

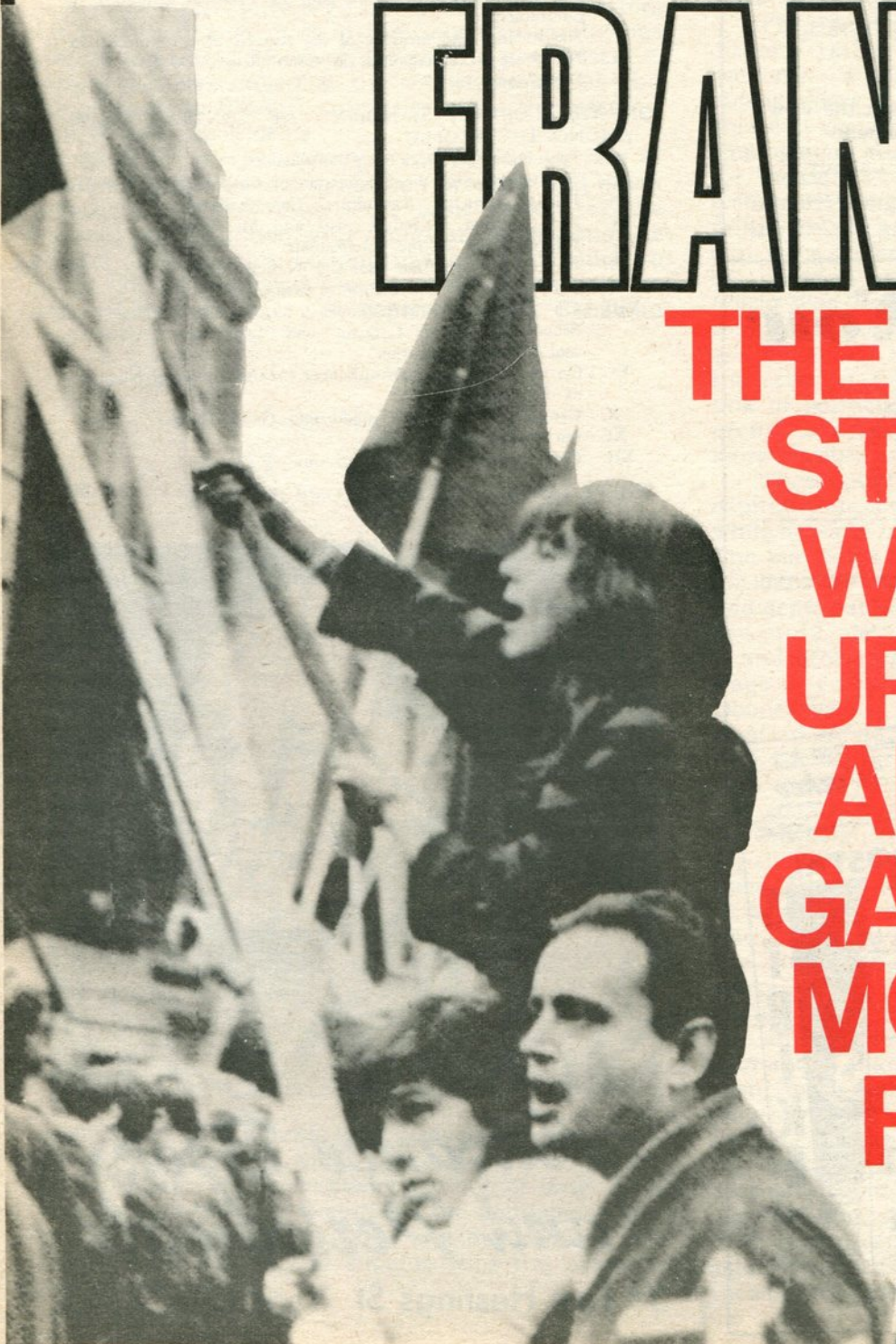
Progressive Worker

JULY 1968
TEN CENTS



FRANCE!

**THE GREAT
STUDENT
WORKER
UPRISING
AND THE
GAULLIST
MOVE TO
FASCISM**



Progressive Worker



Published Monthly By
PROGRESSIVE WORKERS MOVEMENT

VANCOUVER
35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

TORONTO
MAY 1st BRANCH.
P.O. Box 1151, Adelaide St. Postal Station
Toronto 26, Ontario

EDITOR: JACK SCOTT

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

Produced entirely by Voluntary Labour

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

Subscribe Now

PROGRESSIVE WORKER

35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

12 issues \$1.00

Name -----

Address -----

City -----



Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

\$.50 per copy

FOUR ESSAYS ON PHILOSOPHY

ON PRACTICE

ON CONTRADICTION

- I. The Two World Outlooks
- II. The Universality of Contradiction
- III. The Particularity of Contradiction
- IV. The Principal Contradiction and the Principal Aspect of a Contradiction
- V. The Identity and Struggle of the Aspects of a Contradiction
- VI. The Place of Antagonism in Contradiction
- VII. Conclusion

ON THE CORRECT HANDLING OF CONTRADICTIONS
AMONG THE PEOPLE

- I. Two Different Types of Contradictions
- II. The Question of the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries
- III. The Question of Agricultural Co-operation
- IV. The Question of Industrialists and Merchants
- V. The Question of the Intellectuals
- VI. The Question of the Minority Nationalities
- VII. Overall Planning and Proper Arrangement
- VIII. On "Let a Hundred Flowers Blossom, Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend" and "Long-Term Coexistence and Mutual Supervision"
- IX. On the Question of Disturbances Created by Small Numbers of People
- X. Can Bad Things Be Turned into Good Things?
- XI. On Practising Economy
- XII. China's Path to Industrialization

WHERE DO CORRECT IDEAS COME FROM?

\$.50



Advance Books
and Periodicals

2 35 East Hastings St Vancouver 4, B.C.

U.S. CONTROL

The latest report of the growing American control over the Canadian economy discloses the fact that a British Columbia based laundry and dry cleaning chain has been acquired by U.S. interests. This most recent of U.S. purchases of Canadian concerns serves to highlight certain features of the American takeover of recent vintage and at the same time heavily underlines the fact that the boom is ended, the economy stagnant.

U.S. capital has always been mainly interested in the high-profit primary products industry in Canada. Such areas as petroleum, mining and metallurgy, rubber, heavy machinery, etc., have been the chief areas of attraction for American investors. The service industries, as a rule, have been left to Canadian investors and it is there that most of the Canadian capital has been concentrated. However, for about a year past U.S. capital has been invading the service industries and the purchase of Nelson's Laundries is but the most recent of many such deals.

Since the service industries record a lower rate of profit than investments in primary products and heavy industry, it follows that these basic sectors of the economy are saturated with American capital and the owners of capital are seeking new areas in which to invest. In other words, the invasion of the services sector indicates that U.S. control of the Canadian

Another important and significant aspect of the recent developments is the fact that American capitalists are purchasing already established concerns — not building new plants. The argument most favoured by Liberal and Tory spokesmen — that we need capital for industrial expansion — has a rather hollow ring since it is obvious it is only takeover and not expansion that is involved in these purchases.

This is a feature which is now common to the Canadian economy. Just before the Nelson Laundry deal Pall Mall of Canada purchased Canadian Breweries from the Argus Corporation and Molson's Breweries entered the flour milling and bakery business with purchase of a going concern.

The significance of these purchases is that they indicate a rather definite end to the expansion of the economy, a fact which is further reinforced by the recent report of a drastic decline in the percentage increase of the gross national production. Increasing unemployment and the absence of summer employment for thousands of students are additional indicators of a stagnant economy. Clearly the boom is at an end and, failing drastic and as yet unrevealed government action and for a wider war, we are in for a fall and winter of the most severe unemployment since the end of World War Two. The international monetary and gold crises, and the frantic activity on the stock exchanges, are much too reminiscent of the months preceeding the crisis of the thirties for comfort. The optimistic talk of politicians can no more change the course of events now than it did in 1929 — it will take much more resolute and definite action than that.

These purchases of going concerns present the capitalist class with the opportunity to increase profits while actually making it appear that profits are falling. The purchases are effected through multi-million dollar loans the repayment of which, together with interest and depreciation are chargeable to income thus making the profit picture appear less attractive than it really is and providing management with arguments against wage increases. The profit picture is still further clouded by the payment of salaries, bonuses and pensions to capitalists who are no longer really connected with the concerns. (Witness the \$50,000 annually being paid to E. P. Taylor by Pall Mall of Canada as one of the conditions of purchases of Canadian Breweries).

All-in-all the economic picture is not a bright one for the general population although the profit situation seems to be holding up for the capitalists. Our economy is being still further controlled by foreign investors and the threat of mass unemployment hangs heavy in the air. In the meantime, in the manner of ancient Rome, our politicians give us circuses to divert our attention from reality.

Much more is going to be required of the labour movement than simple negotiations for an improvement in wages and working conditions. However high wages may go it means nothing to one who is unemployed. Frankly, the labour movement, particularly the leadership, is not in a condition to render an effective account of itself in the battles looming on the horizon. Workers must look to the strengthening of their organizations to ensure an effective defense against the attacks of the capitalists which are already showing up in such things as injunctions and Bill 33.



economy is now almost total. Government statistics on this phenomenon, which are about 3 years behind developments, are undoubtedly far out of date. Amid all the bland talk and rhetoric of the politicians about the need to assert control over our own destiny, still more of our economy is slipping into the hands of foreign investors.

VIETNAMESE VICTORIES

Four years ago President Johnson appointed General Westmoreland to command the imperialist forces in Vietnam and to bring victory over the people of Vietnam. In the intervening period Westmoreland increased American forces from the 20,000 it stood at when he took over to about 600,000 when he was removed, plus additional tens of thousands from Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, South Korea and the Philippines. But in spite of the huge force and the weight of modern weapons he has been able to bring to bear, the resistance of the people has continued and increased and victory has eluded him.

Now, four years after the appointment, Johnson has removed his favorite general from his post of commander in Vietnam. Appointing Westmoreland to a high office at home cannot hide the fact that he leaves Saigon a thoroughly defeated and disgraced commander. His own declaration on leaving Saigon that "we cannot expect a quick and easy victory", a complete reversal of his original opinion on accepting his appointment that the situation would soon be under control, is clear evidence of the extent of his defeat.

Following the rout of the aggressors in the Tet offensive Westmoreland launched a highly-publicized counter-attack which would prove to be a death-blow to the Liberation Army. The end result has fallen far short of the optimistic predictions of sweeping success which were voiced at the start of the campaign. A brief glance at a couple of the "victorious" battles shows clearly the extent of the American debacle. A few more of these "victories" will soon end U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

During the battle for Hue the U.S. mounted a massive attack against the Ta Drang valley which they announced was designed to relieve pressure on the city and guarantee its safety from further attack by the Liberation forces. Within the space of a few days the aggressor had lost heavily in men and material—including more than 40 helicopters shot down; some with upwards of 30 men still on board. Very soon the Americans announced their "withdrawal" from the valley whose control they had previously declared so essential to the defence of Hue and the surrounding provinces. Announcements that they had "achieved their objective" could not hide the extent of their defeat.

In the Saigon area the aggressors sustained a defeat similar to that experienced at Hue and in the Ta Drang valley. Here, also, following the Tet offensive, counter-attack named "will to win" was launched in a great fanfare of publicity and with declarations of confidence in complete success and the final destruction of the Liberation forces. For a few weeks we were deluged with propaganda about the number of "Viet Cong" destroyed and material captured. News stories all pointed to an early and total success for the aggressor forces.

However, reality has proven to be quite a different

story than that carried in the highly-coloured and optimistic contents of the U.S. news dispatches. Saigon, far from being cleared of "Viet Cong", is virtually under control of the Liberation forces. The aggressor has no control over the city and surrounding territory and is able to maintain a tenuous hold over a small administrative district only by continuous bombing, shelling and strafing the main residential and industrial areas of the city.

Even the heart of the administrative area—the main air base, the communications center, the residence of the U.S. Ambassador, the Presidential Palace, the port of Saigon, etc.—are all under direct fire from the weapons of the Liberation forces. In a desperate attempt to assert their authority the Americans are in the process of effecting the total destruction of Saigon, the very city and people they loudly claim they are here to protect."

The aggressor can no longer hide the extent of the defeat he is suffering on the field of battle. And as defeat piles on defeat the cost of the war, in terms of manpower and material, is mounting to astronomical proportions. Financial outlay has now surpassed the \$30 billion mark annually and the cost is being passed on to the American people which causes an increase in resistance to the war of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are beset by insoluble problems at home and abroad and the certainty of victory over aggression is more than ever evident. Even the "allies" of the U.S. aggressor are taking advantage of the situation thus increasing their problems.

In Vietnam itself more people than ever before are actively participating in the fight to destroy the aggressor forces. Most of the battles around the major cities are being fought by these new forces that have risen up in the struggle. The puppet army is in the process of disintegration with large formations passing over to the side of the people. These are facts and developments which were taken account of by the N.L.F. when they announced their new program. The mass of the people in Vietnam have responded to that program, and to the call of the N.L.F., and have risen up in struggle to destroy the enemy and drive them from the land.

On behalf of the National Liberation Front the President of the Central Committee, Nguyen Huu Tho, issued a statement greeting the emergence of the new forces and welcoming them to the fight for national liberation and to participation in the creation of the people's government. This statement reads as follows:

The political program of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has enjoyed warm welcome and response from our entire people irrespective of social strata and class, nationality and religious belief in the towns and countryside alike. It has been approved and supported by large numbers of officers and men of the puppet army and personnel of the puppet administration. It has also received warm wel-

SUPPORT THE NLF!

come from our brothers and friends in the five continents.

In the light of this program, our entire people and armed forces have dashed forward with the impetus of new victories and repeatedly launched military and political attacks on the enemy, from the towns to the countryside and won unprecedentedly great and all round victories in the first days of spring of this year. The revolutionary storm is sweeping South Vietnam



Guerrillas of a fighting village hit hard at the invading enemy.

like a tidal wave, paralyzing the U.S.-puppets' ruling apparatus and speeding up its irretrievable collapse.

In this high tide of revolution, our people's fighting ranks have been further consolidated and broadened, many patriotic forces and individuals, and many units of insurgents in the puppet army have risen up and are together with the entire people struggling for peace, independence and freedom of the fatherland. The Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of Vietnam came into being and declared that its program of action is to resolutely oppose foreign aggression, completely overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu - Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime, set up a national union government, contact, discuss and join actions with the South Vietnam National Front of Liberation so as to win back independence and sovereignty for the country, achieve peace, freedom and happiness for the entire people.

True to its national salvation task which is to unite the entire people, resolutely defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, overthrow the puppet and stooge administration, found a broad national union

and democratic administration, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Vietnam, and proceed toward peaceful reunification of the fatherland. True to its unswerving policy of great nation-wide solidarity, and ready to join actions with all patriotic forces and individuals opposing the U.S. and its henchmen so as together to oppose the common enemy. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation deeply rejoices at the emergence of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of Vietnam. The Front declares its support of the political stand and program of action of the Alliance, and is ready to join actions with it to fight side by side for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, a free and happy life for the entire people and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation earnestly calls upon all forces and individuals who wish to see our people independent and free and everybody enjoy peace and happiness, in these crucial hours of history, place the interests of the fatherland above all, to join their efforts, strengthen their solidarity and struggle to materialize the above-said objectives at all costs.

The failure of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys is already obvious. However, they remain very obdurate, crafty and cruel. Let our entire people and army enhance solidarity and vigilance, sharpen our fighting will, follow up our victories with relentless offensives, smash all counter-attacks of the enemy, and seize complete victory.

Progressive Worker once again declares its complete solidarity with the people of Vietnam in their glorious fight to liberate their country. We are confident that the Vietnamese, armed with the experience of more than a quarter of a century of armed struggle against imperialist aggressors, will not be turned aside from their objective of freedom for their land and will carry the fight through to final victory. That victory is now within sight and within the grasp of the united forces of the people.

VIETNAM COURIER

Information Weekly

Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Mailed to you for just the postage.

(1 year) \$100

35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

U.S. AGGRESSORS: GET OUT OF VIETNAM

CANADIAN RIGHTS DEFENCE COMMITTEE

c-o Prof. P. Rosenthal
Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto
Toronto 5, Ontario

16 May 1968

Dear Friend,

We have undertaken to support the cause of six Canadians arrested at the anti-war demonstration at the U.S. Consulate in Toronto on April 27. We believe that the charges against them, if sustained, would erode our civil liberties and further undermine Canada's political independence.

Fifteen hundred demonstrators marched from City Hall to the U.S. Consulate to have a rally against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. When they arrived at the Consulate they found "nazi" leader John Beattie and fifty right-wingers demonstrating in support of U.S. policy. At this point the police moved in to break up the anti-war demonstration, for the alleged purpose of preventing violence between the two groups.

A phalanx of police forcibly dispersed the anti-war demonstrators -- without first asking them to leave. Marchers were beaten and were stepped on by the horses that the police rode into the crowd.

Six demonstrators, members of "Canadians for the National Liberation Front," were arrested: Juan Echaide (facing a possible sentence of 2 years), Kevin Henley (4½ years), Bill Lewis (6 months), Gary Perly (2 years), Karl Raloff (2 years), and Gain Wong (6 months). (Three other arrested demonstrators are making their own defence arrangements, due to the peculiar nature of their cases.)

The police broke up the anti-war demonstration, the demonstration in opposition to U.S. policy, but allowed the right-wing demonstration in support of U.S. policy to continue undisturbed -- despite the fact that the march on the Consulate had been announced weeks in advance and had even received police permission. It is significant that the first person arrested was jumped by five police when he pulled out a U.S. flag that he was allegedly planning to burn.

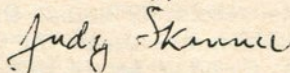
It appears that the police department would like to prevent any manifestation of anti-U.S. opinion in Toronto, and are willing to use any pretext, however flimsy, as "reasonable grounds." (This means that a tiny group of right-wingers could effectively prevent any anti-war demonstration by showing up ahead of time and asking for police "protection." Trade-unionists whose picket lines have been broken by police-escorted scabs will recognize the technique.) The implications of this new policy, particularly in a country under increasing U.S. domination, should be a cause of deep concern to all Canadians.

The Canadian Rights Defence Committee insists on the fundamental civil liberties of free speech and assembly. Canadians must have the right to demonstrate -- even against the high and mighty United States!

The legal defence of the six anti-war demonstrators will cost several thousand dollars. We ask for your generous support for our cause. The rights of Canadians must be defended.

Please make cheques payable to the Canadian Rights Defence Committee. A business reply envelope is enclosed for your convenience. We will be pleased to discuss our work with you at any time.

Yours truly,



Judy Skinner, Chairman

OUR GROWING LIST OF SPONSORS INCLUDES Prof. E.P. Botta (Dept. of Mathematics, University of Toronto*); Prof. Howard Dachslager (Dept. of Mathematics, University of Toronto*); Carlos Garcia, President, Spanish-Canadian Democratic Association; Mervyn Hanna (Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto*); Daniel J. Heap; Dr. Paul Hoch (Dept. of Physics, University of Toronto*); Brewster Kneen, Public Affairs Broadcaster; Barry Lord, Head, Dept. of Communications, Conestoga College*; Prof. Peter Rosenthal (Dept. of Mathematics, University of Toronto*); Prof. David Spring (Dept. of Mathematics, University of Toronto*); Gerald Vise (Dept. of Philosophy, University of Toronto*). (* for identification purposes only)

printed by voluntary labour

REVOLUTIONARY UPSURGE SWEEPS FRANCE

by R.P.

"What elasticity, what historical initiative, what capacity for sacrifice in those Parisians"- Karl Marx

What Karl Marx said of the French proletariat nearly 100 years ago applies equally today. From the beginnings of capitalist France in 1789, through the revolution of 1848, the magnanimous and historic Commune of 1871, the "mutiny" of 54 divisions of the French Army at the time of the First Great Imperialist War, the heroic resistance put up by the people's armed forces in ousting the Nazi overlords and the French puppets during the anti-fascist war of 1939-45, down to the present wave of revolutionary action against the reactionary French monopoly bourgeoisie, the French workers and oppressed people have shown a tenacity to struggle unmatched in the Western capitalist world. The struggles occurring today, however, take place not at a time when capitalism was still a rising system of political economy and exploitation, not at a time when the bourgeoisie, although decadent and declining, were still able to achieve a certain "stability," but during the era when the revolutionary people are heading for total victory—the era of the ascendancy and supremacy of the thought of the great revolutionary Mao Tse-tung.

Rather than recapitulating the day to day events of the current revolutionary upsurge, we should attempt to point out the lessons to be learned. One myth that was exploded was that spread by middle-class, "intellectual" students of "socialism." This myth stated that the industrial working class in Western capitalist countries were bought off and not even militant, much less revolutionary. Marxist-Leninists and advanced workers have always maintained that this was not so, but this erroneous idea did make headway among those of the same social background as the "original" formulators of this concept. In Canada the journals *Our Generation* and *Canadian Alternatives* often pushed this line. In the U.S. *Studies on the Left* and other "new left" media fell for a similar outlook. In Europe the bourgeois scholar Professor Herbert Marcuse (who is currently worshipped and made into a fad by the in-people) has declared that "the labouring classes are in no sense a revolutionary potential." The strike of ten million French workers who went beyond economic demands to political demands has thoroughly refuted Marcuse and his followers of various stripes.

Another important lesson to be learned is that not only is the proletariat **strong** but that the bourgeoisie is **weak**. They are indeed paper tigers! By taking the initiative and daring to struggle the French students and workers threw a panic not only into the French ruling class but also into the other bourgeois cliques of Western and Eastern Europe as well as North America. There were deals made to bring in West German NATO forces if "things got out of hand." Such a move would only spread the revolutionary fire beyond the boundaries of France. A single spark can start a prairie fire!

The development of a student-worker alliance was shown to be possible in practice. There has yet been no large link-up in Canada between the student movement and the workers' organizations. But that such a link-up can be brought into existence during revolu-

tionary upsurges can no longer be doubted. In France this link-up was obtained despite the greatest attempts by the French "Communist" Party to prevent it.

Perhaps the most important result of the current revolutionary events in France is the exposure of the revisionism and opportunism of the old French "Communist" Party. Lenin once said that:

"Opportunism is our principal enemy. Opportunism in the upper ranks of the working-class movement is bourgeois socialism, no proletarian socialism. It has



been shown in practice that working-class activists who follow the opportunist trend are better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeois themselves. Without their leadership of the workers, the bourgeoisie could not remain in power." (The Second Congress of the Second International, *Collected Works*, Eng. Ed., Vol. 31, p. 231.)

There can be no doubt that the revisionists are now seen through in France as never before. After World War II the revisionist leader Thorez negotiated the surrender of thousands of armed resistance against Nazi oppression in exchange for a post in the Government. During the Algerian War for National Liberation, the revisionists shouted loudly of the "French Union" and the "French Community" and looked upon Algeria as part of the motherland. Today under the leadership of the renegade-scab Waldeck Rochet revisionism stands further exposed in the direct confrontation between ten million striking workers and the French bourgeoisie. As mentioned the CP made a deliberate attempt to break up the formation of a student-worker alliance. The revisionist controlled General Workers Confederation (CGT) issued orders for workers not to participate in demonstrations, calling the revolutionary actions of the students "adventurism" led by "provocative elements". Their spiritual fathers in Moscow, echoing de Gaulle, condemned the actions of the students and workers as "hooliganism." The revisionist attempt to stop the unfolding revolution was so obvious that one British newspaper commented that the CP was the "natural ally of the French Government." The

revisionist leadership even so far as to issue a back-to-work order at the very moment when the general strike was reaching its greatest momentum. Benoit Frachon, CP Politburo member, said that the sell-out agreement reached by the CP and the Government "will bring to millions of workers. . . gains . . . undreamed of. . ." George Seguy Secretary General of the CGT was booed, hissed and whistled down by 12000 workers at the Renault plant when he tried to put over the sell-out line. Millions of French workers have seen revisionism in practice. It will be more difficult to fool them later on. As Mao Tse-tung has said:

"The people of all countries, the masses of the of the people who comprise more than 90 per cent of the entire population, invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while they will eventually

cast it aside. They are bound to awaken step by step; they are bound to oppose imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism." (From the speech at the 7000 strong meeting in 1962)

What about the future course of developments in France? No one at this stage can predict in detail the unfolding of the revolutionary struggle. One thing is certain—things will never be the same again. De Gaulle's election victory has not altered any of the basic contradictions that render the French Bourgeois society. The struggle may ebb and flow each day quantitative changes occur that eat into bourgeois control, bourgeois authority, and bourgeois style of rule. This can lead only to a qualitative change—the bursting of capitalist rule and the liberating revolution. France has had a 1905; the preparation for 1917 has begun.

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Although Robert Kennedy was officially only the junior senator from New York, the political ramifications of his death show he had far more importance than his position would indicate. Naturally the fact that he was a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination would contribute to this importance, however there are other factors. A minor one was that he was the brother of the late president of the U.S. But by far the major factor in making Kennedy an important man and his doing politically noteworthy, was that he was a member of the ruling class of the United States who had some differences with the way the rest of his class was running the world.

That Kennedy was a member of the ruling class can be seen by the fact the family financed his campaign and his older brother's (and probably his younger brother's too) and wrote off a \$16.5 million charitable donation to a mental retardation institution as a tax deduction. That he did have some differences with the running of American imperialism is also true, but he he did not have any fundamental differences. For example, according to Time, May 24, 1968 Robert Kennedy favoured a peaceful solution in Vietnam with more attention being paid to the problems within the U.S. But he did not favour U.S. troop withdrawal; he did however, favour a more comprehensive draft. He favoured nuclear disarmament but not unilateral dismantling of nuclear weapons, which he considered necessary for self-defense. He favoured creation of jobs for the unemployed, these jobs to be created by "free enterprise." Industry was to be motivated by tax incentives. All that ever got was higher profits to industry. So although Kennedy disagreed somewhat with the hot violence of war, the slow violence of malnutrition, bought on by unemployment and underemployment, and the mental violence of nuclear blackmail, he did not have any effective answers. He did not disagree with the system which was founded, grew and now maintains itself by that very violence.

And as hundreds of thousands of Indians and Black Americans, Vietnamese and South Americans have in the past, Kennedy became of victim of that violence which is so typically American and capitalist. But unlike the deaths of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Mydgar Evers, and all the nameless ones, his death is not another example of ruling class violence against

the oppressed. For it does not matter who pulled the trigger of the gun that shot Robert Kennedy, his death is still a reflection of the fact that the ruling class is no longer living in a world of its own, free from fear of violence.

It is possible that Kennedy was shot by a lone assassin, angered at U.S. policy in Israel. In that case, Kennedy's death would be an example of the American way of killing something one does like, being turned against the ruling class. Or it is possible conspiracy was involved. The direct evidence for this is scanty, but it does seem strange that the nation wide search for the girl in the poka-dot dress has been dropped. However, Kennedy's death is very convenient for the powers that be. Witness how Kennedy's death is being used to ride through strict gun control laws; the only effect of which will be to limit the availability of arm to the people. Not to gangsters, who get their guns largely by illegal means anyway, and not to the state which is the greatest perpetrator of violence in the U.S. The rush to get this gun control law through indicates a great fear on the part of the American ruling class of an armed people. When the ruling class fears its people armed, sees its armies being defeated abroad and its cities and campuses in revolt, it cannot afford even a small split within its ranks. Kennedy was just such a split and was powerful and rich to boot.

Another example of how Kennedy's death makes things easier for the ruling class is its effect on the election. Look who is left. Humphrey and Nixon, the strongest contenders are both status quo men, right down the line. Rockefeller is only running as a sparing partner and McCarthy's bag is trying to persuade the young dissenters to give the "democratic process" another chance. McCarthy is not out to win, but rather to prove democracy in his losing. With Kennedy out of the running the field is clear for the status quo. Notice he was shot right after winning the California primary. This was a decisive primary and definitely showed he was a threat to the united bourgeoisie. However whether or not he was shot as a result of a conspiracy he remains a victim of American violence. He remains proof that the fears of the American bourgeoisie are well founded and of the truth of Malcolm X's statement; "The chickens are coming home to roost."

by L. M.

canadian worker

POSSIBLE STRIKE SITUATIONS

The prospects for the relative industrial peace that has existed in B.C. so far this year continuing into summer and fall appears to be very slim. Strikes have occurred on the B.C. Government ferries, in the Interior forest industry and at Pacific Press but none of these has put any real pressure on the provincial economy. The conflict between capital and labor, however, appears to be heading toward a crisis as the large industrial unions, whose workers produce most of the provincial wealth get down to serious bargaining with the companies.

The International Woodworkers of America were the first industrial union to face company negotiators who were even more determined than ever to deny woodworkers their just demands. The fact that the settlement reached in the woodworking industry will set a pattern for negotiating in the pulp and paper and metal working industries has made for difficult bargaining. In the first 3 months of negotiations which began in March the lumber companies offered no wage increase and it was not until a few days before the existing contract expired that they offered a 6c an hour increase in a 1 year contract. Two weeks after the contract has expired this figure has been raised to the inadequate sum of 30c over a 2 year contract. Whether the companies are willing to increase this offer remains to be seen, but unless they are prepared to give more a long strike could tie up the forest industry this summer and will likely spread to the pulp and paper and metal working industries.

It was proposed by some leaders of the I.W.A. several months ago that a united front of the previously mentioned unions be formed for the purpose of joint negotiations or cooperation in negotiations against employers. Unfortunately, but as could be expected the only union that was willing to take action on this proposal was the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada. The pork chop leaders of the international pulp unions and the Steelworkers union who are more interested in sitting on top of workers militancy than strengthening it have decided to go their own separate ways. Their decision not to cooperate will make it that much more difficult for all the unions concerned.

The Canadian Postal system is another area where a dispute will likely lead to strike action. A conciliation board has now been set up to deal with the fight by postal workers for decent working conditions and union security. Unless demands of these workers are met there will probably be a nation-wide postal strike on July 5.

With the coming of autumn another group of unions representing workers in key service industries will be opening up negotiations. Wage and reduction of the work force as a result of automation will be the contentious issues involved in most of the bargaining. Once again the opportunity for united action by unions, es-

pecially in the shipbuilding industry and on the national railways will present itself. By their actions the leaders of these unions will show whether they put the welfare of their membership first or whether they like the Pat O'Neill's and Pen Baskin's, are willing to unite against everybody but the boss.



"OUR MINDS ARE MADE UP... DON'T BOTHER TO CONFUSE US WITH FACTS...!"

Key Union Contracts Being Negotiated This Fall October —

- (1) Transit Workers at B.C. Hydro.
- (2) Shipyard Unions.
- (3) Non Operating Railway Workers (C.B.R.T.) with the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

December —

- (1) Machinists at Air Canada.
- (2) Telephone Workers at B.C. Telephone.
- (3) Railway Unions at C.P.R. and C.N.R.



UNION NEGOTIATIONS

ALCAN SETTLEMENT

Steelworker negotiations at Alcan's Kitimat, B.C., smelter have been resolved with a two year agreement providing for an 18 cent per hour increase in each of the two years. Agreement was reached after workers had voted for strike action in a majority of over 90 per cent, and after 48-hour strike notice had been served on the company.

The 36-cent, two-year agreement is in sharp contrast to the original demand for a 26 per cent increase in one year. 26 per cent would have meant an increase of 74 cents on the base rate of \$2.85 per hour, ranging up to about \$1 per hour on the top rates. The 18 cents in the first year therefore falls short of the target set by the union at the start of negotiations several months ago.

The attitude of the workers can easily be read in the voting on the agreement which was recommended by the union leaders. The vote was 713 yes and 603 no — a very slim majority indeed. Even more surprising was the fact that almost 600 of the 1900 workers in the bargaining unit did not bother to vote at all on so important a question as their standard of living for the next two years, which is the set term of the contract.

It would appear from the results that the workers are far from overjoyed with the results of the negotiations. The 18 cents immediate increase has long since been eaten up in the rising cost of living and will be still further eroded as prices of all basic commodities continue to rise.

There is scarcely any doubt that the settlement formula will influence other important negotiations still in progress in British Columbia. Among these is the I.W.A. whose 26,000 costal region members were seeking a 50 cent increase in a one-year contract: the paper industry where substantial increases are being sought: the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 213, the members of which have already turned down an initial offer of \$1.30 per hour increase from employers. Also affected is the Steelworkers own negotiations with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company which have already reached an impasse.

Results of union bargaining in British Columbia to date present us with still further evidence of the utter futility of traditional bargaining methods. These methods send the workers into battle divided, each isolated group seeking its own partisan advantage against employers who present a united front of resistance. Progressive Worker will have more to say on bargaining results across Canada as the situation becomes clearer.

GOODYEAR

Workers at Goodyear Rubber in Toronto have been waging a stiff battle for a satisfactory contract in the face of strong resistance from the U.S.-owned company. Union leaders are just as displeased with workers militancy as are the bosses and cops. The strikers have resisted false promises and intimidation and have succeeded in preventing scabs from moving goods from the plant. The rubber industry is more than 70 per cent owned in the United States and most of the rest is owned by British capitalists.

Adding to the woes of the rubber industry is the ap-

parent dumping in Canada of such items as rubber gloves and boots and garden hose at prices well below what is considered to be profitable. Demands have already risen among the employer groups for government action — imposing dumping duties, for example — to halt or impede the flow of low-priced products.

RAILROAD AND SEAWAY

Government action has at least temporarily halted a projected strike on Canadian railroads. By ordering the conciliation board to review the case, Ottawa has stymied any possibility of immediate action until the report is filed and at least 14 days have lapsed. This could cause a delay of at least weeks, and possibly months.

A strike is underway on the St. Lawrence Seaway at time of writing. The result is a tremendous backlog of unshipped goods. Also affected is industry in the U.S. mid-west which depends heavily on the Seaway for transportation.

Central to the demand of the Canadian workers is equality of pay with workers on the lesser U.S.-section of the Seaway. Predictions are for a long strike which might eventually merge with a railroad strike and, consequently, tie up most of the nation's industry.

POSTAL WORKERS

The situation in the Postal Branch, dealt with at length in our last issue, is showing no improvement. July 5 is announced as the possible date for strike action which is daily becoming more certain with the Treasury Board standing firm in its refusal to seriously discuss the many grievances of the Postal Workers. If it takes place this strike could prove to be troublesome in business administration.

With an officially-admitted 366,000 unemployed as of mid-May (latest figures available), and thousands of high-school and university students seeking summer employment, the employers feel themselves to be in a strong position in negotiations for union contracts this year. However, determined and united action on the part of the workers, plus militant leadership, could easily offset the apparent advantage the employers presently enjoy. So far these ingredients are missing.

The Canadian Worker is published monthly by The Progressive Workers' Movement. It is distributed as complementary copies, but also appears as a supplement to the magazine Progressive Worker.

The PWM is a revolutionary communist party dedicated to serving the interests of the Canadian working class. It is the only political group that supports the slogan "Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers," for further information or subscriptions to the Progressive Worker (\$1.00 per year) write to: PWM, 35 East Hastings St., Vancouver 4, B.C.

THE C.L.C. ON BILL C-186

The Canadian Labour Congress recently documented its position on Bill C-186 and presented its documentation to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Labour and Employment. The CLC takes a definite position of opposition to Bill C-186. The following is a brief comment on the major arguments put forth by the C.L.C. in opposition to this bill.

First of all, Bill C-186 if passed will provide the opportunity for local or regional groups of workers to bargain as separate units if engaged in a nation wide industry. If this happens, it will give workers across Canada the right to join the union of his choice. At present, because of the structure of the Canadian Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigations Act, (which governs the C.L.R.B.) workers have no choice as to the union they wish to represent them. The C.L.R.B. operates under an act which binds workers to a national bargaining unit. Bill C-186 proposes definite amendments to the C.L.R.B. and the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act which will definitely change the structure of so-called national bargaining units.

The CLC passes Bill C-186 off as simply a linguistic and cultural problem pertaining to Quebec only. The CLC says, "what the C.N.T.U. is suggesting (with Bill C-186) is that a distinction in language or cultural is so important that it should produce a cleavage among workers who otherwise share the same occupations, work in the same industry and are citizens of the same country." With a statement like this from the CLC, it is obvious these "righteous" labour "leaders" of American unions do not understand what is taking place in Quebec. We in other parts of Canada may work in similar occupations, work in the same industry as the Quebec people, but citizens of the same country? The CLC phonies should come down to the level of the working class and ask the Quebec people about citizenship and then if they were in any way, shape, or form for the workers, they could and would render unconditional support to the Quebec people and their just struggle for independence. Why the CLC lies outright and makes grotesque distortions of Bill C-186 and the C.N.T.U. is because the C.N.T.U. and the Bill presented to parliament, stands in opposition to the CLC and what the CLC stands for. The C.N.T.U. represents close to 200,000 workers in Quebec and if Bill C-186 is passed, the C.N.T.U. will have the right to represent many thousands more in Quebec. This is of course, an obstacle and a direct threat to American unionism in Quebec and English speaking Canada. The C.L.C. however, parts from the real issue of this bill when they say it is a language and cultural problem in Quebec only. Bill C-186 concerns and will affect workers across the entire country, English and French speaking alike. On the railways for example, the unions, and there are many of them, are federally certified under the present structure of the C.L.R.B. If a group of B.C. workers on the C.N or C.P. railways wanted to join a regional Canadian union of their choice, they would be prohibited from doing so because the union of their choice is not national in scope. The C.L.C.'s argument is that the two railways are national geographically therefore the unions should be the same way, and according to the C.L.C. this ar-

angement should and does assist the employer. The C.L.C. is all out for helping the employer when negotiating but, they in fact say the hell with the workers when they use this nonsensical type of logic. If Bill C-186 goes into effect, a group of workers in B.C. or Quebec could join a local or regional union of his choice regardless of what industry he works in, be it a nation wide industry or a local industry.

If Bill C-186 passes, there will be definite changes in the C.L.R.B. structure and in the laws that govern this board, eliminating this federal certification which makes a mockery out of the present ambiguous law that states every worker in Canada has the right to join the union of his choice.

This bill if passed, will in fact, break the back of American unionism in Canada resulting in a mass exodus by workers into Canadian controlled national unions.

The C.L.C. also argues that in nation wide industries like C.B.C. and the railways, "national bargaining units" must be maintained, for if local or regional units were set up, when in negotiations, the cessation of work which may exceed beyond the separate units jurisdiction could cause a work stoppage in other parts of the country. Also the C.L.C. maintains that "national bargaining units" can hold nation wide collective agreements which means one contract, one standard agreement and one set of negotiations all done at once. The C.L.C. likes to praise its so-called "national bargaining units" but in fact, they do not exist. To try and use this argument against Bill C-186 is only stupidity on the part of the C.L.C. The railroads for example do not have one nation wide union, one contract, or one bargaining time. The railway workers across the entire country are represented by a score or more unions which have often bargained at different times on different demands which resulted in several stoppages. In any event, regional units do not automatically result in regional bargaining. Units can readily reach voluntary agreement on joint bargaining — a type of bargaining by no means unknown to the labor movement. What the C.L.C. is attempting to accomplish is to have government and employers unite with them in a joint declaration that Canadian workers must remain forever bound to the U.S. unions.

Now that we have gone this far, a change to the C.L.C. is in order. The C.L.C. has never made an attempt to change the present structure of the labor movement in Canada. The C.L.C. has no right to jump up and down and shout about national bargaining units when they virtually do not exist, but in reality are only fragmented craft unions. Where is the one union in the railways? Where are the many one big unions in this countries nation wide industries? The truth is that one union for one specific type of industry national in operation, does not exist. It is only a fantasy or illusion in the minds of the C.L.C. bureaucracy. The C.L.C. says "national bargaining units," but what they mean is many craft unions spread out over the country. Here the C.L.C. has presented a deliberately conceived distortion on "national bargaining units."

If the C.L.C. "is confident about its prospects of survival" like it says, why will it not allow its affiliated membership to hold status or membership in another union, or in other words dual membership?

Why does the C.L.C. fear workers joining a union of their choice?. The truth is, a worker who obtains employment with a company under a Congress affiliated union contract has no choice of association to the union of his choice. Either he joins the international union and pays dues to the U.S. to keep his job, or he does not work. In this situation if a worker openly makes an attempt to form or join a Canadian union, the Congress affiliate and the employer alike would attempt to have the worker fired off the job and black listed out of that U.S. union and probably every other American union in the country. The C.L.C. is in fact quite afraid for its survival, for if it allowed dual membership the workers would undoubtedly choose a Canadian union under rank and file control. The workers could plainly see which union serves their interests and the Congress affiliated unions would fall by the wayside.

The Canadian working class has everything working against it. The laws and courts represent the ruling class, its boards of rule all work for the Capitalists and the C.L.C. is in agreement and supports the "free enterprise" system, the system of exploitation of the working class.

If Bill C-186 passes (and it appears unlikely it will) it would give the C.N.T.U. equal representation on the C.L.R.B. as well as changing the the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, thus giving every Canadian the right to have our own national trade union to represent us and effectively wage a class conscious fight on our behalf.

**Defeat U.S. controlled unions in Canada!!
Build Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers!!**



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

A glance at the May issue of "Free Trade Union News," published by the International Affairs Department of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., (Director; ex- CP member, now CIA agent, Jay Lovestone) gives one a pretty fair idea of where George Meany and the AFL stand in relation to foreign affairs.

One thing is obvious: The decision to end the "cold war," and eliminate anti-communist clauses from union constitutions, recently taken by the Canadian Labour Congress is no more than an empty gesture — Meany orders otherwise. He says the "cold war" goes on and his words will carry more weight than that of the C.L.C. in most of the U.S.-dominated Canadian unions. Meany even reaches out to condemn German trade unions for expressing a desire to establish wider international contacts.

On Czechoslovakia: The A.F.L.-C.I.O. executive council is overjoyed at developments and is urging more rapid movement in the direction of re-imposing the capitalist system. When these people express joy it is time for an honest men to become suspicious.

Still pulling hard for the line of increased aggression in Vietnam the council imported a trade union "expert" from Saigon for a U.S. speaking tour in an all-out effort to sell their shoddy goods. Predictably, the tourist announced the achievement of outstanding victories for the Saigon regime. However, his pronouncements fall short of convincing reasonable people that the Saigon regime is as viable and strong as he claims it is. In an address to the National Press Club he stated: "What is the situation in Vietnam today . . . ? The Communist Tet offensive has inflicted severe human and material losses on South Vietnam. It is also true that the new republic is affected with many weaknesses. The South Vietnam government still lacks a sufficiently wide popular basis. The population is not yet organized into coherent and strong political parties. Corruption remains a most serious problem to be tackled. Social reforms and especially land reforms have so far, not been carried out vigorously."

The whole world has been horrified at the news of the slaughter of thousands in Indonesia. Here is what Meany's guest says of events there:

"Indonesia in the Southern Seas has grown pragmatic and firmly committed to freedom; its skilled manpower and abundant national resources represent a solid basis



George (Never been on a picket line in my life) Meany

for the economic prosperity of Indonesia and Southeast Asia which has great chances of being materialized under the wise leadership of its new administration."

For Meany and his friends rampant terror and mass slaughter spell "freedom and prosperity."

In an article on Britain, Free Trade Union News extols the virtues of a speed-up system which it calls "productivity pacts." The editors even accept lay-offs as a good thing, making productivity pacts work if management would only "consider introducing schemes which encourage workers to leave. . ."

In general, the May issue of Free Trade Union News gives further evidence of the fact that on many things, and particularly foreign affairs, Meany and company stand to the right of a large section of the U.S. ruling class. But then, what else can one expect from a man who, speaking to convention delegates of the British trade unions and said "Unions are big business" and went on to declare that workers in the U.S. and Britain are a powerful majority, not really an exploited group.



Subscribe Now

PROGRESSIVE WORKER

35 East Hastings Street, Vancouver 4, B.C. 12 issues \$1.00

U.S. RETREAT FROM KHE SANH

Several months ago the U.S. press was reporting that officers in the field in Vietnam were under orders from President Johnson himself to defend the fortified area of Khe Sanh at all costs. For weeks the news media poured out stories about the "heroic defence of Khe Sanh," by what was claimed to be a "badly outnumbered" force of marines. The battle for the base was even compared to Dien Bien Phu and Johnson was said to have demanded from his top officers in the field that they sign a declaration to the effect that Khe Sanh could, and would, be defended. His demand was accompanied by the statement "we want no Dien Bien Phu."

Now, just a little over 2 months after the United States claimed to have lifted the siege of Khe Sanh, and hard on the heels of the retreat from the Drang valley, part of the defence perimeter in front of the area, the base is being evacuated.

When the Drang valley was abandoned U.S. spokesmen declared it was unnecessary for the defence of

Khe Sanh, a statement which belied one of an earlier date. Evacuation of the Khe Sanh base has now brought forth the statement that the area "was not worth holding or fighting for." A surprising admission in view of last winter's crisis atmosphere when the base was under fierce attack.

The pace of developments in Vietnam since Westmoreland was ousted as Commander clearly indicates that more than just a switch in command was intended. There is growing evidence that the U.S. is faced with the certainty of defeat and may be preparing to swallow the bitter, but inevitable, pill of open admission that such is the case.

If the United States command is looking for a face-saving "explanation" to cover retreat from the entire battlefield it could find no better one than the "reason" stated for evacuation from Khe Sanh: "it will improve the mobility of the troops." It is reasonably certain that an immediate withdrawal from all Vietnam will contribute immeasurably to that mobility.

Statement issued by Presidium of the South Vietnamese NFL on U.S. allegations in Paris

For nearly a month now official talks have been going on between representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States in Paris.

During this period the U.S. representative has been harping on completely false allegations, camouflaging U.S. aggression, arrogantly distorting the sacred resistance of the South Vietnamese population against U.S. barbarity and for national salvation and fighting shy of agreeing to an unconditional end to the bombing and other U.S. acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam deems it necessary to express the indignation felt by the entire population of South Vietnam in the face of the United States' persistent policy of aggression and to categorically reject its false allegations.

Events during the last fourteen years have clearly shown that U.S. imperialism is the aggressor in South Vietnam, the saboteur of the independence, peace and unity of our country and of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam; it is Enemy No. One of our people. The United States has set up one of the most ferocious puppet regimes in Vietnam, a regime which has brutally repressed the popular movement aimed at the peaceful reunification of the country. In the face of the energetic reply of the South Vietnamese population, the Yankees have sent troops across the Pacific to wage a "special war," later termed a "local

war." More than half a million U.S. expeditionary troops and those of its satellites, together with half a million puppet troops, have used and continue to use thousands of aircraft, warships and all kinds of modern weapons, millions of tons of bombs, mortars and poison and toxic gases to sow death and destruction, thereby perpetrating bloody crimes throughout the length and breadth of South Vietnam, in the countryside and in the cities, from the demilitarized zone to Ca Mau.

This is clearly the most brutal colonial war in history, a war being waged with the intention of subjugating the South Vietnamese population, of transforming South Vietnam into a U.S. neocolony and military base, of perpetuating the division of our country, of eventually invading our entire country, and of undermining the peace, security and independence of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the peace of Asia and the entire world.

The Saigon puppet regime is no more than an instrument of aggression illegally created by the United States, representing nobody, and set up in the face of the opposition of the entire South Vietnamese population and the repudiation of all humanity. Without the backing of U.S. dollars and weapons, the Saigon regime, from Diem-Nhu to Thieu-Ky, would not be able for a single day to withstand the rage of the various strata of the South Vietnamese people. The agreement between the United States and its puppets is one between invaders and traitors, devoid of validity. It cannot possibly hide

the fact that the United States is a brazen aggressor.

The South Vietnamese people are the masters of their own destiny. The United States having invaded South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people are duty-bound to rise up against the aggression. Under the guidance of the National Front for Liberation the masses of South Vietnam are, this very moment, putting up heroic resistance aimed at defeating the U.S. aggression; overthrowing the puppet regime; winning independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity; and undertaking the path toward the reunification of the country. It is a just struggle of legitimate defense according to international law and according to the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

The resounding victories of the general offensive by the Armed Forces and of the simultaneous general uprisings by the population of the South since early spring and the creation of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace-Loving Forces of Vietnam and other patriotic forces give eloquent testimony to the national character of the resistance struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in South Vietnam.

Vietnam is but one country. The Vietnamese people are but one. U.S. imperialism has launched a war of aggression against South Vietnam and a war of destruction against North Vietnam.

The people of all Vietnam have the sacred duty and legitimate right to

fight side by side, to unite their forces against the common enemy. In the task of liberating the South, the population, depending mainly on its own forces, is justified in receiving aid of all kinds from its brothers in the North. The United States launched its aggression against South Vietnam, and it is the United States which must halt that aggression. The United States has bombarded the North and attacked the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and it is the United States that must end such acts of war unconditionally. The United States has no right to call for reciprocity, for the Vietnamese to stop fighting their aggressor.

South Vietnamese resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation is an integral part of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace. It enjoys the support and help of progressives throughout the world, including those of the United States itself. The people of South Vietnam express their warm gratitude to the socialist countries, to the nationalist countries and to friends on the five continents who support their resistance against aggression, today just as in the past. The South Vietnamese maintain their right to appeal to their friends throughout the entire world for aid of all kinds, including weapons and volunteers.

The South Vietnamese population is chalking up resounding victories, and the United States is suffering crushing defeats. The corrupt Thieu-Ky regime is crumbling, and no last-ditch efforts, no Machiavellian maneuver can save the United States and its puppets from total and absolute defeat.

The people of South Vietnam are ardent peace lovers, but this peace must be accompanied with independence and liberty. The United States must halt its aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam and let the people of South Vietnam settle their own affairs without foreign interference, as set forth in the political program of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam. As long as the United States continues its aggression, the South Vietnamese people will continue the struggle with determination to win, at any price, their sacred rights.

The population and the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam fully support the correct and just position put forth by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as stated in the declaration issued by Minister Xuan Thuy during the Paris talks. This position reflects the aspiration and the sacred rights of the entire Vietnamese nation. The National Front for Liberation severely condemns the stubborn and hypocritical position of the United States and firmly demands that the United States unconditionally halt the bombings and all other acts of war against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In the name of the people of the South, the National Front for Liberation expresses its profound gratitude to its 17 million compatriots in the North and all Vietnamese sympathizers abroad for the efforts and sacrifices they have made in a spirit of brotherhood for the sacred cause of the liberation of the South.

The National Front for Liberation

of South Vietnam energetically supports the statements issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the representative of the Neo Lao Hakeat against U.S. intentions to include the affairs of Cambodia and Laos in the conversations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States and promises to contribute actively to the strengthening of the union of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies.

The National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam urges all the armed forces and the entire population of the South to rise up resolutely to fight and to remain on the alert, to advance resolutely in a victorious drive, to launch continual attacks and general uprisings, to achieve total victory for the glorious cause of the liberation of the South, to defend the North and bring about the peaceful reunification of the country and to contribute to the defense of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam issues an urgent appeal to the governments, organizations and peace lovers throughout the world, and progressives within the United States, to support and to give ever more active and vigorous aid of all kinds to the resistance of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

June 12, 1968
PUBLISHED: 6/15/68



A pair of iron fists
South Vietnam National Front for Liberation
by Tuong Thoai

CRISIS IN WHEAT

Wheat has long been an important item in the economy of Canada. Exports of grain account for a sizeable part of our foreign exchange, keeping our payments deficit from becoming even larger than it already is.

Several years ago our wheat surplus amounted to hundreds of millions of bushels and the entire economy was effected. When the Tory government of John Diefenbaker succeeded in effecting large sales to China a considerable improvement was observed in the economy. With the money received from the sales of grain the farmers bought farm machinery, home appliances, automobiles, etc. Employment in several industries—especially auto where there had been large-scale unemployment for some time—took an upward turn, much to the satisfaction of thousands of workers who had been facing workless days.

Following several years of fairly successful marketing Canadian grain growers are once again faced with a crisis in sales. Markets in China and Eastern Europe have virtually dried up and no more new markets have been found to take their place. Surplus grain is once more piling up on the farms and growers are without funds to buy many of the things they need. This, of course, contributes to the general unemployment problem of the country.

In the midst of the general election campaign politicians aspiring to office are offering their own particular projects to "improve" the situation. As is to be expected under the circumstances, promises to take care of the wheat crisis are designed more to catch votes than to solve the real problem confronting the grain growers—lack of markets.

Allowing for superficial differences in presentation the proposals advanced by the various political groups boil down to essentially the same thing—an increase in the price of wheat. Trudeau for the Liberals suggests a price of \$1.96 and a half per bushel; Communist Party spokesmen talk vaguely of the need for an increase in price; Douglas for the N.D.P. proposes \$2.25 as the required minimum. Do such proposals really contain a solution to the problem?

If Canada's entire wheat crop were being sold each season and the resulting income to the grower insufficient to meet the farmer's needs then proposals for an increase in price would be both logical and possible. But this is not the case: our wheat is not being sold at the current established price and a surplus is mounting up from year to year. Those politicians who are suggesting a price increase should explain to us why they believe more wheat can be sold at a price of \$2.25 than at \$1.90. What possible benefit could it be to the farmer to raise the price of wheat and sell less of it? If a grower sells just 75 per cent of his crop at \$2.00 per bushel then his income is based on an average of \$1.50 per bushel, not \$2.00. (Most growers today are marketing considerably less than 75 per cent of their crop and, as one Saskatchewan grower remarked, surplus wheat is not like "money in the bank." It deteriorates and does not pay interest.)

The real reason for the crisis in wheat is not price but the need for markets. A wheat farmer, quoted in the *Globe and Mail*, said that the only way to solve Canada's wheat problem is "to find markets at reasonable prices so that wheat producers are able to market

all the wheat they can produce without surpluses backing up on the farms." It is this knotty problem of sales that must be solved, but the politicians prefer to talk vaguely of prices. The fact is that some farmers are selling prime wheat for feed at 90 cents per bushel, and the grower quoted above said that while he has not tempted to sell at 90 cents he would be prepared to take \$1.50 a bushel.

Details of the dilemma of one Saskatchewan grower reveals the fact that he produced 92000 bushels of wheat in 1967 but sold only 6800 bushels under the quota system. This left the farmer with 2400 bushels of unsold wheat to add to an already accumulated surplus of 5,00 bushels. It is obvious his real problem lies in the fact that he was unable to market about 25 per cent of his crop and he fully expects to be restricted to a quota of 4,000 bushels in the current crop year. If the yield remains the same as last year he will sell less than half his crop. And this problem breeds another. In order to store his grain the farmer is faced with the need to invest thousands of dollars in order to provide storage space for his mounting tide of unsold grain.

It is obvious that the main problem here is sales, price being secondary so long as it does not fall below an accepted minimum. What the politicians should be required to detail is how and where they propose to find markets at the current price before considering any suggestions for an increase.

There are markets available of course. Tens of millions of people around the world are hungry—including an estimated 15 million in the United States, reputed to be the richest nation on earth. These hungry people need the food we grow but many millions live in depressed, ruthlessly exploited areas and cannot afford to purchase even a bare minimum. Raising prices will not make it possible for these people to increase their purchases.

Competition from other grain growing countries is still another factor which must be taken into consideration when we contemplate expanding our overseas markets. Both Argentina and Australia have lower production costs than Canada and, therefore, can offer grain at lower prices. But even more important is the competition which comes from the United States in spite of relatively high costs of production. U.S. growers enjoy a special advantage because of a government subsidy which enables them to offer wheat on the world market at prices more attractive than Canadian farmers can quote.

It may be, of course, that the advocates of a higher price intend to introduce subsidies for wheat. However, if this is the case they should enlighten the electorate for the cutthroat competition that this procedure unleashes could conceivably cost the Canadian taxpayers up to \$1 billion annually.

Not to be ignored is the fact that the U.S.S.R. and eastern European countries may change from being large-scale importers to large-scale exporters of grain.

None of this competition should be a really important factor. There is sufficient hunger in the world to absorb all the grain we, and others, can grow. The problem is to adopt methods and measures which will result in getting the food into the possession of the hungry people of the earth. This, as we observed above,

can not be achieved by increasing the price of wheat. First measures can be initiated in the home market.



et. (We have our full quota of hungry people in Canada.) Steps must be taken to eliminate the fantastic spread between the amount paid to the farmer for his product and the price at which it is ultimately sold to the consumer. It is high time we put an end to marketing methods for farm products that result in making multi-millionaires out of such as the Westons, who then employ their ill-gotten gains to support racist and fascist regimes like those currently in power in Rhodesia and South Africa. Eliminating the price spread can guarantee a reasonable return to the farmer and simultaneously increase the domestic sales by means of lower prices to the consumer for grain and grain products.

One method by which this might be achieved—certainly one worthy of serious consideration—would be for the government to take the lead in the establishment of municipally owned and operated milling and baking plants which would distribute the goods to the consumer at approximate cost of production. The end result would be the elimination of profits gained from the manufacture and distribution of one of the basic necessities of life. (The same method could be used for the processing and distribution of milk and other dairy products.)

The domestic market alone, of course, could not begin to absorb all the wheat we produce. We would still have to depend heavily on overseas markets to take the major portion of the annual grain crop. It will be necessary, therefore, for the government to institute measures that will ensure **ALL** our surplus grain is distributed, thus helping to alleviate the hunger in the world while we solve the problem of the Canadian grain grower.

The government should purchase the entire grain crop as soon as it is harvested and at a fair price negotiated with the growers. All storage facilities at the railways and ports should be owned and operated by a board named by the government thus relieving the farmer of any costs connected with storage. Freight rates should be reduced.

A special marketing apparatus should be established

ed for the purpose of promoting overseas sales of grain and grain products—again at no cost to the farmer. Costs of storage, sales and freight could at least be partially absorbed by the public treasury, an expenditure which would be well compensated for by the boost given to the economy as a result of improved incomes to the farmers.

An additional step which could be taken in order to assist the farmer is to institute measures that would provide them with machinery and other essential supplies at more reasonable prices than those presently maintained by the price-gouging profiteers and their agents.

Positive steps will have to be taken in order to promote overseas markets. Trade, credits and—in the case of depressed areas—financial assistance, are all measures that we will be required to utilize to the fullest extent. The large sums of money now being spent on the maintenance of armed forces abroad, and in such useless endeavours as NATO and NORAD, would be put to much better use in service to humanity if applied to the task of helping to bring our surplus food within reach of hungry people, and it could be done at much less cost to the nation.

We are presently following a course which entails locking the doors of our granaries against the hungry of the earth and denying to the destitute access to the food which we cannot ourselves consume. And by the same process we further impoverish the already impoverished farmers of our own land.

In this situation vague, generalized suggestions for an increase in the price of wheat is mental laziness and criminal short-sightedness—if it is not something worse. The end result of such suggestions would be the implementation of the criminal policy now in vogue in the United States—paying farmers not to grow food, to let their land lie fallow, while tens of millions never know what it means to have enough to eat, go to bed hungry every night and the starving millions cry out for bread. We must not allow the politicians to bring us to such a pass.



WORLD SCENE

ARRESTS IN HUNGARY

Reports coming out of Hungary indicate that a number of young people accused of being "Maoists," have been arrested and sentenced to terms ranging up to 24 years. The "legal" reason given for the arrests and long jail sentences was "anti state activities." There are many indications that repression against revolutionary circles is being intensified in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe.

STUDENT UNREST

Student demonstrations—a world-wide phenomenon — broke out in Yugoslavia recently when a sit-down strike was conducted at the university in Belgrade. Tito, using a carefully balanced mixture of threats and cajolery, was successful in convincing the young people to call a temporary halt to their protest. However, it does not appear that the real problems of the youth will be properly dealt with by the Titoists and that the demonstrations will re-occur in more vigorous forms in the near future.

STUDENT STRIKES

The militant student movement, which was the fuse that set off the massive strike movement in France, is continuing to expand and erupt in new places. There are reports of large-scale student strikes in Brazil, Britain, Yugoslavia, etc. Turkey in particular, is presently experiencing a student strike of gigantic proportions. The university and most of the schools in Istanbul are involved and the movement is spreading to many other centres.

It is fully expected that this coming Autumn, when more students will be at school, will see a big increase in militant student activity. In view of the sharpening world crisis of capitalism a few more incidents similar to the events in France may well develop before winter comes.

ALGERIA

Although Algeria achieved political independence in 1962 her economy remained firmly under the domination of foreign investors—chiefly French. (Just like the Canadian economy under U.S. control.) This resulted in a distortion of economic growth and did much to nullify a large measure of the political independence which had been won.

Algeria is now taking steps to end the condition of foreign domination of her economy and move more energetically toward true independence.

At mid-June the Algerian government nationalized 18 foreign-owned enterprises which employed a total of 3,000 workers. One of these was an Anglo-Dutch company and the remaining 17 subsidiaries of French companies.

This new measure of nationalization follows in the wake of the government action in May when 40 foreign companies were nationalized. The nationalized companies are mostly in petroleum, chemical engineering, and gas distribution. The Algerian press commentaries point out that the nationalization measures will reinforce the country in the fight against imperialism in the economic sphere.

BRITAIN

The British Labour Party, solidly set on a course designed to preserve the capitalist system at all costs, suffered a massive defeat in recently concluded municipal elections and in a series of by-elections. Municipalities that had returned labour majorities for decades switched their allegiance and swamped the labour candidates with a torrent of Tory votes. The defeats were not unexpected as the Wilson government has been shifting the burden of the sharpening crisis of capitalism to the backs of the working class.

Wages have been held down while prices and profits increase. The "Welfare State" lies in ruins and the indignities of the "means test" are widely applied. Basic industry, such as coal and steel, is being declared redundant and unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds. In recent times one of Britain's chief exports has been people, but with the crisis of capitalism world wide there is no longer any place to which one may escape.

The crisis has clearly demonstrated the total indifference of the so-called "left wing" in the British Labour Party. These middle-class malcontents are reduced to bleating that at least Labour is better than

the Tories. What a sad spectacle this "left" really is comes clearly out into focus when one remembers that just a few years ago Wilson himself was one of the bright lights of the "labour left."

Adding to the difficulties confronting the Wilson government is a marked upturn in Welsh and Scottish nationalism which have already scored several electoral victories and shown strong support in a number of areas. A strong national independence movement has been fairly well restricted to Ireland for several centuries and the rise of a similar tendency in Scotland and Wales after an absence of many years is a sure indicator of the depth of the political and economic crisis in Britain. A movement is developing first in these areas and in this particular way because, being on the perimeter of economic development, they are the first to feel the real devastating effects of the crisis.

GERMANY

In spite of its apparent contradiction the old saying "the more things change, the more they remain the same," is a fairly descriptive phrase when applied to German Social-democracy.

Some 50 years ago when German workers toppled the Kaiser from his throne, it was the Social-democratic leaders who rushed to the assistance of A. G. Farben, the Krupps, the Thyssens, etc., and called on the army of the Junkers to crush the revolutionary detachments of the working class. By this act, and their collaboration with the ruling class, the Social-democratic leaders paved the way for the advent of Hitler, and the Nazis, to positions of power in Germany.

Now, 50 years later, the Social-democrats, partners in the state administration together with the right-of-centre Christian Democratic Party, are participating in the defence of the German and U.S. monopolists, attacking the living standards of the workers and assist in breaking strikes, use the armed forces of the state for brutal suppression of militant students and intellectuals, and conspire with the U.S. imperialists for the domination of Europe.

Under the reactionary government, which numbers Social Democratic Ministers in its executive, the anti-war movement and Communist organizations are banned, while the pro-Nazi German Nationalist Party and Nazi veterans organizations are given every facility to operate and to preach racism and aggression.

It seems that German Social Democracy has learned nothing from 50 years of history.

INDIA

The hunger of millions in India is intensifying and the struggle against hunger, and the regime of hunger at New Delhi, is increasing. The Indian administration has recently admitted armed clashes with Nage and Mezo tribesmen. They have also claimed decisive victory over the local armed forces but reports from other sources indicate that the armed forces of the peasants are still intact and that the government forces sustained a serious defeat.

Not yet admitted by the government is the fact that armed uprisings have broken out in many other places and that the people are resorting to many forms of anti-government action in many parts of the country.



GUNS AND GAS TO SATISFY HUNGER

Similar incidents at opposite ends of the United States—alleged attempts to rob liquor stores—resulted in the wounding and death of several Black people who were accused of attempting the robberies. Because of the person involved one of the incidents has a direct link with Canada.

On Sunday, June 2, Ted Watkins star player for Hamilton Tiger Cats of the Canadian Football League was shot and killed by a store clerk and his brother wounded. Police claim that the brothers were virtually penniless and were trying to rob the store. Completely ignored is the fact that Watkins was a highly-paid football star who was very unlikely to be desperately short of funds, and even if he were could easily have obtained an advance of salary from the football team for which he played.

Ted Watkins was a militant representative of the Black people. While in Canada he published a monthly paper, *Al Kitha Sudan*, in which he presented the views of the Black Panther movement. A person of this calibre is very unlikely to accept any kind of insult from anyone—and least of all from a white racist. This is where the true explanation of the occurrence lies.

There appears to be no doubt that Watkins resented racist insults thrown his way by the store clerk who proceeded to grab a gun and shoot the unarmed Watkins. The victim grappled with his assailant in an attempt to disarm him. Falling on his face on the floor he was shot in the back by a second clerk and left to bleed to death.

Another member of the Black Panthers, Huey Newton, goes on trial for his life shortly in Oakland, California, on a framed-up charge of murdering a police officer. Newton, and Bobby Seale, on probation for carrying a gun in the vicinity of a jail, were founders of the Black Panther Party, formed following the Watts Rebellion, for the specific purpose of organizing the Black people for self defense.

Meanwhile, the cops moved in with guns, tear gas and nightsticks on "Resurrection City" the shack-town

built in Washington, D.C., by demonstrating Blacks to dramatize the hunger in the Black communities in the United States. The main thrust of the demonstration was aimed at the agricultural department which was storing food and paying farmers **NOT** to grow food while an estimated 15 million people in the United States suffered from hunger. Adding insult to injury, the department had returned more than \$200 million of unspent funds to the treasury. The Black people at "Resurrection City" had been joined by poor whites, Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans.

A massive concentration of Washington police was called upon to clear the site of "Resurrection City" and arrest several score leaders of the movement. Thus has ended the demonstration which the leaders declared would be the "last opportunity" for Whites to settle the most aggravating grievances of the Black people by peaceful means. It is more than clear that the administration not only has no intention of improving on past performance but is actually preparing to curtail already meager measures of relief for the poor.

Adding fuel to the fires of rebellion are the recent reports of heavily-increased casualties in Vietnam. Although no official figures are released informed estimates indicate more than one-third of the casualties are Black. This is 3-times the percentage of Blacks in the population of the United States and shows the extent of the burden of war being placed on the shoulders of the Black people. It is becoming increasingly evident that the war, in addition to being a war of aggression against the people of Vietnam and Southeast Asia, is also being utilized as a means of genocide against the Black people which, together with starvation and armed terror at home, is aimed at the ultimate destruction of the Black people.

There is nothing more certain than the fact that the Black people will resist this conspiracy of the ruling class to the utmost of their ability, and with every weapon at their command.

GUYANA

A recent issue of "Emergent," organ of the Afro, Asian, American Association of Guyanese, carries a report of police harassment of progressives. The report is under the heading "Next—It May Be You," and urges protest action against the repressive activities of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The report states that the police, under the guise of investigating unsolved crimes, are rounding up known progressives and subjecting them to lengthy interrogation and harassment. That the police questioning has nothing to do with activities of criminals is evident from the nature of the questions asked, these being related to political, not criminal, activities. These police activities continue even while known criminals, some of them identified by name in the report of a government commission, are left undisturbed while they pursue their criminal activities.

Police repression can easily be traced to the fact that the policies of the ruling class are running into trouble. Prices of consumer goods and services are on

the increase and unemployment is rising. Strikes are being broken by methods of police brutality, the strike at the Demerara Company being a case in point. The government is deliberately engaged in a campaign to promote an anti-communist atmosphere, a condition which they hope, joined with a measure of police terror, will ensure their continuation in office.

The report in "Emergent" concludes with a call for protests from all progressive forces.

We in Canada have close associations with, and responsibilities toward Guyana. It is through Canada that a great deal of American capital is funneled into Guyana, particularly through U.S.-controlled Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan).

We strongly urge readers of Progressive Worker to join us in protesting the measures of police repression being instituted in Guyana. Send protest messages, together with declarations of support and solidarity to:

Afro, Asian, American Association, 69 Main St., Georgetown, Guyana, S.A.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Comrade

What are we to make of this new 3 per cent surcharge that the so-called government has imposed on corporate and personal income tax? What do the proponents of this tax think it will accomplish? Let's look at the position of those who defend this tax (and taxes like it). First they claim we must stop inflation. They put forward good reasons for halting inflation. As money becomes worth less and less our pay can buy less and less. A good point. They also point to those living on pensions. Another good point. How then can we oppose anti-inflation measures? I don't propose to do that at present. I just wish to discover whether this tax is anti-inflationary.

Their theory runs—if we take money out of circulation then we shall stop inflation. They say that the people of Canada have too much money and are spending it too quickly. They say that this causes inflation. Therefore they say that we should encourage people to save and we should make sure that people don't have so much money.

But what really happens? The extra 3 per cent surcharge on corporation is not paid by the boss. Not bloody likely. He just adds it on to the selling price. But its even more devious than this! Since the selling price has gone up the 7 per cent profit (but not absolute profit) has gone down. So the boss increase his profit to the percent that it was before the tax. This has two results (a) it increases the selling price again and (b) it increases the profit in dollars—invested dollars. Thus the capitalist likes the tax increase. And remember, goods are generally not sold directly to the public, but go through several middlemen. And so more than 3 per cent is added on the first exchange and more on the second and so on. This is the multiplier effect.

What about us? We are taking home less pay! (Because of increased taxes, remember!) Now we find prices have gone up and take home pay has gone down! What do we do now? We ask for more pay—just to stay in the same place! Now the bosses accuse us of contributing to inflation! We must not fall for this lie. These increased taxes mean increased profits and decreased pay.

But it doesn't stop here! The central bank rate in Canada was raised to 7.5 per cent. (This was on March 16, with the capitalist system in disarray it might even be higher by the time of printing). This is the rate at which the central bank loans money to the other banks. Because of this increase, the banks will up their interest rates, etc. Now try to buy furniture or a car on time! And those people who were trying to buy a house can forget it. Of course the building industry will be crushed. But the government is trying to stimulate saving. Saving? By whom?

Unemployment was up 21.7 per cent in Feb. 1968 over Feb. 1967. Increased bank rates, however, means less money for us and therefore less buying and therefore fewer jobs. Right? Tighten your belts, workers, they tell us. We have to save the economy. But who screwed it up in the first place? They did! And who is supposed to save it? You guessed it—us! So you think

that this is a new situation? Well it isn't. Once upon a time there were the 1930's.

TO A GENERATION UNEMPLOYED epitaph

These at a time when stocks were falling,
An hour when bonds had taken flight,
Forsook their mercenary calling
And walked out blindly in the night.
They ceased to earn, and markets mended;
They starved and spared the budget grief.
We all were brave; ah! they were splendid
And rescued business — on relief.

Aquarius

The Blasted Pine, P. 42

Capitalism, at present, is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. But as it attempts to escape it hurts us. Contrats are going to get harder to negotiate, strikes will become common and long.

Facts must be faced. The U.S. controls our economy. We are being pulled down with them. Many people blame the current financial crisis on the Vietnam War. This is not exactly true. What that war is doing is aggravating the contradictions within the Capitalist system — not creating them. It is pushing the system to the breaking point farther than it would have otherwise. Now the choice facing the Yankee rulers is either to get out of Vietnam and face a depression, or to remain there and face further inflation.

Hang onto your job buddy, there's going to be hard to get in '69.

C. S.
Toronto



Dear Comrade:

About the article **Choice of a Name** on page 5 of the June issue of the **Progressive Worker**:

Almost all Black people on the left, indeed, almost all Black people who are even liberal, refer to themselves as Black or blacks in most cases. Almost all left publications use the name Black exclusively. Only a few bourgeois publications give any real preference to the name Afro-American. The publications you name, the **Amsterdam News**, **Ebony** and **Jet**, are strictly bourgeois. **Ebony** generally presents the views of the compradore capitalists among the Black people as distinguished from the national capitalists (I use the terms used by the Communist Party of China in regard to China's capitalists; these terms apply with at least rough accuracy in the U.S.); the compradore capitalists advocate working with the U.S. imperialists — **Ebony** supports the war in Vietnam, for example, and never allows one word of criticism of that war to get into print. I do not know how to characterize **Jet** and the **Amsterdam News**; I do not know which of the principal sections of the Black bourgeoisie they represent — but I do know they are far from being on the left.

Among radical publications, only one that I know of ever uses any name other than Black. The one exception is the **Crusader**, published by Robert Williams in China, which uses the name Afro-American.

I made a study of this several years ago. I noted

that Black members of my union, on the average, used Colored more than any other name; they did not often use the name Negro. In serious conversations, or in discussions on the union floor, the most frequently-used name was Black. Now, that was several years ago. Today, I think most Black members of my union use the name Black most of the time — all but the most backward.

I was one of the principal authors of the trade union program adopted several years ago by the Progressive Labor Party. We used no name other than Black in that program, not only because of our own knowledge of usage among Black people and radicals but more specifically because the Black delegates to the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party specifically chose that name, rejecting all others.

Many Black publications and many radical publications still do not capitalize the name Black. I find that strange, because that word Black, originating as an adjective describing color, is becoming a name. And, like the name of any other people, it should be capitalized, in my opinion.

The matter of capitalizing a name has some political importance in this country because Southern newspapers and magazines always spelled it negro rather than Negro until recent years. One of the things we fought for 30 years ago was for the capitalization of the name of the Negro people.

I must emphasize that the Black people themselves

are selecting their own name in their own way. I have watched the process for at least 30 years, but I am not indulging any personal whims when I say of this; I am recording for you what I know of the history of the whole matter. I have never budged one damn bit from the political position I learned more than 30 years ago: the Black people constitute a nation, a rising, developing nation and they have full rights of self-determination — including the right to choose their own name.

Most radical newspapers use such phrases as **the Black people**, with the name Black used only as an adjective. Yet one sees more and more often in Black newspapers the name Blacks as a noun. The **Sun Reporter** of San Francisco, for example, has spoken for several years of Blacks in exactly the same way you and I speak of Canadians — and the **Sun-Reporter** is strictly a bourgeois paper that takes liberal positions now and then.

I have seen the name Blacks only in the plural form, I think — I do not recall having seen any particular individual referred to as a Black.

Whenever I write, I stick rigidly to such phrases as **the Black people**, or **Black workers** — I use the name only as an adjective. I will use it as a noun only after the Black people have definitely established it as correct usage — if they ever do.

Progressive Worker is a good publication. I look forward to it each month and read it avidly.

Lee Coe, Berkeley, California.

GUARANTEED INCOME

Canadian workers who are seriously studying the problems of a guaranteed annual income should spend some time considering the example set by E. P. Taylor of the giant Argus Corporation. Mr. Taylor has set an example Canadian trade unionists would do well to emulate.

Taylor has a contract with Canadian Breweries which guarantees him a salary of \$50,000 per year until 10 years **AFTER HIS RETIREMENT**. Taylor, now 67, will be paid this amount for another 8 years yet—until 1976. (At 67 he will qualify for the Old Age Pension which constitutes the total amount thousands of Canadians must live on). If he should die before 1976 his estate will continue to receive the \$50,000 for the stipulated period.

The fact that Canadian Breweries has recently been sold does not alter the arrangement in the slightest detail — the contract is solid. Rothman's of Pall Mall, who purchased the brewery, will honor the terms of the contract.

It should be noted that Taylor's pay from Canadian Breweries is by no means his total income. He receives additional substantial amounts from other sources, including his position of president of the Argus Corporation, former owner of Canadian Breweries.

Included among Taylor's many profitable possessions is a string of thoroughbred race horses which have been subsidized by the Ontario provincial government, on money taken from the pockets of hard-pressed taxpayers and their families who must live on much less than it takes to maintain one of Taylor's horses.

While all this has been going on there has been a

dead silence in the den of J. V. Clyne, reactionary spokesman for the B.C. lumber industry. In view of Clyne's very recent vigorous denunciation of proposals for a modest guaranteed annual income for working people, which he claimed would undermine the nation's economy, it seems strange he has no word of criticism for the Taylor plan for personal prosperity. The question arises: Does Clyne have a similar arrangement with MacMillan, Bloedel? And would the terms also cover British Columbia's former anti-labour attorney-general Bonner who resigned his public office to join Clyne and the lumber tycoons.

Workers should take a close look at the Taylor contract and go after the same provisions for their own contracts.

