions.

Your presentation of the Harmac Workers is very refreshing and stimulating. The book contains a number of enlightening facts—however, we would like to bring your attention to your presentation of our movement which appears on page 49; the Progressive Workers Movement is described as "the Peking faction of the Communist Party". This description is certainly not the case, as we have no affiliations whatsoever with any other pol-

itical party. The Progressive Workers Movement is in brief an independent revolutionary organization of the working class, dedicated to the task of transforming society and striving to be able to lead the workers struggle to overcome ruling class opposition to fundamental social change.

Your book correctly points out the disgraceful collaboration of the Communist Party of Canada with the American colonial unions (Internationals). However, the P.W.M. from its birth 2 years ago has always supported and actively promoted the birth of a genuine Canadian Trade Union movement. We consider this a principle duty of our movement, a necessary precondition for fundamental social change.

We feel this clarification was necessary.

We are at present distributing your book, and with your permission we would like to advertise it in our paper, which is distributed across the nation. Keep up the good work!

Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers!

CANADIAN UNIONISM- THE STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

By the turn of the century U.S. trade unions—operating under the misnomer "International"—had fixed a firm grip on the affairs of Canadian labour. There was widespread opposition to the expanding influence of the American unions in Canada even though the serious consequences attendant on that influence were not yet apparent since U.S. economic penetration was as yet comparatively small and operating in the giant shadow cast by the then dominant British imperialist interests.

However, there were notable attempts made on a number of occasions to break the U.S. grip and form an independent Canadian trade union movement. The appearance of the Anarcho-Syndicalist oriented One Big Union in the closing days of world war 1 was due mainly to Canadian workers resentment against the conservatism of U.S. craft union leadership and the bureaucratic dictatorship of the U.S.-appointed "Roadmen". These conservative craft unions were tolerated by the employers and the brass was not at all inclined to indulge in, or permit, any radical activity that might "rock the boat" thus endangering the security and tranquility of the happy and self-satisfied top union officials.

The establishment of the all Canadian Congress of Labour and the Workers Unity League, and the success both these organizations had in rallying tens of thousands of workers to their banners, was not only a tribute to the skill and determination of many rank and file organizers but, in addition, was a dramatic demonstration of the desire of Canadian workers to run their own affairs without interference, or threats of interference, from U.S. bureaucrats or their Canadian stooges.

As the U.S. displaced Britain and became the dominant imperialist power in the world the domination of U.S. monopoly interests over the Canadian economy soon became virtually complete. The top U.S. union officials who served as labour lieutenants of the ruling class at home were equally zealous as agents of U.S. imperialism abroad.

It was in the interests of American imperialism that the A.F. of L. bureaucrats split the world trade union movement and formed the so-called "International Confederation of Free Trade Unions" (I.C.F.T.U.). The I.C.F.T.U. was the avenue by which agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence

Agency infiltrated the trade unions of the capitalist world in the guise of trade union leaders and representatives.

These so-called "Labour men" have no qualms about lining up with the most reactionary elements in all countries including military-fascist dictators—especially in Latin America—and exert every effort to protect and advance U.S. imperialist interests. They are the most bitter opponents of people who rise up to strike a blow for liberty. Their record of interference in the internal affairs of other nations and of their loyalty in the service of imperialism is an open book which all who wish may read. Meaney and his corporal's guard of reactionary bureaucrats are to be found in the front ranks of the noisiest rabble-rousers cheering on U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and demanding the re-conquest of Cuba. The most enormous of their many crimes is the support they gave to U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

U.S. UNIONS IN CANADA

U.S. monopoly domination of the Canadian economy is as complete as in any Latin American country. Nowhere does U.S. imperialism exercise more complete economic control than is the case in Canada. This is a fact no longer denied by anyone. Indeed, it is the subject of discussion among all strata of Canadian society.

U.S. economic domination is of utmost concern to all of us and most workers today are keenly aware of the fact of domination, yet we tolerate the existence of a labour movement that is under the effective control of the agents of U.S. imperialism in the labour movement. At a time when we need a strong independent Canadian movement to struggle, not for wages alone, but for the independence of the nation, there is not even a trade union center as an alternative to the American controlled Canadian Labour Congress. It is 30 years now since any such center existed and the majority of the workers of today have never known anything other than a union movement that is no more than an extension of U.S. unions into Canada.

LABOUR AWAKENING

The determined resistance of revolutionary people in many countries, and particularly the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam, has ripped the mask from U.S. imperialism and exposed its hideous features for all to see. An increasing number of Canadian workers are be-

coming aware of the mortal danger to our class and national interests that flows from the fact of U.S. domination.

There is a growing realization that the U.S. bureaucrats, and their Canadian stooges, are a U.S. imperialist "fifth Column" in the ranks of Canadian labour. Workers are waking up to the fact that in order to engage in effective struggle against imperialist domination, and for their class demands and the independence of the nation, they must have an independent Canadian union center free from the control and influence of the labour lieutenants of U.S. imperialism and their Canadian appointees. The widespread corruption continually coming to light is indicative of the rottenness of these institutions dedicated to labour-capitalist harmony and aids in heightening the consciousness of the workers and in strengthening their determination to put an end to foreign domination of the unions. These conditions are the basic factors motivating thousands of workers in breaking away from U.S. unions and moving toward the formation of independent Canadian unions. As Anne Royle states in her pamphlet (reviewed in this issue):

"This conflict concerns every Canadian who wishes to control his own destiny. For ultimately our society will have to face the reality of self-determination or foreign domination..."

Due to the conditions under which the struggle for an independent movement is carried on it would be utopian to expect, and foolish to wait for, a single, united mass move that will somehow miraculously transform the U.S. dominated union organization into an independent Canadian body almost overnight. There is, and will continue to be, an unevenness of development in the struggle with partial victories and sometimes temporary defeats and setbacks. There is no doubt, however, that the struggle will go on to ultimate victory.

Probably best known of the breakaway moves are those of the Canadian Ironworkers in British Columbia, the Operating Engineers in Ontario, the Resilient Floor Layers which recently departed the confines of the Carpenters Union in Toronto and, no doubt best known event of all, the formation of the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada in British Columbia.

BARRIERS TO CHANGE

It is by no means easy for Canadian workers to effect a change in affiliation from one union to another. On the contrary, such a switch in affiliation requires a protracted struggle and brings the worker into conflict with the united forces of union bureaucrat, employer and government boards all of whom work together to make it virtually impossible for the workers to effect a change.

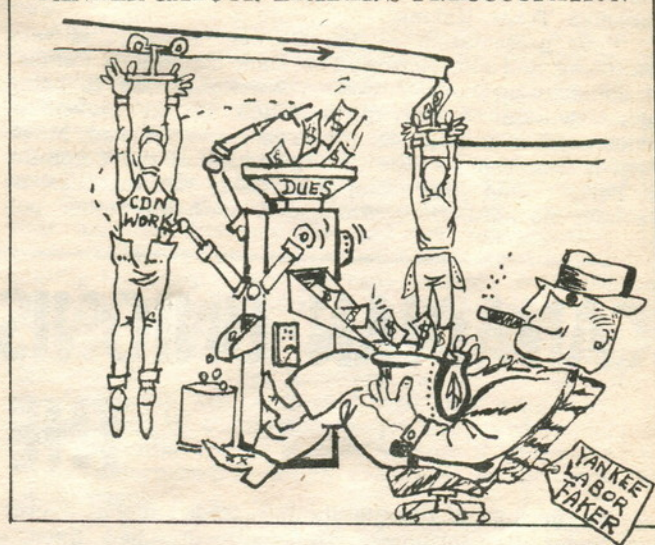
The real strength of the trade union movement has always resided in its voluntary nature. A worker in a given industry joined a union because of being convinced it was the proper and sensible thing to do and essential for the improvement of wages and working conditions. Now the union bureaucrat and the employer join together to COMPEL the worker to join a particular union as a CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT. No longer does free choice and intelligent and voluntary decision enter in to the question: the worker joins the union designated or he does not work and governments at all levels enter into the bureaucrat-employer pact by giving the force of law to the agreements through officially appointed Labour Boards and the passage of Labour Legislation providing penalties for any breach of its rules.

Labour Relations Boards have handed down decisions instructing workers to remain in a specified union which they no longer want. The conditions engendered by such rulings made in defiance of the expressed desire of the workers for change has compelled representatives of the Quebec based C.N.T.U. to withdraw from all Federal

Labour Boards and committees.

The struggle has also brought more sharply into focus the collusion between union bureaucrat and employer through the very same union agreement which is supposed to protect the worker. This is particularly evident in the construction industry where the union agreement is cited

YANKEE LABOUR LEADER'S PREOCCUPATION



to compel workers to remain members of U.S. unions. A clause in the agreement between the U.S. controlled building trades councils on the one side and the equally U.S. dominated heavy construction industry provides for exclusive employment of workers who become and remain members of unions affiliated to the councils. This clause is cited by the bureaucrats as protection for the worker but no single incident of it ever having saved the job of a discharged worker can be found. As a result of the current spate of breakaways, however, the real intent of the clause comes to light: it is to keep the worker firmly in the grip of the labour bureaucrat and a docile and loyal servant of the employer.

The defection of the Canadian Ironworkers in B.C. has caused the secretary of the employer association to circulate a letter drawing attention to the section of the agreement providing for exclusive hiring of Building Trades Council members. The employers here acted on behalf of the U.S. union officials who were prevented from acting on their own behalf due to a court decision restraining them. The circulated instructions clearly advised the main employers not to let sub-contracts to firms for whom the Canadian Ironworkers were officially certified and with whom they had signed agreements.

In the case of the Resilient Floor Layers in Toronto who had unanimously decided to quit the U.S. Carpenters' Union and seek affiliation to the C.N.T.U., the bureaucrats acted directly on their own behalf. The secretary of the Building Trades Council notified the employers of their responsibilities under terms of the union-employer agreement, U.S. appointed business agents picketed the jobs and the employer fired the men who had decided they wanted a Canadian Union. Perhaps this was by way of being a celebration of Canada's Centennial Year.

Every effort is being exerted to make it virtually impossible for Canadian workers to proceed with the formation of an independent Canadian trade union movement. The record clearly shows that in this effort governments, employers and U.S. bureaucrats are solidly united to maintain the status quo and it appears there is no conceivable act too sordid to reject as a means for achieving that end. The astounding case of the workers at the Har-

mac mill, near Nanaimo, British Columbia, proves the point.

THE HARMAC STORY .

Several years ago Pulp and Paper workers in B.C. began the task of founding an independent Canadian union in the industry and a number of locals had received charters by 1963. An organizational drive to bring all workers in the industry into the Canadian union resulted in an application being made to the Labour Relations Board for certification at the Harmac mill among others.

There has never been any question or dispute about the details of this application. The vast majority of the workers at the mill (upwards of 80 percent) were members of the Canadian union, yet the Provincial Labour Board rejected the application and even refused to order a vote of the workers in the mill. It soon became obvious that the Canadian union was to be blocked and the workers forced to return to the "International".

The application for certification of the Canadian union at Harmac—and also for Prince George—was rejected on the pretext of a technical error in the filling out of the application. But such a pretext given as a reason for rejection could not possibly bear examination. The Act specifically provides for such technical errors in section 70, which states:

"No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect in form of any technical irregularity."

A second application, this one for decertification of the International as bargaining agent at Harmac, was rejected on the basis that:

The personnel of the Labour Relations Board in B. C. must be taken into account since three of the five members are trade unionists, or former trade unionists. The Chairman and Deputy Minister of Labour is Mr. William H. Sands, formerly Business Agent for the Fruit and Vegetable Workers. The two members appointed to represent labour are; Mr. Pen Baskin, International Representative for the United Steel Workers of America and Mr. Charles Murdock member of the Amalgamated Transit Workers. The majority of the board, therefore, have close connections with the U.S. Labour unions and at least two have personal commitments, as members, to uphold and defend the "Internationals". It must be considered of some significance that the Canadian Labour Congress addressed a circular letter to all affiliates in B.C. instructing them that it was incumbent on all members to support the "International" in the dispute over certification. These instructions included both Baskin and Murdock in their capacity as members of C.L.C. affiliates. Under these circumstances it would be utopian to expect that a Canadian union seeking certification would receive anything that resembled justice.

O'NEAL TO THE RESCUE

Pat O'Neal resigned from his post as Secretary of the B.C. Federation of Labour to accept an appointment from the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. Mr. O'Neal was to be the St. George who would slay the Canadian dragon for his U.S. masters.

The main contents of O'Neal's bag of tricks consisted of outworn anti-Communist propaganda which was rather a joke after his years of friendship with well-known Communist Party members while he was Secretary of the Federation. The Progressive Workers, of course, came in for some attention and were dubbed Peking Pirates.

O'Neal's efforts were not meeting with much success but he had more tricks of an even more sordid nature to try. An accidental moving of a piece of furniture during the sessions of the Canadian union convention revealed the fact that the organization was being spied upon by means of electronic equipment. The head of the Private Detective agency claimed he was hired by O'Neal who had come to him with an introduction from a member of the Security Detachment of the R.C.M.P. After initial denials O'Neal admitted that he had indeed hired the detective for the sum of \$250.

INVASION OF PRIVACY?

The Social Credit government named a Commission for the stated purpose of instituting an enquiry to resolve if there had been an "Invasion of the privacy of the individual". (The B.C. Supreme Court has since dissolved the Commission as being unconstitutional).

The Commissioner adopted the rather strange behaviour of announcing that O'Neal had to be protected and would not be called upon to make any statement until the end of the proceedings. Thus O'Neal, who had already publicly confessed his complicity, was to have the advantage of being in possession of all information before committing himself at the hearing. The final straw came when the Commissioner ruled that the contents of the taped proceedings obtained by the private detective would be made public. The enquiry, in fact, was fast becoming an official investigation of the Canadian union much to the satisfaction of O'Neal and the U.S. union officials. That O'Neal looked upon this as the chief task of the Commission was evident from his statement when the representatives of the Canadian union obtained an order of dissolution from the Supreme Court. O'Neal, in a prepared statement, said:

"Many people will now wonder what the breakaway union is afraid of, what they want to push under the rug."

OFFICIAL LABOUR

Through all of this O'Neal has continued to hold



"The Board was not satisfied that the trade union had ceased to represent the employees in the units."

This decision was arrived at when about 90 percent of the employees at Harmac had signed a declaration revoking their membership in the International.

The Labour Act of B.C. clearly states that a worker has the right to join a union of HIS choice. As we see it the most important task of the Labour Relations Board is to ensure that this right is maintained. If the Board is "not satisfied" as it claimed in this ruling it has an easy remedy ready at hand—a vote of the employees in the mill. But the suggestion of a vote caused the bureaucrats to froth at the mouth.

his position on the Executive of the B.C. Federation in spite of the many resolutions condemning electronic "bugging" and demands for legislation banning it and also in spite of widespread demands that he be removed. In fact, many of the leading bureaucrats, including the Congress representative in British Columbia, are screaming to O'Neals defence and heaping calumny on the officials of the Canadian union.

When the Vancouver Labour Council endorsed a resolution demanding O'Neal's ouster and suggesting a vote for the workers at Harmac certain officials defended O'Neal as though he were a paragon of virtue, blasted the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada and told those who voted for the resolution they were just so many stupid dupes. The Vancouver local of the I.W.A. addressed two letters on the subject to the B.C. Fed. and circulated it to all B.C. local unions and Labour Councils. The second of these letters states the case clearly and sharply and we feel we could do no better so we reprint its contents here:

Re: Pat O'Neal Bugging Episode

Having received no answer to our letter of November 29th, 1966 dealing with the above mentioned subject we are assuming that the press release issued by your organization November 30th, 1966 is intended as a reply.

Let me state at the outset on behalf of our organization that this is entirely unsatisfactory and completely avoids dealing with the issues mentioned in our former letter.

Let me remind you and the rest of the officers of the B.C. Federation of Labour of the facts in this particular dastardly piece of skullduggery in case this has been missed in the welter of propaganda.

Pat O'Neal, former Secretary of the B.C. Federation and now the Western Regional Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers has admitted the hiring of Private Detective Bud Graham a former member of the Security and Intelligence Branch of the R.C.M.P. and paying this individual by Union cheque in the amount of \$250.00. The hiring of this individual with such a background by a labour leader with sufficient experience to know better is apparently of little or no concern to you and the rest of the B.C. Federation of Labour Officers.

This act alone warrants the complete isolation of Pat O'Neal from the rest of the Labour Movement.

On November 10th, 1966 in an interview with John Olding of the Vancouver Sun, Pat O'Neal makes the following admission as quoted in the article and never denied that he had talked to an R.C.M.P. officer named Reed who he said is a sergeant.

O'Neal said his members have reported threatening phone calls to themselves and their families and on the job harassment during a recent certification battle for the right to represent workers at the Harmac Pulpmill near Nanaimo.

O'Neal further stated that he first approached the R.C.M.P. to ask them to look into his allegations. After having been caught with both hands up to the elbow in the jam pail this as a reason explaining his behaviour is probably as plausible as the next.

O'Neal's association with the R.C.M.P., therefore, is not guesswork nor hearsay but an admitted fact. We assume that Federation officers have been around long enough to know that the gentlemen stationed at Jericho Beach namely the Security and Intelligence Branch of the R.C.M.P. are not ordinary police officers to whom you take your everyday problems such as theft, wife-beating or the harassment of Union members. These are the cloak and dagger boys that play a special role in our society and one of their tasks is keeping an eye on the leadership of the Labour Movement and particu-

arly those leaders that do a job for their membership and create problems for the employers.

Trade Union leaders with an ounce of integrity don't run with their problems to such people. This, an admitted fact by Pat O'Neal, is inexcusable, indefensible and warrants condemnation by the rest of the Labour Movement. These are the admitted facts that don't require further elaboration or clarification.

The press release referred to earlier states that the B.C. Federation of Labour officers are also opposed to the principle used in ex-parte injunctions, namely that guilt is assumed without trial or hearsay. The B.C. Federation of Labour will not comment on the guilt or innocence of any member of the Labour Movement until all evidence is heard and all sides have had their say in court. These are fine and noble words indeed. What we want to know, however, is what are you doing about the facts as admitted by O'Neal as outlined in this letter?

We are also wondering what court you are referring to. Bugging is no offence in British Columbia and hiring an ex-Mountie and taking your trouble to a member of the Security and Intelligence Branch of the R.C.M.P. is certainly no crime under law. In fact, this would undoubtedly meet with the approval in many quarters. Therefore, we fail to understand what you are talking about—all sides having their day in court. Surely, you are not suggesting the Commission set up by Premier Bennett one of the most anti-labour politicians in the country!

We expect that at this Commission Hearing Pat O'Neal will arrive with a battery of lawyers with enough whitewash to try and make him look like Santa Claus stuck in a snow drift and with politics being what they are they may well succeed.

We expect this hearing to turn into a diatribe against the Labour Movement that may well result in further anti-labour legislation.

May we strongly suggest that you get off the fence and come to grips with the issues staring you in the face as suggested in our earlier letter.



"So long . . . partner!"

FRED WRIGHT

A CENTENNIAL EPISODE

The "Centennial Year" has opened according to plan with the "Rah-Rah" boys and the professional flag wavers dominating the scene. The "glories and blessings" of Confederation are being refurbished and recounted by syrupy voices in awestruck tones. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to catch a glimpse of the hard and agonizing struggles of the real people who tamed the wilderness when they are buried deep under the sickening mass of sentiment.

There are many important struggles that could be recounted and articles on some will be carried in the columns of *Progressive Worker* during the coming months. The particular incident that will be dealt with here concerns one of the first strikes of union members that occurred after the enactment of the British North America Act that was the constitutional basis of Confederation. Involved in the strike were some of the highly respected leaders and "fathers" of Confederation.

The first permanent form of workers organizations appears to have been the Typographical Societies of Printers Unions the initial one, in all probability, being the Typographical Society of Quebec City closely followed by the Toronto Typographical Society which had an unbroken existence dating back to at least 1844. After several years of importuning on the part of established U.S. unions the Societies began to join the international Typographical Union and, in 1866, the Toronto Society became local 91 of the International. Members of the Typographical Union were active in all aspects of labour affairs and one of the union's delegates was elected to be the first president of the first city central labour body, the Toronto Trades Assembly, on its founding in 1871.

Typographical Societies were at the center of conflict in the great labour battles of the 1850's and they discovered then, as they were to rediscover 20 years later, that George Brown of the Toronto "Globe" was their most obstinate and determined opponent.

By 1871 agitation for the shorter work day had spread from Britain to the United States and 9-hour leagues began to make their appearance in Canada. The Typographical Union and the Toronto Trades Assembly started a vigorous campaign for a reduction in hours of work. In March 1872, on invitation of the Toronto Trades Assembly, Richard Trevellick, prominent U.S. labour leader and official of the newly formed National Labour Union, addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering in support of the 9-hour demand. George Brown would later ignore the English origins of the 9-hour movement, and take advantage of the fact that Trevellick was an American, to label the 9-hour demand a Yankee plot to subvert Canadian stability and prosperity.

In 1872 formal negotiations and signed contracts were not yet the vogue. Either side simply issued a circular stating its terms which would then be accepted or rejected by the other rejection inevitably leading to strike action.

On March 13, 1872, the Union issued an ultimatum demanding a 54-hour week with no reduction in pay, this was emphatically rejected by the Masters Printers on March 19 and 6 days later the Typographical Union struck the establishments.

The "Globe" editorial offices became headquarters for a furious band of Master Printers bent on destruction of the union. Scabs were imported and the "Globe" continued to appear its columns reflecting the astonishment, outraged pride and moral indignation of owner-publisher George Brown.

The dispute, according to Brown, was an un-natural one arbitrarily imposed on the peaceful setting of Canadian Society. In support of this contention Brown issued a declaration that has come echoing down the corridors of time.

"We have no such class as those styled capitalists in other countries. The whole people are the capitalists of Canada. We have no Rothschilds in Canada, no Jacob Astors, no Vanderbilts, no Tweeds, no Goulds, no Jim Fisks ... We all work. We all began with nothing. We have all got by hard work all we own—and the richest among us work on still and like to do it."

According to the *Globe's* crusading anti-labour editor there was to be no class struggle in Canada; but there would be a very real struggle of the capitalists of Canada, which was synonymous with the people of Canada, with Brown at their head to lead them against the insolent dictatorship of a handful of petty despots. Speaking of the attitude of the Master Printers, Brown declared:

"At whatever cost they are determined to be masters of their own offices. They have submitted long enough to the insolent dictation of a few reckless lads who have managed to control the Society—but they will do so no longer."

It should be noted that George Brown was no Tory: he was a Canadian Whig in the tradition of English Liberalism—a devoted follower of Gladstone. As such he favoured the right of both workman and employer to combine. But his ideas, like those of Liberals generally, ran in the direction of completely ineffective organizations for the workers. There must be no organized demands respecting wages and working conditions that would interfere with the proper functioning of the fundamental capitalist law of supply and demand. Individual workers were to be free to make their own bargains without threat of interference from the union. Employers, on the other hand could jointly agree on the matters affecting employment of labour. What Brown favoured was not unions at all but a harmless type of "Friendly Society".

Brown and his colleagues used every possible means to harass the union. Attempts were made to have the strikers arrested on vagrancy charges and a "Globe" editorial threatened "urgent efforts" to combat alleged "bribery" and "intimidation" used by the strikers to induce scabs to leave their employment. A special detective in Government service was hired to prowl the streets in

search of evidence against the strikers. (Something familiar about that story?)

On April 16, the day following a demonstration at Queens Park, Magistrate Macnabb, on complaint by the employers, issued warrants for the arrest of 23 members of the Union's Vigilance Committee. Macnabb made no attempt to hide his anti-labour bias. The Court was cleared of spectators the day the trial commenced and it remained empty until its conclusion.

The law passed by the imperial government of Gladstone in 1871 which granted limited rights of combination to labour was never enacted in Canada so that unions still remained unlawful combinations under the existing law. As soon as evidence of union membership was presented Macnabb ordered the 23 held for trial at the next assizes. Public sympathy swung solidly behind the strikers and, for the first time labour became an important factor in an election.

The MacDonald Tory government could, and should, have been defeated on the issue of scandal surrounding the financing the Pacific Railway. But MacDonald was able to take advantage of the public antipathy against the Whigs which resulted from Brown's activities in the printer's strike. The Tories posed as champions of labour and undertook passage of legislation similar to that enacted in Britain in 1871. Labour actually gained nothing at all since the Act formalized only what they already assumed they had and upon which they had been basing all their actions. But the strike ended on a compromise and the 23 were never even brought to trial following amendment of the law so MacDonald and his Tory ministers were made to look like defenders of the working men.



At the Toronto Star picketing printers said they felt the people of Toronto would not long be satisfied with the scab papers being produced during the lockout.



Guild members at the Globe and Mail scab on printers.

George Brown's "Globe" is now merged with the "Mail" which was founded as a Tory mouthpiece at the time of the strike and the members of the Typographical Union are once more walking the picket line in a strike against the descendants of George Brown and the Master Printers of 1872. The law which declared unions to be "unlawful combinations" has passed into history but ex-parte injunctions and a host of other anti-labour statutes are proving to be even more efficient in keeping labour shackled. Private detectives are still in vogue and they come equipped with electronic devices to discover evidence of plans for "intimidation and violence".

The players have changed: but the play has changed not at all.

THE RELUCTANT HOST

For the past two years, in an ever increasing volume, we have been hearing a great deal of verbal nonsense from the politicians about the glorious beginnings of the Canadian state. For instance, much is made of the 1864 Charlottetown Conference at which the first important discussions on confederation between Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were held. This meeting is being portrayed as a meeting to which these colonies came for the purpose of discussing confederation. The fact of the matter is that this conference was called to consider union of the Maritime colonies. The Canadian delegation, which turned the conference into a discussion on confederation, was in reality, an unwanted guest.

Nowhere in all their blatherings do the politicians indicate that the original union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the later additions of the other six provinces were, to the majority of people unpopular events.

The only people who really stood to gain from confederation were the English from Upper Canada. Confederation presented them with an opportunity to shed the Act of Union which had in later years been detrimental to their interests.

Most French Canadian representatives did not want confederation because in it they could see a further subjugation of their rights by an even larger mass of English Canadians. Only through an alliance between the followers of Cartier and the English Canadians was Lower Canada brought into confederation.

The majority of people in Nova Scotia did not want to unite in a federation with the other British colonies either. Had they been given the opportunity to express their wish it is certain they would have rejected the union. It was the skillful manouvering of Charles Tupper which prevented an election being called on this issue and his

further dealings that brought Nova Scotia into confederation.

An indication of Nova Scotian feeling is seen in the election results for the first Parliament at Ottawa. Of the eighteen members elected from that province Tupper was the only pro-confederationist.

The people of New Brunswick were the only original members of confederation who were allowed a vote on the issue of confederation. In the New Brunswick election of March 1865 the pro-confederation party of Samuel L. Tilley was soundly defeated. It was only after a great deal of manipulation in Ottawa and London that the new Governor was recalled and Tilley was once again made Governor.

What of the last of the participants at the Charlottetown Conference, the host colony of Prince Edward Island? Prince Edward Island had not even been enthused about participating in the conference on Maritime union. When the Canadian representatives arrived at Charlottetown there was even less enthusiasm and even outright hostility. They were welcomed by a very junior member of the colonial government, the Provincial Secretary, who rowed out to greet their ship with all the dignity he could muster. The next slight they encountered was a shortage of accommodation in Charlottetown. This meant that many of them had to live on their ship while attending the conference.

This cold attitude toward confederation was to keep Prince Edward Island out of confederation until 1873. Even then, the main reason for joining was one of necessity, because Canada agreed to take on the staggering debts the islanders had incurred through an unsuccessful adventure in railway building.

Osborne

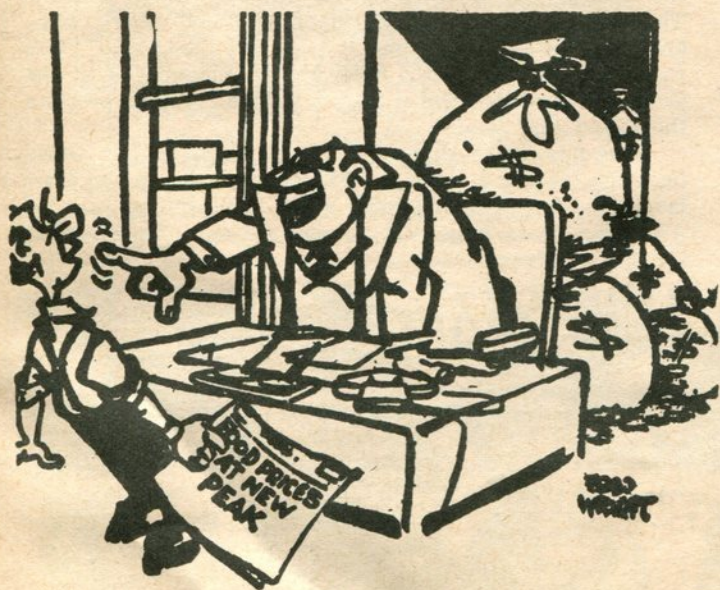
LESSONS OF THE GREAT WILSON BETRAYAL



by Malcolm Bruce

The so-called Labour government headed by Harold Wilson has revealed itself as ever more reactionary than the traitorous 'labour' government of Ramsay MacDonald. Wilson and his colleagues, with the support of the phoney "lefts", are the servile tools of the inter-national bankers and the British ruling class. Having won the confidence of the workers they are in a position to do against the workers what the distrusted Tories couldn't do.

Knowing this full well, the Tories conducted but a feeble election campaign. When the Wilson government took over in 1964 they had but a slim majority. The phoney "lefts" such as Michael Foot, Dick Crossman, Mikardo and the group around the London "Tribune" supported the anti labour legislation under the slogan "Don't topple the government", "Don't rock the boat", "Give the government a chance", etc while they put "pressure" on Wilson to "change his mind".



"Our country is facing a critical emergency and you worry about an insignificant thing like eating!"

When in the next election the Wilson government was returned with a great majority the phoney lefts continued their support—almost without exception. Meanwhile the reptile capitalist press gloated over the attacks on the living standards of the workers and lower middle class while unemployment mounted to more than a half million jobless—with a reduction of the dole.

Although the taking over of parliamentary power by the Labour party is of great historical importance not only for the British workers but for the workers of the entire world and the monumental betrayal of Wilson, his right wing and "left" colleagues, yet the labor and "socialist" press of the U.S. and Canada virtually ignores it except for an occasional gentle slap on the wrist, the only exception, being the Progressive Worker.

This is especially glaring in the case of Canadian labour and socialist press, and the reason for such aloofness is not hard to perceive. For how can people who servilely and uncritically support the New Democratic Party (which they claim is a labour party) and much farther to the right than the British Labour Party, when they know full well that an N.D.P. government would do the same thing as the Wilson government?

These uncritical boosters for the N.D.P. try to use Lenin's "Left Wing Communism" as justification for their apostasy. They conveniently "forget" that Lenin wrote that book several years before there was any Labour Party government. Disregarding dialectics they mechanically lift a policy or tactic, which was valid at the time, and apply it to a greatly changed situation.

Neither Marx, Engels nor Lenin left blueprint solutions for future problems. As a true Marxist, Lenin employed the Marxist Method to the conditions of his time when the capitalism of the time of Marx had developed into imperialism.

It is of course true that in "Left Wing Communism" Lenin urged the worker to elect candidates of the British Labour Party to parliament and he gave his reason for such advice. It was not that he expected that a Labour government or even a minority Labour Party group would work to bring about socialism, for he well knew reformist "socialist", including centrists, were potential traitors, who when elected would betray the workers and strive to shore up declining capitalism. He singled out Arthur Henderson and wrote "the workers will support such as Henderson as a rope supports a man that is being hanged."

Lenin's efforts were directed toward breaking the working class away from their dependence on and support of "friends of Labour" in the traditional Liberal and Tory parties but for labour to have its OWN political party. He did not insist on a perfect program but urged the workers to create their own INDEPENDENT political party.

He knew, as Marx before him knew, that the workers will not fight for socialism and will not shed their illusions about the efficacy of social reformism by propaganda and education alone, but will learn in the hard school of experience and from their mistakes.

This is not to say that study is not important nor necessary; what it does mean is that the necessary knowledge acquired in classes and other ways of study reaches and influences out a very few as compared to the great mass of workers are gaining much education in the day to day struggle against the employing class and the capitalist state.

The great task is to win a majority of the workers for socialist aims while at the same time participating

along with them in their daily struggles for better living conditions. The N.D.P. is little interested in the struggles of the working class; in fact it is not a political party in the true sense of the term. It is little more than an election campaign vote-getting machine for the advancement of the political careers of professional petty-bourgeois politicians.

Despite all this, the N.D.P. should be supported for the reasons given by Lenin in "Left Wing Communism" even if some in the N.D.P. group in the House of Commons have already exposed themselves by their support of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes and their support of NATO and the foreign policies of the government which are echoes of the foreign policy of the U.S. state department.

The question before the workers now is how much longer will they be content with repeated self-exposures? Is their perspective that of looking forward to "centuries of exposures of phoney 'labour' governments as Michel Pablo's perspective is 'centuries of deformed workers' states? Or when will the time come when ALL support for such as the N.D.P. should be withdrawn.

There are those who attempt to justify support of the N.D.P. by telling the workers that the petty bourgeois N.D.P. can be "reformed" and they put forward the slogan

"Win the N.D.P. for socialism". The S.D. party of Germany employed that slogan and they got Hitler's nazism. Moreover, if the N.D.P. can be won for socialism there is no need for a Vanguard Marxist revolutionary party.

The call to "win the N.D.P. for socialism" implies the liquidation of existing Marxist-Leninist parties and groups and therefore borders on counter-revolution. Lenin and his fellow bolsheviks did not call for the winning of the Menshevik party for socialism; they worked to discredit it and to destroy its pernicious influence; and once that was accomplished the way was partially cleared for the overthrow of the ruling class state, the taking over of the means of production and the land—all without compensation.

Social Democracy is necessary to prop up capitalist domination in its decline. It was social democracy that preserved capitalism in Germany after the first world war when the ruling class was demoralised and the situation far more favourable than it was in Russia a year earlier. And it was the class collaboration device of the Popular Front that prevented the destruction of capitalism in France after the second world war. The workers of the capitalist world must learn from the monstrous mistakes of the past and push onward to the emancipation of the working class and a classless society.

THE U.S. CLASS DRAFT

North Americans are all familiar with the manner in which the government of the U.S. obtains young men to serve as cannon fodder for the vicious war in Vietnam. Another fact generally recognized is that the ruling class does not send its own young men to the slaughter but sacrifices the sons of the working and lower middle classes. The question that this brings to mind is how does the ruling class protect its own from what is supposed to be a universal draft.

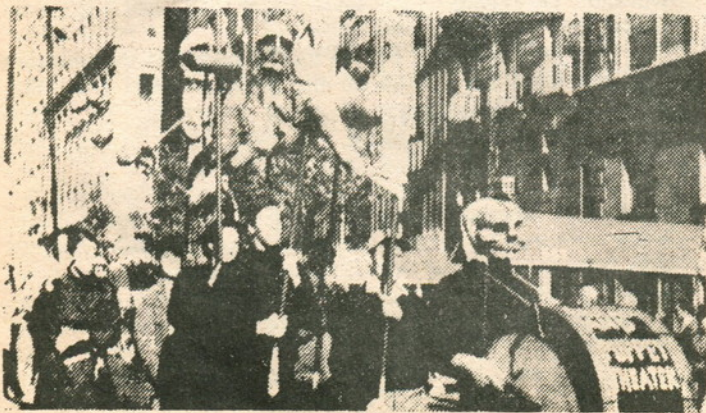
An historical examination of various draft laws which have been used in the U.S. reveals that loopholes have always been provided for bourgeois youth. In the military service law of 1792, exemption could be obtained by payment of an annual fee. During the Civil War the same type escape was afforded to Northerners who could either furnish a substitute or pay the government \$300 to find one.

The present conscription act, with revisions, dates from the year 1917. In the types of exemptions its class nature is not nearly so blatant as the two acts cited above. In its effect however, it achieves exactly the same results. The power to draft young men is vested in autonomous draft boards scattered across the U.S. These draft boards are usually composed of retired business men or army

officers whose class allegiance dictates their decisions. For instance when George Hamilton, a wealthy escort of one of Lyndon Johnson's daughters went before his draft board he asked for a deferment on the grounds that he would not be able to support his mother in her \$250,000 mansion if he was drafted. His drafting was deferred.

Another glaring example of how the bourgeoisie protects its interests is the system used to protect the high priced professional football players from being drafted. The draft in 1966 took 27 per cent of the young men in the U.S. between the ages of 18 and 35, but in the same time period it took only .2 per cent or 2 out of 960 draft aged professional football players. Their immunity is arranged by placing them in reserve and National Guard units, thus exempting them from the draft. Other young Americans are also eager to use this route of escape but the waiting list to get into the National Guard are lengthy. The football players are simply jumped over those on the waiting list by cooperative National Guard officers. The commander of the Maryland National Guard when asked about his relationship with the Baltimore Colts football team said, "We have an arrangement with the Colts. When they have a player with a military problem they send him to us."

The answer to all of this is not, as many U.S. working class leaders suggest, to fill the loopholes in the draft laws to catch rich and poor alike. The solution for the American is to once and for all destroy the economic system which causes war.



THE GROTESQUES AND DEATH'S HEADS



THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF DRAFT AGE

That Reuther Meany Split

By WALTER LINDER

Progressive Labour Party; U.S.A.

Is Walter Reuther "soft on the war" or just hard on the workers. Is there really a "split" between the UAW president and AFL-CIO head George Meany? Or is it shadow boxing with fancy footwork to confuse workers grown angry over years of sell-outs? Let's take a closer look at just what this "dispute" is all about.

For 11 years the foreign policy of the AFL-CIO has been one that "has allied itself with...rightist dictators, espionage groups, corrupt labor leaders, and feudalistic politicians..." (New Republic, 6/25/66) After the AFL-CIO's executive council with Reuther absent had endorsed every aspect of that policy at their Nov. 14 meeting, "Mr. Meany (was) asked...whether this meant that the council felt it had made 'no mistakes whatsoever' in the last 11 years." He replied, "No, we can't find any mistakes." (New York Times, 11/15/66)

The logic of that insanity leads directly to Meany's conclusion the next day, that he foresaw the "possibility of a compulsory arbitration law to prevent 'defense' plant strikes"—but "if such a law was passed, it should be accompanied by wage-price controls to be equitable and effective." (!) (New York Times, 11/16/66) On the one hand this mis-leader supports the U.S. bosses' and government's policy of allying itself with foreign dictators. And then, to prevent that policy from being upset, he



LBJ winks at Walter Reuther at rally in Detroit accepts compulsory arbitration—a traditional boss-inspired club against workers—as well as a wage freeze at current, sky-high price levels. This is what is called a democratic trade union movement!

Is this what Reuther is "splitting" with? Hardly. At the last AFL-CIO convention, when Meany demanded a step-up in the war of aggression in Vietnam, Reuther "fought" it and "won" a resolution "leaving it all up to Mr. Johnson." (New Republic, 6/25/66) Which means that the exact same policy will be pursued, helped along by several million dollars from union members' dues that the AFL-CIO is pouring into its efforts to split workers abroad.

What Reuther further objects to in that resolution is that "There is no real distinction between Soviet and Communist Chinese policies." (New Republic, 6/25/66) Reuther wants the AFL-CIO to "take a more flexible attitude toward Communism and a more conciliatory tone on the Vietnam war." (New York Times, 11/15/66) Now we're getting closer to the heart of the problem. The UAW president is saying, just like the Rockefellers, Kennedys and Johnsons, that the leaders of the Soviet Union are no longer enemies; that it is the Chinese Communists that are the "bad guys." All Reuther wants to do is support those "communists who are coming over to capitalism's side."

The root of this attitude and of a desire for

"a more conciliatory tone on the Vietnam war" does not stem from any wish to serve the workers' interests but flows from years of selling them out. The root of the "split" is growing right in Reuther's own auto union.

Consider the fact that:

- * In the 1964 UAW convention "the delegates forced him to take more job security demands to the bargaining table than ever before. (Fortune magazine, Nov. 1966);

- * In the last two years, strikes, both "authorized" as well as wildcats, having been growing at an increasing pace in the auto plants. The reasons are usually the unbearable speed-up, the compulsory overtime, the arrogance of the bosses in allowing grievances to pile up without even a pretense of settlement;

- * Skilled workers recently demanded a dollar-an-hour increase to bring them up to the level of their brothers in other industries;

- * At the 1966 UAW convention 60% of the delegates were new, reflecting a high rate of change in officialdom at the local, plant level;

- * At this same convention Reuther had to slap down a demand by delegates for a break with the Democratic Party and the launching of a labor party:

- * Many young men, returning from Vietnam and going to work in auto plants, are convinced that the war is "wrong"; and finally

- * In Dearborn, Michigan—a city that is the main base of Ford's world-wide empire—14,000 voters, mainly auto workers, recorded themselves "in favor of an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam so Vietnamese people can settle their own problems." That figure was 41 per cent of the total voting, in a campaign in which the entire press and Michigan's Congressmen propagandized for a "No" vote.

If you were Walter Reuther, who has sold the auto workers out by refusing to strike on the very issues the workers have been wildcatting on, you'd be worried too. After all, the Steelworkers' MacDonald and the Electrical Workers' Carey were turned out of office on some of the very same issues. Reuther's "conciliatory" moves on Vietnam may be partly based on the increasing disenchantment of the workers with that war and the refusal to accept it as the basis for a wage-freeze "in the national interest."

The Reuther-Meany "split" is really a disagreement on how best to split the workers of this country from their brothers around the world. Reuther wants to cooperate with those so-called communists (in the Soviet Union and elsewhere) who are selling out their own workers by accommodating themselves to the policies of the very same U.S. bosses to whom Reuther has been selling out the auto workers for years. Meany wants a hard line while Reuther wants "flexibility"—but they're both dancing to the same old Cold War tune.

What Reuther is facing as UAW contract discussions near are rank and file demands for a healthy wage increase (and a special differential for the skilled workers); settlement of local grievances, control over speed-up and "production standards" BEFORE any national settlement is signed; and relief from the autocratic company control of overtime, suspensions, firing, etc.

It remains to be seen whether "splits" with Meany or cozying up to "socialist" sellout artists will cut any ice with an increasingly rebellious rank and file.

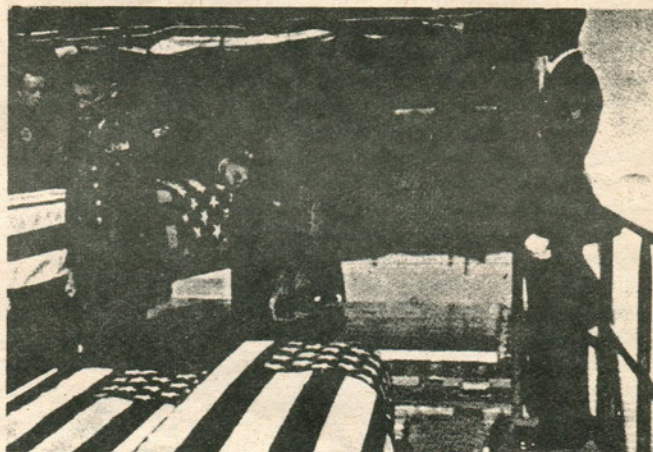
THE U.S. HAS LOST IN VIETNAM

The December 10th week-end issue of major papers across Canada carried an article entitled "The Little Victims of Vietnam". It dealt with the suffering of some of the children in Vietnam and the aid rendered by a Swiss "humanitarian" organization known as Terre des Hommes (World of Humans). While the article covers three pages including pictures of maimed children there is noticeable absence of who is dropping the bombs, burning the houses etc. A quote from the director of the organization, Edmund Kaiser says: "People forget there have been 25 years of fighting in Vietnam...All the children are war casualties". As in the rest of the article there is no mention of the aggressor.

As an aggressor becomes more and more embroiled in a mess of his own making all sorts of people are brought forth to extradite him from his dilemma. So it is with U.S. imperialism and it's war of aggression against the people of Vietnam. Notwithstanding the willingness or not of these people to be used, the point must be made that they are being used and so must be exposed for the role they play.

The more obvious tools, (they should be obvious by now to all) come in various forms from the head of the "Labour" government in Britain, Harold Wilson through to the Pope and U. Thant of the United Nations. Such people as Mendel Rivers (D.S.C.) Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of Congress with his "flatten Hanoi if necessary—and let world opinion go fly a kite" statements and New York's Roman Catholic Francis Cardinal Spellman's remarks. "I have no words to express the satisfaction and gratitude I feel for what you have done and are doing for our country" no longer suffice to dupe the people into supporting U.S. war crimes.

Wilson who by most yardsticks is the most openly enthusiastic in his support dances on the stage with his crocodile tears bemoaning the "inhumanity of it all". Billy Graham upon leaving Saigon felt it was "a very frustrating, confusing and complicated war" and felt compelled to "join with Pope Paul in "praying for peace". A rather mild statement considering his usual condemnation of "aggression from the North". Meanwhile the Pope taking "time out" from praying for peace calls for "all sides to halt hostilities".



Many people in their honest desire for peace can easily fall prey to the idea being peddled in many quarters that the United Nations as presently constituted can bring an end to all hostilities, Vietnam or otherwise. The fact of the matter is that the United States manipulates and controls the U.N. With this illusion of the U.N. already in the minds of people, it follows that the head of the U.N. is a man of peace. The facts, however, prove to the contrary. U. Thant while appearing as a man sincere, is in fact, the most useful tool of U.S. imperialism in its attempt to whitewash itself.

President Johnson himself has publicly endorsed U. Thant's proposal for using "the United Nations resources and influence to stop the fighting". Johnson states he will "meet anywhere and at any time to discuss negotiations for a just and honourable settlement". What is there to discuss? The U.S. must get out of Vietnam NOW. As a column in the San Francisco Chronicle headline reads, "U.S. Has Already Lost in Vietnam".

Some mention should be made of imperialism's second line of defense. That is the role played by the leading clique of the Soviet Union. They constantly laud the aforementioned people as "reasonable", "men of peace", including such notorious enemies of the people as Kennedy and Eisenhower. Also, the International Trotskyite movement including Canada's own League for Socialist Action. Much more can be said but I'll leave that to further articles. We should, however, be vigilant of their treachery but always remember "they, like the other reactionaries are snowmen in the sun".

As stated at the beginning of this article, we must call a spade a spade, the aggressor must be identified and isolated.

The demand today, as in the years past, must be U.S. Aggressors Get Out of Vietnam!! Full support for the National Front for Liberation.

Ed Charles



"I am very proud of what our Americans have done here in Vietnam, most of all our soldiers. They are here not only as soldiers of the army of the United States, but also as soldiers of Christ."—Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic military vicar of the U.S. armed forces and archbishop of New York.

QUEBEC LEGALITY OR ILLEGALITY

Several months ago, on the arrest of Vallieres and Gagnon at the United Nations in New York, Progressive Worker published an article on the arrests and the Quebec situation in general. In that article we correctly exposed the facts of repression and foreign domination and exploitation in Quebec. We also correctly proclaimed our solidarity with all arrested Quebec Patriots and our unqualified support for the struggle for self-determination in Quebec.

However, we also undertook criticism of the F.L.Q. for what we then referred to as "romanticism". Our criticism, although offered in good faith, was based on very weak foundations and incomplete information and has proven to be quite wrong. But what is more serious than our being wrong is our presumptions and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the Quebec Revolutionary Movement in such a way as to help bring discredit on it in a period of serious difficulties. It is for Quebec Revolutionaries to determine the methods of struggle they will pursue and not for us to offer them gratuitous advice.

We are publishing here a communciation we have received from the F.L.Q. which puts the situation in correct perspective and it is our hope that we will receive and be able to publish additional reports from the same source in the months ahead.

We, of course, have nothing to add to the F.L.Q. comment and would only draw attention to some recent developments which help to strengthen that comment. There has for a long time now been rumours broadcast about the extreme, fascist-like, brutality of the Quebec police. The disclosures on this subject during recent weeks have fully substantiated everything that has been suspected until now and these disclosures concern only police brutality against common lawbreakers who are far from being revolutionaries; indeed, they are content to defend the established social order. One can well imagine how much more vigorous these uniformed "defenders" of bourgeois law and order will be in satisfying their sadist tendencies and wreaking vengeance on revolutionary workers who fall into their clutches.

We offer, without further comment, the communication received from the Central Committee of the F.L.Q.

The Liberation Front of Quebec, conscious of its

historic mission, leads the clandestine struggle in Quebec. Our adversaries—also some revolutionaries—accuse our movement of having fallen into revolutionary romanticism and attack our tactical positions. According to the F.W.M. it has put itself in a disadvantageous position by adopting clandestine tactics, and neglecting the legal struggle and the possibilities it offers for educating the popular masses.

From an authentic revolutionary point of view the choice between legal or illegal tactics must be an objective based on reality and having for justification the needs of the revolution. Starting from this conception, we are against illegal tactics at all costs—those that cut us off from the masses; but, we are also against legal tactics at all costs when they lead straight to parliamentary half-wits and reformism. This is what Lenin and the history of the International Workers Movements have taught us. Such is our theoretical position.

Why are we leading a clandestine struggle in Quebec and why are we not a legal party?

In the face of existing conditions in Quebec we believe there is no other workable alternative but to organize a clandestine struggle but, at the same time, work within the legal movements. The police state is gradually consolidating itself in our country. Offices of the legal movements are being raided, membership lists being taken as well as all the documents that are on the premises. Militant members of these movements are arrested for interrogation regarding their politics, etc. We believe that, under these conditions, clandestine work is a necessity as a measure to guard against police repression in an efficient way. We believe that the election of the Union National as government will only serve to accelerate the development of Fascism in the state.

It is for these reasons that we have formed a new Central Committee following on the arrest of the members of the old Central Committee. Taking advantage of the historical experience of our movement we are reorganizing on the principle of "Democratic Centralism".

We extend a fraternal handshake to the Comrades in Canada so that between them and us a fruitful revolutionary friendship and efficient mutual collaboration will develop—

For an independent Quebec, Democratic and Socialist,
Central Committee, F.L.Q.

P.L.P. PROTESTS PLUCKLESS POET

Members of the Progressive Labor Party, angered by Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko's refusal to condemn the Johnson government's aggression in Vietnam, demonstrated against him at a poetry recital in New York November 12.

Yevtushenko, one of the most famous Soviet poets, was sent to the U.S. by the Soviet government for a month long good will mission.

In a leaflet distributed to the audience the P.L.P. pointed out that Yevtushenko refused to speak out against the war for fear of being asked to leave the country. This, the P.L.P. said, amounted to "corrupt betrayal of the Vietnamese," and showed that Yevtushenko was "easily corrupted."

The leaflet called upon the audience to show its "contempt and condemnation for those, like Yevtushenko,

who try to show us by their example the rewards of silence".

During a question period at the recital members of the audience demanded that the poet explain why he didn't speak out. He dodged by saying he had written a poem about the suffering of the Vietnamese people.

Later, in an interview with the New York Times especially arranged by him to answer the P.L.P., Yevtushenko said, "I am a poet and I speak the language of poetry. My position remains as before—that the war must be terminated as soon as possible."

The Soviet emissary's position is thus revealed to be the same as Lyndon Johnson's. L.B.J. also wants the war ended as soon as possible.

The poet never read his poem about the suffering of the Vietnamese at even one of his recitals. But at

every one of his performances he reads a poem attacking China and makes a pitch for U.S.-Soviet cooperation. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara led the applause after one such exhibition in Washington.

And it was after a three hour meeting with Sen. Robert Kennedy (held a day after he arrived in the country) that the "outspoken" poet told newsmen he was not going to condemn the war because "If I were to speak out I'd be asked to leave the next day." Yevtushenko did say he told Kennedy he was now working on a long poem expressing the great feeling the Soviet people had for his late brother (the man who first sent U.S. combat troops to Vietnam).

When he was in Moscow Yevtushenko called upon "Americans of good conscience" to protest against the war. But in New York, after a meeting with his close friend John Steinback that lasted until 4 a.m., Yevtushenko refused to say even whether they had discussed Vietnam. TEXT OF LEAFLET

"IF I WERE TO SPEAK OUT I'D BE ASKED TO LEAVE THE NEXT DAY." (New York Times, Nov, 7, 1966)

That's what Yevgeni Yevtushenko replied when he was asked to state his views about the U.S. war in Vietnam. Then he fell silent. He would not speak out.

Yevtushenko: touted for so long and so hard as a man of "integrity" and "principle" for whom was created a world wide image as a "courageous" political poet!

For fear of earning the displeasure of the Johnson gang he chose to opt out.

What contemptuous hypocrisy; what shallow principles; and how easily corrupted.

How sorry a figure Yevtushenko emerges when compared with Sartre. As long as America was making war against the Vietnamese, Sartre said, he would have nothing to do with America, nor with its adulation and money.

But Yevtushenko's corrupt betrayal of the Vietnamese (and also our own people, who are also victims of, and opponents of, Johnson's war) goes further. On his own accord Yevtushenko has in the last few days contributed to the U.S. government's officially-inspired anti-China hysteria. And, of course, the hysteria exists to help the government mobilize support for its war plans.

Fellow Americans:

It is we who are being turned into the Nazis of the 1960's and 1970's. If we are to stop this then we must make sure that we speak and act to get the U.S. out of Vietnam on every possible occasion. And we must show our contempt and condemnation for those, like Yevtushenko, who try to show us by their example the rewards of silence.

THE EAST IS RED

On December 26th and 27th the Canada-China Friendship Association sponsored the film *The East Is Red*, a song and dance pageant produced in the People's Republic of China.

This film is an example of the great achievements of the Chinese people which in turn is a reflection of their leadership. The artistry and skill displayed in the film is magnificent and is a thrill to see. The music is a mixture of Chinese traditional and folk music with a slight western touch, the result most enjoyable.

However, the importance of this film lies in the source of the story it tells which carries considerable political significance and from which lessons can be drawn.

The East Is Red is the story of the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate themselves and attain independence and self-determination.

The story opens with a colourful and lively song and dance praising Mao Tse-tung and what he has done for the Chinese people. Then the narrator says, "In the Mao Tse-tung era, our people are happy; our land takes on a new splendour. But how can we forget the sufferings of the past? How can we forget the thousands of mountains and rivers we have crossed led by Chairman Mao?"

From there the performers take us back to the dark days of old China when the people suffered under the weight of the triple exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Time and again they rose to protest and fought back. But it seemed hopeless.

Then the artists portray the dawn breaking in the east. "The wind of revolution blows from the north" bringing word of the October revolution. Marxism-Leninism comes to China and the great Chinese Communist party is born with Comrade Mao—a founding member.

Inspiring song after song rings out with the word for workers to arise "unite with the peasants and attack! Raise the red flag, let its light shine afar;" The workers' and peasants' movements gather force and sweep the land. A new situation arises in which the nationalists and the communists co-operate. "A Single Spark starts a Prairie Fire".

With the unexpected betrayal by Chiang Kai-shek, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, a massacre begins and followed by the capitulationist line of Chen Tu-hsiu the revolution of 1927 meets with failure. The song rendered at this point goes as follows:

Taken down the street in fetters,
I say farewell to kith and kin.

To be beheaded is nothing,
As long as our cause is just.
One may be killed,

But the revolution goes forward.

The narrator says: "But people can never be exterminated; the revolution can never be extinguished; Communists can never be intimidated. They rise again to their feet, wipe away the blood, bury their fallen comrades and carry on the fight." Here we find the basis of the great theory brought forward by Mao Tse-tung, the theory of the Paper Tiger. When the people understand and apply this theory only victory can be theirs.

Space does not allow a complete analysis of the film but throughout the production there are Marxist-Leninist principles as integrated to China's revolution by Mao Tse-tung.

Briefly, the story continues through the Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Comrade Mao. As the narrator says, songs of triumph shake the earth. Red flags fly high in the wind. The revolutionary armed forces of the Nanchang and Autumn Harvest Uprisings join hands on Chingkang Mountain.

Worker-peasant power is born. Again many songs are sung with praise of their leader and the red army. They tell of the revolutionary spirit of the people being born. One outstanding verse speaks of the three great rules and eight points of discipline that every revolutionary fighter must bear in mind: Always carry out orders, don't take even a needle or thread from the people, hand in everything captured. Make every effort to lighten the people's burden. Always remember revolutionary discipline, the people's soldiers must love the people. Defend the motherland, march ever forward, The people of the whole country support and welcome you. Here, done in song and dance is a lesson for revolutionaries around the world.

As the story continues, once again we see the cause of the people endangered when opportunists chart a wrong course for the revolution. The people look to Mao Tse-tung to guide their way—Mao Tse-tung, our great helmsman, puts the ship on to the right course, hoists the sails and steers us through turbulent rapids to victories ahead". This related what is considered one of the most important in revolutionary leadership. That is, first you must have

the masses of the people, secondly you must have the correct course and thirdly and most important of all, you must have strong leadership to keep you on the right course.

The story goes on showing vividly the Long March which is a manifesto, proclaiming to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes. The Long March tells the people that the Red Army's road is the only road to liberation.

From there the Communist party inspires the people to join the national united front to resist Japanese aggression. Once again we see the Chiang Kai-shek traitors turn their guns on their own people and once again the stage comes alive as the people seethe with rage and a new surge of determination rolls over the country.

The people look to Yen-an as the fountain head of revolution. It is the centre of struggle against Japanese aggression. Here the central committee of the party and Chairman Mao lead the people in the fight for victory.

With the songs and dances that follow more lessons are to be drawn. One song asks "Are we short of food and clothes? The enemy will provide them! Are we short of arms and guns? The enemy will supply them!" The great leadership in the party teaches them to rely on their own efforts so they can overcome all obstacles and carry on a protracted war of resistance. Many beautiful dances are executed showing the people sowing and harvesting their crops and sharing their produce and clearly demonstrating Mao's great theory of Self-Reliance.

As the War of Resistance is won, Chiang Kai-shek unleashes an all-out civil war. The people in the Kuomintang area stand up and fight. The wheels of history cannot be reversed. The chorus sings out with a call to battle:

Down with Chiang Kai-shek! Liberate all China!

The last scene, "The Chinese People Stand Up" is a colourful and glorious finale with the gay dances and songs of the National Minorities. One song says "without the Communist Party there would be no new China". Another speaks of Tibet saying "millions of serfs have stood up and broken their chains; from now on we are masters of our land." And finally we hear the familiar strains of the Internationale.

In Conclusion I think one should relate this film with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution now taking place in China as I think it is an example of what this revolution is achieving.

In recent years bourgeois and even counter-revolutionary thinking has been increasing in China. As the party struggle against revisionism and capitalist ideology sharpened the contradiction increased. Finally, to the thousands of Chinese people who have studied Marxism-Leninism and the teaching of Mao Tse-tung the contradiction became obvious.

Applying their Marxism-Leninism the people have dared to criticize. They have criticized those who had never been criticized before.

In the cultural field, the artists, writers and producers came under attack. The people began to stay away from the theatres in protest against bourgeois thinking appearing in the entertainment.

Through the criticisms of the people, based on political principles, Marxism-Leninism is taking a great step forward. In The East Is Red we witness an example of the great potential of Marxism-Leninism applied to culture so that bourgeois, capitalist ideas are completely wiped out and culture can be used to serve the people.

Liz Flynn

U.S. IMPERIALISM AND THE FASCIST DANGER

NOTE: The following is an extract from a forthcoming pamphlet to be published soon in Seattle.

Even as they reach for world domination, the United States imperialists fear defeat. The U.S. capitalists strain to hang on everywhere. They take extreme measures to put down resistance. Resistance can lead to national liberation. To the ruling class this is bad enough. It fears worse to come. For it is the resistance of millions of people to the calamities caused by imperialism plus revolutionary understanding and organization which brings about the victory of socialism and communism.

The U.S. has stepped into the place of German and Japanese imperialism in this effort to dominate the globe. The U.S. imperialists exceed German and Japanese fascism in utter moral depravity. They surpass all others in the massive use of terror, torture and genocide. The U.S. military follows the rule to kill all, burn all, destroy all. It uses and threatens to use gas, napalm, chemical, bacterial, nuclear weapons. It stops at nothing.

Still, U.S. imperialism wishes to succeed where the fascists failed. It resorts to disguise.

The U.S. government pretends to wage its aggressive wars in the interest of peace. The fascist Ngo Dinh Diem was installed as dictator of south Vietnam by U.S. authorities in the name of democracy, independence and freedom. Gas and Napalm are described as human weapons. Whole nations and sub-continents are looted: this is called economic and military aid.

At home the same two-sided tactics are used. Ruling class power is exercised through "democratic" forms gutted of any real decision-making content. When deception fails, force is ready to hand, as in Harlem and Watts. The threat of fascism hangs in the air like smog.

If the imperialists do not yet go all-out for open and complete fascism everywhere, this is not due to their nice manners and civilized morality. Neither is it accidental.

U.S. capital is not so hard pressed by a revolutionary

mass movement of workers as was Germany. It is not compelled to try to colonize Europe by military might in the German manner. Germany had to contend with an anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Soviet state power. The U.S. is able to strike up deals with the revisionist group now in power in the U.S.S.R. Nor is the U.S. ruling class now as seriously divided on policy as it was at the time of World War II when it confronted the rapid growth of its chief rival, imperialist Germany, plus Japan.

For the moment the U.S. is stronger in its bid for world power than was the fascist axis in its time.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists face much stronger and more active liberation forces around the world, headed by socialist China 700 million strong. The struggle now centers in Vietnam where a heroic people is defeating the armed power of the United States by the victorious strategy and tactics of peoples' war. The Vietnamese are closely supported by the struggles of Asian, African, South American and Caribbean peoples and by working people everywhere, including those in the United States.

At home, imperialism is confronted by an aroused Black people, by increasing dissatisfied workers, and by a mass movement, including young people, which is directed against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the effects of the war at home.

To meet this new stage of struggle, U.S. imperialism has shifted its main strategic force from Europe to Asia where it seeks to encircle and destroy the Chinese revolution and re-colonize all of Asia. It also seeks the maximum strengthening of its dictatorship at home. It strives for the "best" and "most efficient" combination of the two-sided tactics here also.

The deception of workers and other people through democratic forms is re-enforced by extensive bribery of selected stooges and limited concessions to some of the workers' demands.

Big business rule defends itself with "big lie" propaganda and by control of newspapers, T.V., Radio, univ-

ersities, the capitalist parties, and trade union top offices. Window dressing is combined with the real actual dictatorship of the monopoly capitalists who recruit and mobilize all the reactionary, chauvinist and aggressive elements inside and outside the actual government apparatus. This real control is evident in such matters as the so-called "white backlash" and in the shooting down of rebellions in the Black ghettos.

Police, army, navy, airforce, F.B.I., the courts are all on the ready. The war effort in Vietnam is also a rehearsal of armed force and terror and fascist mentality in case maximum profits should be endangered at home.

This main line policy is nothing else but a selective and partial resort to fascism step by step and dose by dose, while keeping up appearances in order to also use democratic traditions as a tranquillizer.

It is the domestic version of escalation and "measured response" which are the favorite words of Lyndon Johnson when he is caught with a bloody knife still in his hand. Johnson and his like perform these tasks not as private individuals but as agents of the dominant majority of the imperialist ruling class. This policy is deliberate. The choice is dictated by world-wide strategic and tactical circumstances which draw imperialism into ever deeper crises.

George Dimitroff wrote, (fascism in power) "...is the open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic and most imperialist elements of finance capital."

Using the same basic terms, the present situation in the United States may be described as follows: "The dictatorship of monopoly capital sustained by the calculated use of deceit and terror at home and abroad. This dictatorship strives both to secure the home front and to achieve world domination for U.S. imperialism. The special feature of U.S. capitalist state power is its massive employment of all the most modern up to date means in its most reactionary, chauvinist and imperialist enterprises and projects.

This special feature gives rise to its greatest and fatal contradiction—the great expansion of the scope and powers of U.S. imperialism stimulates an even greater and more rapid growth of the number and unity of the enemies and grave diggers of U.S. imperialism. More than 90 percent of the people of the entire globe are basically opposed to the U.S. imperialists and can be united to secure their own liberation.

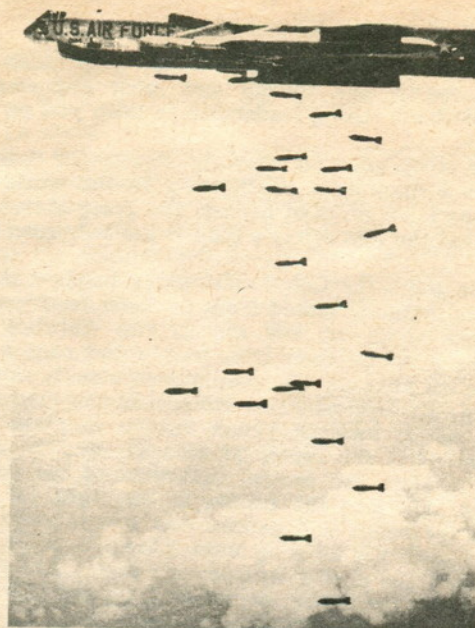
This compares to Dimitroff's estimate: "Fascism is a ferocious but unstable power." U.S. imperialism is more deceptive and more ferocious, but it is just as unstable and it has hundreds of millions more enemies.

In the short run, the policies of imperialism pay off. Harry Magdoff gives some figures. From 1950 to 1965 he cites the income from direct investment of U.S. capital for all countries outside the U.S., Canada, and Europe. Nine billion was invested during the period, 25.6 billion of income was transferred to the U.S. In addition another 9.2 billion was realized in increased assets as these grew from 4.5 to 10.3 in Latin America, and from 1.3 to 4.7 in Asia and Africa at the same time.

In the short run—maximum profits. But the collection of this kind of loot from the most exploited and poverty stricken peoples of these continents creates a "population explosion" of sworn enemies to U.S. imperialism.

This process will end only with the abolition of capitalist imperialism by revolution. This is a law, for the U.S. no less than for other capitalist nations.

As against capitalist democracy, fascism is a different form of state power. It is not different in principle. The same capitalist class controls the armed forces and the levers of power in either case. The base of support for open fascism is narrower and more unstable. It is possible to have a mixture of both forms. Fascist forces predominate in many high circles in the U.S. without breaking out at once in obvious large scale domestic violence, terror and mass extermination on a national scale. But the potential for this is already built-in to the present ruling class state power.



—U.S. Air Force Photo



Present divisions in the U.S. ruling class do not take the form of a sharp fight between capitalist upholders of "democracy" and fascists.

Open fascists and so-called "ultra rights" express some ruling class differences on tactics and timing and preparations to use terror in future emergencies. Basically, the extreme right is supported by the same big monopolies which control the administration.

Competition with the administration gets the headlines, but far more real is the collaboration and division of tasks. They work opposite sides of the same street for the same bosses.

Revisionists of the Soviet Union and the Gus Hall leadership of the Communist Party, U.S.A., support the main line of the ruling class by endorsing its "liberal" and "moderate" front. Like the imperialists, their avowed enemy is China.

At home the revisionists portray the "ultra right" as the main and immediate danger. They cover up the basic role of Johnson in the plans of imperialism for world domination. (And in California, they tried to do the same for Gov. Brown.)

Revisionists peddle the sham defense of "democratic" forms as a real obstacle to fascism. They try to make people believe that Goldwater, Nixon, Reagan, the Dixiecrats, represent some other brand of monopoly capital than that which controls Johnson and Brown. In reality, Johnson is not now an open fascist not out of conviction or lack of loyalty to monopoly capital. It is simply that the two tactics works better, for now.

Trotskyites help the imperialists in their own special way. To split, disrupt and prevent anti-imperialist unity, they condemn the Chinese revolution, and the Vietnamese anti-imperialist liberation and revolutionary leadership.

They predict complete world victory for U.S. imperialism unless everyone swallows the Trotsky recipe—that is another way of saying the U.S. will surely win.

The most acute danger of fascism comes from the U.S. drive for world domination which now centers in the war against Vietnam.

Failure to win in Vietnam moves the capitalists to resort to full national mobilization and rigid control at home. The U.S. rulers will not be able to take over the entire world, nevertheless, domination at home is surely a pre-condition for the attempt to do so. The imperialists will go all out for fascism when they feel seriously threatened.

The anti-China chorus chimes in and attacks the enemies of imperialism instead of the imperialists, in order to weaken the resistance.

U.S. imperialism thus appears strong and does terrible things; it threatens millions of lives. But in the long run it cannot win because it is opposed by the great majority of the people of the entire world.

Imperialism has no real inner strength. Mao Tse-tung is right—it is a paper tiger—a straw man.

At home, workers, Black people, youth, are also in the long run impelled to resist and defend themselves. There is no great barrier separating such united struggle to oppose war and fascism—that is to resist the calamities created by imperialism—from the struggle to abolish the system itself. In fact, the great obstacle at present lies more in the deceptions practiced by monopoly capital than in any real internal strength. With added experience and revolutionary understanding and organization it will be possible to do more than merely resist the evils of capitalism. Imperialism will certainly be overthrown and abolished in our own country also.

RESOLUTION OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE CC CPSU

ON THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE USSR AND THE STRUGGLE OF THE CPSU FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Having heard and discussed the report made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the international policy of the USSR and the struggle of the CPSU for the consolidation of the communist movement", the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Resolves:

TO ENDORSE THE ENTIRE POLITICAL LINE AND THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S POLITBUREAU IN FOLLOWING THE COURSE EVOLVED BY THE 23rd PARTY CONGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

The Plenary Meeting stresses that by waging the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and consistently adhering to the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have further strengthened the international positions of our country. The Soviet Union is making a major contribution to the preservation of world peace and security, to the struggle waged by masses of working people for freedom, peace and social progress.

At the same time, the aggressive policy pursued by the imperialist powers, above all by US imperialism and revenge-seeking circles in the Federal Republic of Germany, is placing grave obstacles in the way of normalising the international situation and strengthening peace. It is necessary to continue firmly to rebuff the bellicose forces of imperialism and their policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and inciting military conflicts.

The Plenary Meeting approves the stand taken by the Politbureau and the Soviet Government on the Vietnamese problem, and considers it necessary, in the nature too, to render all-round support to the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the criminal aggression of US imperialism.

Attaching great importance to the cause of strengthening European security, the Plenary Meeting regards as an urgent task the struggle to implement the principles defined in the documents of the Warsaw and Bucharest meetings of the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties and heads of Government of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The Plenary Meeting lays special stress on the fact that in the present international situation it is more urgent than ever before to strengthen the unity and the might of the world socialist system, to develop political and economic cooperation between the socialist states, to strengthen working class international solidarity, to support the peoples fighting against colonialist oppression and neo-colonialism, and to pursue undeviatingly the course of consolidating the alliance with the forces of national liberation.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee completely endorses the line and the practical activities of the Politbureau and the Soviet Government in the field of the relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, and between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. The latest developments in China, and the decisions taken by the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPC show that the great-power, anti-Soviet policy pursued by Mao Tse-tung and his group has entered a new and dangerous stage. The course pursued in the international arena by the present leaders of the CPC, their policy in relation to the socialist countries, their hostile campaign against our Party and the Soviet people and their splitting activities in the international communist movement, have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. Such a policy, such activities harm the interests of socialism, of the international working class and liberation movement, and the socialist gains of the Chinese people themselves, and are actually rendering assistance to imperialism.

The Central Committee Plenary Meeting reaffirms the stability of our Party's course of friendship and international solidarity with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese People's Republic. At the same time the Plenary Meeting considers it necessary to expose resolutely the anti-Leninist views and the great-power, nationalistic course followed by the present Chinese leaders, and to intensify the struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism and the general line elaborated at the Moscow Conferences in 1957 and 1960.

In this situation the struggle to unite all the Communist and Workers' Parties on the principled foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism acquires an even greater importance. The CPSU Central Committee agrees with the opinion expressed by the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties that at present favourable conditions are emerging for calling a new international conference of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties, after thorough preparation through mutual consultations among the Parties.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee calls upon the Party organisations and all the working people of the Soviet Union by their creative labour to strengthen still further the economic and military might of the country, to bring to success the great plans for communist construction, outlined by the Party Programme and the decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, and to prepare in a worthy manner for the glorious 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

OUR COMMENT

This resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, C.P.S.U., is a classical study in doubletalk and empty rhetoric. The naive or casual and careless reader will probably come away with the impression that the Soviet leaders discussed a revolutionary and firm anti-imperialist line at their Plenary Session but close scrutiny will soon unearth the contradictions and demagoguery employed to obscure the real line of the revisionists.

The opening paragraphs of the resolution refer boldly to a policy of "waging the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism" but hastens to temper this boldness by adding an opposite and contradictory formula "consistently adhering to the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems" (That they follow a "Leninist course" is the opinion of the C.P.S.U., not ours). The C.P.S.U. leaders fail to take notice of the fact that imperialism is a state with a social system based on the ruthless and violent subjection of nations and the exploitation of peoples and nations. How one "peacefully coexists" with this aggressive social system and simultaneously struggles against it is a problem convenient¹ ignored by the Central Committee, C.P.S.U.

Aggressive U.S. imperialism, aided and abetted by satellites and stooges, will make war—and is now making war—against the people; especially in Vietnam. These are conflicts involving acts of extreme violence and modern weapons of terror and mass destruction. Now, one can "peacefully coexist" with this vile imperialist beast of prey, or one can meet it on the field of battle and destroy but to suggest that one can do both—as the C.P.S.U. leaders suggest—is either infinitely stupid or an act of the most base betrayal.

Perhaps vaguely aware of the danger of workers seeing through their hoax the delegates at the Plenary Meeting left an avenue of retreat open in the next paragraph when they state: "It is necessary to continue firmly to rebuff the bellicose forces of imperialism." One would have thought it sufficient to call for the rebuff of imperialism, which is an aggressive and bellicose SOCIAL SYSTEM, but the revisionists insert a reference to "bellicose imperialism" which flows from their whole line of betrayal that there are "bellicose imperialists" and "reasonable imperialists" and one must seek to peacefully coexist and work with the latter against the former.

Thus it is not aggressive U.S. imperialism but the "bellicose and warlike elements" in U.S. society that are responsible for the war in Vietnam and other such conflicts. According to the C.P.S.U. the militant demands for an increase in the military effort on the part of some and the Johnson "Peace Hoax" on the part of the others are not two prongs of a common program to achieve specific imperialist objectives but, rather, represent a fundamental conflict between "peaceful and reasonable" imperialists and those that are "bellicose". This whole tortuous line of "creative reasoning" is studiously designed to cover the C.P.S.U. leading group's betrayal of the revolutionary people and their abject surrender to the U.S. imperialists.

The Plenary Meeting complained bitterly about "imperialism and revenge-seeking circles" placing grave obstacles in the way of normalising the international situation and strengthening peace". For the imperialists the only thing not "normal" in the situation is the armed resistance of the revolutionary people against imperialist aggression and as for "strengthening peace", they are intent on subjugating, oppressing and exploiting the people and they are interested in peace only if it advances their program and in war if it is the most suitable and advantageous method available at a given time.

The reference to "all round support" for Vietnam is a nice round statement intended to impress the unwary but totally empty of any real content. The intention is to convey the impression that there is no limit to the support the C.P.S.U. will render Vietnam but the reality is that this is far from what they are doing or will do. The truth of the matter is that the C.P.S.U. will render only that amount of support that will not unduly annoy or aggravate the U.S. imperialists. For example, the U.S.-S.R. recoils from shipping supplies by sea to the Port of Haiphong because of the possibility of incidents involving them with U.S. Naval Patrols at the approach to the Port in International waters. This is a fact which has been openly admitted by leading Soviet spokesmen. It follows, therefore, that Soviet support, far from being "all round" is limited by U.S. attitudes which means that the amount is not determined by the Soviet leaders at all but by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Vietnam.

The Plenary Meeting which covered up the fact of Soviet support to Vietnam being limited to what is accepted (grudgingly, no doubt but, nevertheless accepted) by the U.S. imperialists made no mention of the far-reaching and almost unlimited aid rendered U.S. aggression by reason of the application of the coexistence policy in Europe. The guarantee which this erroneous policy of the C.P.S.U. gives the imperialist aggressor enables the U.S. to strip Europe of military personnel and re-deploy them in Vietnam. This policy, which the Soviet leaders proclaim a mighty contribution to world peace, makes it possible for the U.S. to step up aggression in Vietnam and is, therefore, not a contribution to peace at all but, rather an important contribution to U.S. plans for aggression in Asia.

In view of this situation the emotion-charged appeals for "world Communist unity" emanating from Moscow and duly noted in this resolution are no more than calls to accept the C.P.S.U. revisionist policies which facilitate the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism; plans which are aimed against the Peoples' Republic of China. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese leaders would have to be stupid indeed to embrace such a proposal.

The accusation that the Communist Party of China is hostile to the Soviet people is a deliberate lie and the declaration for the C.P.S.U. Central Committees love-and-friendship for the Chinese People's Republic and the Communist Party of China is just so much sand thrown in the eyes to blind the victims of revisionism.

Canada's apologists for Moscow's policies will undoubtedly accuse us, as they have accused China, of wanting the U.S.S.R. to declare war on the U.S. We want no such thing and we make no such demand. What we do demand is that the C.P.S.U. leaders stop facilitating U.S. imperialist aggression under the guise of "peaceful coexistence" and take practical and effective steps to render all-out aid to the peoples resisting imperialist aggression.

TWENTY FOUR CENTS

by M. Racin

sion. That this might result in the U.S. imperialists and their allies launching an attack against the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, and the consequences flowing from such an eventuality, is a possibility we would have to attack. That the other policy of so-called "peaceful coexistence" will ensure peace is a fallacy for the imperialist war is already on us with the C.P.S.U. revisionists keeping the Soviet Union on the sidelines and exerting every effort to prevent the united resistance of the peoples and so aiding the imperialists in their plot to dominate the world in the hope that the Soviet ruling clique will be allowed to share the spoils.

We are for REAL world Communist unity based on opposing the armed violence of the U.S. imperialists with the armed violence of the people to put an end to imperialist oppression and exploitation. We reject the fake calls for unity broadcast by the leaders of the C.P.S.U.

A LATE REPORT

Late reports coming out of Europe claim that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have agreed on details of a treaty on control of nuclear weapons. If these early, and as yet sketchy, reports are true then the U.S.S.R. has made far-reaching concessions to the U.S. imperialists in their frantic efforts to reach an agreement on monopoly control of these weapons. These concessions involve abandoning demands that West Germany be denied access through the N.A.T.O. back door. It appears the ruling clique are prepared to accept German access under N.A.T.O. (that is: U.S.) control.

It is, therefore, once again clearly demonstrated that the anti-imperialist slogans and resolutions of the C.P.S.U. are so much empty chatter to cover the real aim of actual collusion with U.S. imperialism. Despite all their militant chatter the effect of such treaties is to convince people that the main body of U.S. imperialists are "reasonable men" with whom one can come to terms, it is the "bellicose" circles in the Pentagon that are really to blame for all the strife and aggression.

There is a stinking smell of the sewer that hovers around the conferences called to arrange such treaties with the very men who are engaged in a campaign of mass slaughter in Vietnam. And, after all, if one can negotiate and reach agreement with "reasonable" U.S. imperialists on such things as Nuclear weapons, why not on Vietnam?



O'NEAL ON VIOLENCE

O'Neal has made a great deal of noise about violence on the part of members of the Canadian union against "International" men. We do not propose to enter into a debate with O'Neal on the allegations he makes about violence and threats of violence except to say that we consider his veracity on any subject to be far from impeachable. We do, however, have a remark or two to make on the whole question of violence.

The fundamental issue at stake in this struggle is one for which men have fought and died in a thousand battles over past centuries—it is for freedom of man, the independence and sovereignty of the nation. If bureaucrats, employers and governments persist in joining forces to repress and hold in check the forces struggling for freedom then a violent explosion is as certain as tomorrow's dawn for men will surely fight for liberty with the degree of violence necessary to overcome the tyrants and the assassins of liberty. If O'Neal and those he speaks and works for are so concerned with the preservation of peace as they would have us believe let them get off the worker's back.

After twenty years complacency, a small typical union in Kitchener, Ontario finally rose in defiance of the company.

With little more than a hundred members, the union had always accepted the company in a paternalistic manner, never in its history going as far as arbitration in any dispute. The company's decision was always final and binding. That tradition has now ended.

A worker was penalized twenty four cents for being late in spite of the fact he had reported for work five minutes before the starting time. In handing out penalty, the company would not consider certain transportation difficulties within the plant. They emphatically upheld the twenty four cents penalty through each step of the grievance procedure. The final stage was arbitration.

At a special union meeting, membership voted overwhelmingly to place the grievance before a Board of Arbitration despite the heavy financial costs. Upon leaving of the union decision, the company did a complete about face, reimbursing the worker's twenty four cents and withdrawing their previous position.

The very fact that the membership was willing to place a seemingly minor issue of twenty four cents before an Arbitration Board was in itself a tremendous defeat for the company's paternalism. However, the issue was not as minor as it appears. A long established company policy regarding starting time was being challenged. This the workers understood and were willing to support their leadership in this confrontation with the company, the implications of the struggle having been made perfectly clear to them.

In reversing its earlier decision, the company was desperately trying to maintain its former relationship with the union. But unfortunately for it the workers learned a simple lesson—in unity lies dignity. Paternalism breeds babies not men!

U.S. INVESTORS TAKE MORE CHANCES!

Once again Canadian "Patriots" are up to their vast giveaway games.

It seems that there is a chemical Co. in the United States that wanted to come to Canada to exploit our potash resources. The crown Corporation, the "Manitoba Development Fund", with the blessings of Premier Duff Roblin jumped into the breach with its hands full of money.

The Simplot Chemical Company is building a chemical and fertilizer plant in Brandon, Manitoba at a cost of thirty million dollars, of which most is being put up by the Canadian people.

The Manitoba Development Fund loaned Simplot twenty million dollars at "7 percent interest". And the Federal government gave Simplot a five million dollar outright grant to build their complex.

In defence of these policies "Premier" Roblin said it was a "Cardinal principle to use public credit to develop Manitoba", and when the opposition in the Legislative Assembly called for an inquiry Roblin said, "An inquiry could kill the Manitoba Development Fund".

The myth surrounding U.S. imperialism's exploitation of our country and their stories of investment to benefit the development of the country and the people is becoming more and more obvious to the people, when deals like "Simplot" and the "Columbia River" giveaways are coming out into the open.

As U.S. imperialism loses ground, so its exploiting increases, but one day the Canadian people will stand up and regain their country and its resources and use them for the benefit of the peoples.

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The scope of the Socialist Cultural Revolution in China is broadening and deepening. In the face of new and important victories being won by the revolutionary people over the reactionaries the remnants of the former ruling class, landlords, capitalists and those in positions of authority in the Party who are taking the capitalist road are intensifying their violent resistance against the Revolutionaries—especially the Red Guards who are marching in the vanguard of those who are pledged to carry the Socialist Cultural Revolution through to the end.

The Press in the imperialist world is working hard to create confusion in the ranks of the working class, and particularly in the minds of the revolutionaries. The journalistic laureates of imperialism emphasize the difficulties encountered in the struggle and even resort to outright fabrications in an effort to foster despondancy and pessimism among Marxist-Leninists and cause desertions in the revolutionary parties in the capitalist world.

We reiterate here what we have said many times before—a revolution is not a garden party. We, like the Chinese and all other Marxist-Leninists, have repeatedly given warning that a revolutionary struggle of such world-shattering importance as is the Great Socialist Cultural Revolution in China would be sure to meet with violent resistance from the united forces of world reaction determined to turn aside and defeat the Chinese Revolution. We have also said that the revolution would not follow any straight course to victory but would twist and turn in the ebb and flow of struggle even suffering some setbacks and temporary defeats. Such is the reality of the revolutionary struggle but a reality which the ideologically strong will not fear or flinch from.

The revisionists of the world, with the leading group of the C.P.S.U. at the head, and including the Kashtanite apologists in Canada, are firmly ensconced in the camp of International reaction and are the loudest among the bloodhounds of imperialism baying their vengeance against the Red Guards and the Cultural Revolution. In order to effect a betrayal of the world revolutionary movement, complete the return to full-scale capitalist exploitation in the U.S.S.R. and work out with the United States a plan for joint domination of the world, the C.P.S.U. must first secure the defeat of the Socialist Cultural Revolution and destroy the People's Republic of China as the firm base of the world revolution. The revisionists are the greatest traitors of all time; they must be utterly routed and their foul schemes brought to naught.

The Socialist Cultural Revolution must not be judged on the basis of some superficial aspects that are evident in all great historical movements and have little real meaning but loom large in the eyes of "liberals", the unwary and the ideologically weak. Much less is the struggle to be judged and understood by the half-truths, distortions and outright fabrications that are the ingredients of the daily dose of pap fed us by the literary prostitutes who are purchased by the lords of the capitalist press. We had all that before—half a century ago during the Russian Revolution. The only difference is that those who have seized control of the Russian Revolution, only to betray it, have joined the imperialists in the all-out assault on Chinese Revolutionaries and have become the chief source of anti-China slanders.

Both the subjective situation and the errors of the past made it possible for those who want to follow the capitalist road to become firmly entrenched in important leading positions in the Party and the state. Schools,



Colleges, theatre, literature, theoretical journals were largely dominated by those who were out and out revisionists or by conciliators and apologists of the revisionist line. The end result is a situation where, in many places, the bourgeois reactionary line is deep-seated and firmly entrenched and requires, as the New Year's editorial of the joint staff of "People's Daily" and "Red Flag" states:

"...that young intellectuals and students must go to the factories and the countryside, integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and become one of them. Only then can a mighty force hundreds hundreds of millions strong be organized to take by storm the positions held by the handful of persons within the party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and to win final victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

We here and now reaffirm our unwavering solidarity with the Chinese Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary masses of China and reiterate our firm conviction of the fundamental correctness of the Socialist Cultural Revolution and of the revolutionary leadership being given the Chinese Revolution by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrades in arms. In spite of all the vicissitudes that one must logically expect: in spite of all the difficulties that will be encountered in the months and years ahead, and in spite of failures and temporary defeats we remain solid and unshaken in the knowledge that world reaction and its revisionist handmaiden will soundly be thrashed by the Revolutionary Peoples and that Socialism will emerge triumphant.

Long Life and victory to the Socialist Cultural Revolution.

Revolutionary greetings of solidarity to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Red Guard defenders of the revolution.

Progressive Workers Movement.

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

Volumes I-IV

ENGLISH EDITION

Volume I contains 17 of Mao Tse-tung's writings during the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-1927) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-1937).

Volume II contains 40 of Mao Tse-tung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941.

Volume III contains 31 of Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945. An appendix contains the *Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party*, adopted at the Enlarged Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Volume IV contains 70 of Mao Tse-tung's writings during the period from August 1945 to September 1949. This is the period of the Chinese People's War of Liberation.

		Cloth	Paper
Volume I	348 pages	\$2.50	\$1.60
Volume II	472 pages	\$3.00	\$2.00
Volume III	344 pages	\$2.50	\$1.60
Volume IV	460 pages	\$3.00	\$2.00

Published by: Foreign Languages Press
Peking, China.

SELECTED MILITARY WRITINGS of Mao Tse-tung
410 pages

Cloth	Paper
\$3.00	\$2.00

SUBSCRIBE TO CHINESE PERIODICALS IN ENGLISH

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
PEKING REVIEW weekly (via Air Mail)	4.00	6.00	8.00
CHINA PICTORIAL monthly	3.00	4.50	6.00
CHINA RECONSTRUCTS monthly	3.00	4.50	6.00
CHINESE LITERATURE monthly	3.00	4.50	6.00

FREE GIFT: A 1967 calendar with traditional Chinese paintings for everyone who takes out a subscription before January 31, 1967.

Catalogue and Samples upon request

All Periodicals Mailed from Peking with Beautiful Stamps
(Allow 6-8 Weeks for Delivery)

ORDER FROM

China Arts & Crafts Ltd.

33 EAST HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER 4, B.C.

BIG IMPERIALIST UNIONS

The Pacific Tribune, official organ of the Communist Party on Canada's west coast, carried an article in its December 16th, 1966 edition entitled "Mexican Workers Join World Claim of Auto Councils". According to the article, written by William Allan of Detroit, the Mexican workers are the second of such National Auto Workers Councils to be formed, the first being in Japan. The article also states that an attempt to set up a British Auto Workers Council is "in the works".

These World Auto Councils are part of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. dominated International Metal Workers Federation. Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers A.F.L.-C.I.O. is also head of the Automotive department of the I.M.F. Walter along with his brother, Victor, who is the head of International Affairs in the U.A.W., and a number of other leading bureaucrats in the A.F.L.-C.I.O., were given the task of selling the benefits of International Unionism to a somewhat leary Mexican working class. Victor, in an attempt to discredit Mexican auto workers who accused the U.A.W. of trying to take over the Mexican Auto Unions, used an argument that has been used many times by defenders of U.S. domination of our Canadian unions. This argument usually goes as follows and we quote Victor Reuther: "organization of a world wide solidarity program for auto workers is a necessity because of the international concentration of the automobile industry." What Reuther failed to say in this choice and overused quote is that the U.S. Imperialist ruling class which controls over 55 percent of the world's natural resources, must control the workers' organizations in the nations that they exploit. This is true in all fields where U.S. Imperialism exploits the resources and people of the world, but particularly true of the giant U.S. automotive industry that has grown extremely large and powerful.

Canadian unions suffer more from U.S. International domination than any other nation in the world. We warn Mexican workers to beware of U.S. Imperialist unions baring gifts.

Canadian workers are growing to a new awareness of the fact that these so-called "International unions" must be smashed and a nationally independent trade union movement that truly represents the aspirations of the Canadian working class built in its place.

This article appearing in the Pacific Tribune is no isolated incident. A small but significant item was uncovered in the November issue of the Western Pulp and Paper Worker, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers in B.C.

In this issue we found a picture of well known Communist Party member, George McKnight, speaking at a recent B.C. Federation of Labour convention. Under the picture of McKnight was the caption: "Employers are not afraid of maple leaves says McKnight" he went on to say "he would like to see one union in the lumber industry and that workers from California to Alaska should be united".

McKnight is obviously speaking for the Communist Party of Canada when he advocates these big Imperialist unions, just as the article in the Pacific Tribune supporting the U.A.W. attempts to gain control over the Mexican auto workers is advocating this same policy.

We can expect more of the same from these revisionists who have substituted the militant struggle of fighting for the working class with a philosophy of tail ending after this or that bureaucrat and giving up the philosophy of revolutionary struggle for the philosophy of struggling on ones knees.

MORE ON U.S. SOVIET COLLABORATION

The policy of U.S.-Soviet collaboration to rule the world has reached its highest most treacherous stage to date. At the sixteenth general council meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions the Soviet revisionist leading clique managed the most blatant counter-revolutionary show to date. The meeting was originally advertised to center on the question of assisting Vietnam. With the introduction of the general report it soon became clear that the real meaning of this meeting was not assisting the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism, but rather to promote Johnson's already discredited peace hoax. This was made crystal clear when the Soviet revisionists directed the General Secretary of the W.F.T.U. to attack the Vietnamese delegates charging that the Vietnam Trade Union, by refusing to agree to a support Vietnam conference, in accordance with the revisionist, capitulationist line, had only helped U.S. imperialism. Is this not standing truth on its head? The Vietnamese people are waging a heroic peoples' war against the U.S. imperialists. A war that is shaking the five continents and awakening the world's people to the true nature of U.S. imperialism. The Soviet revisionists and their flunkys are adding more and more crimes to their record. The revolutionary world's people will not "forgive and forget" these renegades, out and out scabs in the working class movement.

On many of the other questions dealt with throughout the conference a clear class collaborationist line was followed. On the question of the workers' struggles for



LEONID BREZHNEV

independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America the Soviet revisionists did not speak of giving support, not a single utterance about supporting the armed struggles waged by the peoples in these countries. On the question of the workers struggles in the capitalist countries they did their best to prettify the monopoly capitalist groupings and peddle long bankrupt nonsense on "peaceful transition to Socialism".

The Soviet revisionists to cap it all off, then began clamoring for united action with the leading clique of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which is an open agent of U.S. imperialism. They promoted the concept of "unifying in a big organization". The Soviet revisionist leading group however, did not have things all their own way. During the meeting and for the past few years there has been an acute struggle between the revisionist capitulationist line and the revol-

utionary proletarian line. To defeat this opposition the revisionists, like all bureaucratic labour fakers, resorted to the most crude methods of suppression. They cut off microphones, deprived people of the right to speak, stamped their feet when others spoke, and even resorted to expelling delegates from the meeting.

The delegation most consistently, over the years and during the meeting, opposing this class collaboration followed by the Soviet revisionists was the Chinese peoples representatives. At this meeting the Soviet revisionists illegally expelled them from the meeting. This is not a sign of strength on the part of the revisionists but rather a sign of weakness. Reactionaries through all history never reveal their true nature to the people but the use of force and violence until they are in a crisis. The Soviet revisionists and their flunkys and the U.S. imperialists are indeed in an acute crisis. They are putting on quite a show for the world's people to watch.



What are the major lessons to learn from this meeting—the most important and fundamental for all revolutionaries and all oppressed people is that the Modern revisionists, headed by the C.P.S.U. leading clique have irrevocably abandoned the championing of the interests of the oppressed people of the world and have taken up the championing of the interests of the oppressors of the people (chiefly U.S. imperialism). To consolidate this new unholy alliance the Soviet revisionists are willing to bend over backwards to give concessions on all major principles in the revolutionary working class movement. To serve their masters faithfully the Soviet revisionists peddle many poisons to the people; unity for unity sake (i.e. unite with your oppressor); peace at all costs, negotiations etc. The betrayal is most clear on the Vietnam question where they, like Johnson, want a peaceful solution. The Vietnamese have nothing to negotiate except perhaps the time it takes for the U.S. aggressors to pack their bags and leave.

The lessons that Canadian workers and revolutionaries should clearly learn in their day to day struggles is that the modern revisionists, in order to serve the needs of U.S. imperialism are promoting large imperialist trade unions. The Canadian Communist Party serving the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialism will be stepping up its opposition to the independent Canadian trade union movement. This at a time when the Canadian workers across the nation are demanding an end to American colonial unions (Internationals) and the re-establishment of a rank and file controlled independent trade union movement. In conclusion it should be pointed out that no unholy alliances can stop the general advance of history. U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries are stiffening their resistance to the demand of the world's people for independence, freedom, and socialism. They will fail. For no "alliances" can stop the wheel of history. The people will win and deal the oppressor their just end.

MARXIST-LENINIST

GLOSSARY

CONCEPT: That unit of thought in which the general characteristics of a given object of thought are expressed. Any adequate definition expresses the concept of that which is being defined. The process of gaining knowledge begins with sense experience, with direct perception of natural phenomena. But knowledge does not stop at this first level; it is raised to the higher level of formation of concepts, categories, laws. The concept is the result of the generalization of a mass of individual phenomena. In the process of this generalization we select and abstract from accidental, unessential properties certain aspects of the phenomena and form a concept which reflects the fundamental and decisive properties and connections. In the process of constructing concepts, the danger always arises of divorcing them from actuality. For example the concept of number arose by means of abstraction from separate, individual aggregates signifying this or that quantity of concrete things. However, idealists maintain that the concept of number and other mathematical concepts are a priori, that is, exist prior to, and independent of, any human experience. Dialectical materialism holds the view that the genuinely scientific generalization of actuality in concepts contains in itself all the wealth of the particular, the individual. Scientific concepts, verified by practice, reflect reality and present objective truth. In his philosophical notebooks Lenin defines the role of scientific concepts in the process of knowledge: "Thought, ascending from the concrete to the abstract is (if correct) not getting away from truth, but is approaching it. The abstract concept of matter, of a law of nature, of economic value or any other specific (that is, correct and basic, not false or superficial) abstraction reflects nature more deeply. From sensory experience to abstract thought, and thence to practice—such is the dialectical path to a knowledge of truth, of objective reality."

GUERRILLAS IN THE CONGOLESE JUNGLES

Freedom fighters in Leopoldville Congo are studying and applying Chairman Mao tse Tung's theories on people's war in their guerilla operations against the Mobutu regime which is proped up by U.S. dollars and arms.

After reading Mao tse Tung's writings on the strategy and tactics on guerilla warfare, the Congolese patriots are giving more attention to setting up revolutionary bases in the rural areas than to capturing heavily defended cities, it is reported. They attach great importance to Mao tse Tung's famous formula: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue".

Drawing on the experience of the Chinese revolution, the guerillas in the Congolese jungles are relying on the masses and arousing them to give active support to the war to free their land from colonial rule. They set great store by Mao tse Tung's theories on self reliance and capturing weapons from the enemy in battle.

The discipline of the guerillas has improved and army-civilian relations have become closer. This, said a leader of the Congolese freedom movement, is the outcome of the studying of "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" worked out by Mao tse Tung for the Red Army in China during the early days of the Chinese revolution.

There might be twists and turns in the Congolese liberation movement, but the prospects were bright, he

stated

Congolese patriots say that the Mobutu regime, which they are fighting against, is a "servant of imperialism headed by the United States." A staff member of the "U.S. News and World Report" said something to this effect in a dispatch from Leopoldville: "Six years after the Congo got its independence, this country, in effect, still is a dependent colony. The big difference is that, instead of Belgians running things, it is Americans, along with the Belgians, who are largely in control." He added, "Knowledgeable people here in Leopoldville" said that the coup staged by Mobutu in November last year was a "feat engineered by the Americans and Belgians."

FOR CANADIAN UNIONS AND AN INDEPENDENT CANADA

The politicians and the phoney patriots are already on the hustings furiously waving the flag in this Centennial year over the land they have already mortgaged to the foreign monopolies. It is within labour's power to circumvent their plots if we but unite our forces in an independent Canadian organization. A few courageous ones have blazed the trail it is for the many now to take up the torch and follow them. If we apply ourselves to the task we can greet the first year of the second century of confederation with a Canadian Trade Union movement free from foreign control. All it requires is a determination to be independent and free.

PROGRESSIVE WORKER FORUM

THE PLOT Against BLACK AMERICA

...Hear

JOHN HARRIS

John Harris, a former SNCC worker and now organizer for the Progressive Labour Party in Watts, Los Angeles was arrested on charges of Criminal Syndicalism on September 20th, 1966.

THE TRUE STORY BEHIND THE WATT'S REBELLION

Sunday January 29th, 1967—8:00 p.m.

875 East Hastings Street

— PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT FORUM —

"THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION"

With events unfolding in China and the distortions and lies in the press confusion has arisen amongst progressives in Canada and the world as to why the Cultural Revolution is taking place and its impact on all forces in the world today.

Speaker:

Jack Scott, Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Progressive
Workers Movement

8:00 p.m. Sunday — February 5th, 1967
875 East Hastings

SLIDE showing of Red Guards taken by a worker recently returned from China.

poems-poems-poems-poems-poems-poems



Father and son.

—Wide World Photo

**"HEY, HEY, LBJ! HOW MANY KIDS HAVE YOU
KILLED TODAY!!"**

Mama, mama have you heard
Johnson's planning the end of the world.
He's got his bombs flying high
He's a happy man, if OTHER men die.

People listen to what I say,
We've got to destroy that L.B.J.
His war is illegal, immoral and wrong
His friends get rich while G.I.'s bomb Viet Cong.

They get a pleasant sadistic sensation
From planning continual escalation,
After bombing Hanoi they feel good
Incidental of they wiped out motherhood.

Canadians don't let them do as they may.
You'd be bombed tomorrow if they found it would pay
So take a stand, don't be sedate—
Or before too long we'll be the 51st state!!

READY—AIM—SING!!!

They're Droppin Bombs On Vietnam
God Damn!, God Damn!, God Damn!!!

It makes me mad to think about,
All the people they're wipin out.
Think of the women and the children that have died—
The U.S. is committin bloody genocide!

Now I've studied the problem completely through,
And I'm a product of our society the same as you.
But I'm against the things you MIGHT be for,
Like imperialism, opportunism, bigotry,—and the war.

Now hold tight—don't start Red-baitin,
This problem, it is worth equatin,
For there are many things about this war
Would make Hitler kneel and praise the lord (war
lord that is)

Now I might be smillin while I sing this song,
But believe me please, don't get it wrong.
I'll put Johnson down in any fashion—
And feel for the Vietnamese great and utter compassion

I hope this song will start you thinking
About wars to keep economies from sinking,
And one more thing before I close,
Please be tolerant of me —I'm dogmatic, opinionated
and—RIGHT!

B.B.

