

## NATIVE INDIANS WAGE MILITANT STRUGGLES.

A statement issued August 30th, 1970, by the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)

On June 24th, Iroquois warriors and their supporters angrily seized the COUNCIL HOUSE at OHBWEKEN on the land of the SIX NATIONS GRAND RIVER PEOPLE. This asserting their fundamental right to look after their own affairs. They barred the puppet "elected" council from entering and issued a 14 point PROCLAMATION OF THE SIX NATIONS IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY. Their legitimate demands include: RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BY THE CONFEDERACY CHIEFS; PREVENTION OF ENTRY TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS IN THEIR TERRITORIES; RETURN OF ALL WAMPUM RECORDS AND CEREMONIAL STRINGS, and eleven other just demands.

The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) fully supports the militant action of the warriors and their 14 Point Proclamation.

In 1924, the colonial Government of Ottawa, continuing its policy of aggression against the Native Indian people, forcibly occupied the Council House, used reactionary armed violence against the Confederacy Council and stopped it from entering its legitimate place, the Council House, and treacherously installed a puppet "elected" council. An old warrior told this reporter recently that "one or two traitors knelt down in front of their colonial masters and sold out our people." The "elected" council was kept in "power" by the guns of the C.M.F.

In 1959, the warriors seized back the Council House from the reactionary police viciously attacked late at night and used fascist armed violence against the unarmed warriors who nevertheless courageously fought back.

This June the colonial Government employed political deception and the imperialist policy of setting Indian against Indian in its subjugation, exploitation and repression of the native Indians. The "elected" council is their instrument in this anti-people activity which shamelessly gave the treacherous call: "Perhaps now is the time for those who support the elective system to organize themselves and be contented" to oppose those who no longer want to be slaves on their own land. The "elected" council stooped even lower to slander and distort the heroic and militant history of the Native Indians and turn truth on its head by stating "In this Hereditary Chiefs in Council, made a general surrender of all lands not being occupied and used by the people of the Six Nations. The people were not asked and under the hereditary system could not be asked to approve or disapprove of this action." This is a shameless lie and distortion of the tribal communal system and of the glorious struggle of the Native Indian people against the colonial government and their policy of genocide and dictatorship by gun over the Indian people.

The Indian people have a long history of armed struggle against their colonial aggressors. They are acutely aware of CHAIRMAN MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY THESIS: "POLITICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN." Through their own revolutionary experience, they have learned to believe in the sensibility of colonial marauders. With such a revolutionary history, they are bound to rise in struggle again, and join with the Canadian working class and people to smash up this evil system of exploitation of man by man. Comrades

denounces the lackey colonial Government for their interference in the internal affairs of the SIX NATIONS CONFEDERACY PEOPLE and for propping up the fraud of this "elected" council to throtle the true aspirations of the native Indian people to be masters of their own lives, land and destiny.

Pat Savers, a patriotic native Indian staunchly told the colonial courts last May: "THE RACIST POLICY OF REPRESSION INSTIGATED BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THE CANADIAN COMPRADOR BOURGEOISIE AGAINST THE INDIAN NATIONAL MINORITY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED, FOR WE WILL UNITE WITH OTHER OPPRESSED NATIONAL MINORITIES AND THE CANADIAN WORKING CLASS TO OVERTHROW BY ARMED STRUGGLE OUR COMMON ENEMY."

The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) recognizes the Confederacy Council as the sole legitimate representative of the SIX NATIONS CONFEDERACY. Resolutely

and will satisfy their true aspirations in the not too distant future. DOWN WITH THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADIAN COMPRADORS AND BUREAUCRAT CAPITALISTS! DOWN WITH THE REACTIONARY "ELECTED" COUNCIL AND ITS BETRAYAL OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE! LONG LIVE THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF THE IROQUOIS WARRIORS AND CONFEDERACY COUNCIL! LONG LIVE THE NATIVE INDIAN PEOPLE! LONG LIVE THE STAUNCH AND LASTING SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE CANADIAN WORKING CLASS AND PEOPLE AND THE NATIVE INDIAN PEOPLE! ONE STRUGGLE! ONE ENEMY!

Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) is convinced that if the Native Indian people persist in militant and resolute struggle against their colonial enemies, unite their own people under their banner, persist in taking up arms to defend their lands and lives and resolutely unite with the Canadian working class and people in their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Canadian compradors, they will definitely win victory

## Preliminary report: the trial of Fred Herzog

Fred Herzog and a young comrade, Ian Walker, are scheduled to appear in court tomorrow in Edmonton on charges and "defamatory libel". Two other comrades, Fred's wife Susan and Roger Trent, who are already serving time in the imperialist jails for other political "crimes", were also charged. Since these "charges" are extremely serious and nakedly political, the pro-imperialist press in Edmonton and across the country has tried to conceal the fact that the trials are political, and even the fact that they are going on. This shows that they are afraid of telling the truth to the people.

People's Canada Daily News has been able to establish the facts of the case and the real reasons behind the arrests.

The political arrests and charging of the four comrades stem from a series of events which began at the Canadian Labor Congress convention on May 22nd when



Photo show Comrades Susan Herzog at the militant demonstration held in Edmonton May 22 to denounce the traitorous class collaborators of the Canadian Labour Congress for their crimes against the Canadian working class. Our comrades fought back militantly against fascist attack by the trade union hacks and the U.S. lackey police, for which patriotic act they were unjustifiably arrested, viciously harassed by fascist police in the jail (some wearing the Hitlerite swastika armband) and "charged".

Comrades Susan, Roger, Ian and one other comrade denounced the CLC delegates and the CLC as pro-imperialist and anti-working class. Forty five minutes of denunciation and tit-for-tat struggle shook the labor traitors to the core. Their despicable actions encouraged a gang of fascists who had come to demonstrate in support of CLC Chairman Donald Macdonald's anti-communist rantings to physically assault our comrades. When our comrades fought back, the labor traitors stood back and encouraged a further attack by the lackey police. Our

comrades fought back against this attack still harder. They were unjustifiably arrested as a result, and charged with "causing a disturbance" and "assaulting a police officer".

Because they courageously denounced the judge for participating in the denial of their democratic rights, Susan and Roger each received 28 days in prison for "contempt of court". Later, Comrades Ian and Roger received further "contempt" charges because they insisted on their choice of magistrate "trial" in the face of the magistrate's arrogant "decision!" continued on page 2, col. 1

### Quotation from Chairman Mao

War is the highest form of struggle for resolving contradictions, when they have developed to a certain stage, between classes, nations, states, or political groups, and it has existed ever since the emergence of private property and of classes.

"Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" (December 1936). Selected Works, Vol. 1, p. 180.

## Important Statement by Central Committee of Palestine Liberation Organization

THE Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization held a meeting in Amman, capital of Jordan, on August 9. In an important statement issued after the meeting, the P.L.O. Central Committee called on the Palestinian people and other Arab people to rally their ranks in order to thwart the U.S. imperialist conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian revolution. The statement stressed that the U.S. "proposal" is aimed at splitting the Arab countries and liquidating the Palestinian revolution. It solemnly declared that all Palestinian commando organizations reject the U.N. Security Council "resolution," the U.S. "proposal" and ceasefire.

The statement said: "The Jordanian authorities have withdrawn numerous units from the Jordan Valley and deployed them around Amman with a view to putting the Palestine resistance between the fire of the forces of Zionist-imperialist invasion and the gssure of the Jordanian authorities. The Central Committee discerns in these steps a clear trend towards a fourth campaign of 'encirclement and annihilation and arrangement for a horrible bloody massacre' in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and fulfill the condition of providing secure boundaries to Israel."

The statement said: "Reactionary and suspicious elements have become active in the Palestinian-Jordanian arena in order to mislead and lure our people into accepting political liquidation. Some of these elements connected with Zionism and U.S. imperialism wave to the people with a defamatory Palestinian state on part of the land of Palestine which will certainly be under the control of Zionist and imperialist militarism."

It went on: "Sons of the revolution, patriotic soldiers and officers of the Jordanian army, masses of Palestine and the Arab nation,

"All current steps will certainly lead to setting the Palestinian and Arab forces against each other in order

to undo and exhaust them and break up the forces hostile to Zionism and Arab reaction. All this is an inseparable part of the plan of the U.S. proposal for bringing to pass the plot for the political liquidation of our country's cause and for liquidating and suppressing the Palestinian revolution to provide 'secure boundaries' for the state of the Zionist-colonialist invasion on our country.

"The Central Committee clearly regards these as concrete steps for implementing the U.N. Security Council's liquidationist resolution."

The statement said: "The Central Committee clearly affirms to the masses of our people and the Arab nation of all its detachments of Palestinian resistance reject the U.S. proposals, the Security Council resolution and all the executive procedures being taken in the Arab area beginning with ceasefire and negotiations and ending with the political liquidation of the cause of our homeland. As the supreme authority of the P.L.O. and in conformity with the Palestinian National Charter which stipulates that the P.L.O. represents all the forces of the Palestinian revolution and is responsible for the people's movement, the Central Committee stresses that the Palestinian Arab people are the absolute proprietor of their right to self-determination through armed struggle. The P.L.O. rejects all forms of trusteeship, subordination and intervention, and determines its attitude towards all states and powers on the basis of their attitude towards the Palestinian cause and their support to the Palestinian revolution."

It went on to say: "All the detachments of the Palestinian revolution are determined to continue armed struggle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, determined to prevent and frustrate the liquidation of the Palestinian cause through the U.N. Security Council resolution and the U.S. proposals, and determined to

carry on the people's revolutionary war to liberate national Palestine and Arab world. We demand that all the detachments of the Arab national-liberation movement stand by the Palestinian revolution, support our revolution and convey their support into material and political steps in order to convert verbal rejection of the U.S. proposals into practical rejection by initiating struggle against Zionism and world imperialism by all ways and means.

"To smash the scheme of liquidating the Palestinian cause and defeat Zionism and imperialism thoroughly and utterly requires a protracted people's war in which the Palestinian people and the entire Arab people will bear dear sacrifices for a long time."

The statement concluded by saying: "Masses of our people, sons of the Arab nation,

"The Palestinian cause is in danger of being liquidated. Your revolution is in danger. Therefore rally around it and support it materially and morally in the Palestinian cause to the benefit of Zionism and colonialism.

"All the detachments of the Palestinian resistance reaffirm:

"First, their rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolution and the U.S. proposals;

"Second, their rejection of ceasefire and current executive procedures for the peaceful liquidation of the Palestinian question.

"Masses of our people, sons of resistance, 'This statement is a confirmation of the unified

stand of all the detachments of revolution regarding the political activities now going on for liquidating the Palestinian question and resistance movement.

"On the basis of this statement, fighters of all resistance detachments are called upon to consolidate fraternity and be prepared to act hand in hand for thwarting the current plot.

"Let all of us rally around the Palestinian revolution.

"Let there be a broad check front against Israel and imperialism in the Arab area.

"Long live free and Arab Palestine!

"Long live revolutionary people's war!

"Signed: the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization -

"the Palestinian National Council

the Palestine Liberation Army

the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization/

the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah)

the People's Liberation War Vanguard (Al Saekha)

the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine the Arab Liberation Front

the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command)

the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front

the Arab Palestine Organization

the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine

the People's Organization for the Liberation of Palestine."

## Comrades Cruise and Bates Persist in Hunger Strike.

Soon after Comrades Robert A. Cruise and Tom Bates began their hunger strike to protest their unjust imprisonment, the Hamilton Spectator, a viciously anti-communist newspaper, ran an article entitled "Man cannot live by Mao alone." Quoting the deputy governor of the Barton Street Jail the article stated that the "faith of the communists in revolution had given way to healthy appetite" and that they had eaten a "hearty meal" at supper time. The next day the Spectator was forced to print a "retraction" as out-raged citizens bombarded their offices with angry phone calls. It was learned that one citizen threatened to blow the Spectators press sky high if they refused to print the truth that the deputy governor had lied and that Comrades Cruise and Bates were resolutely continuing their hunger strike.

The news of the big lie reached the jail and the majority of prisoners denounced deputy governor Carter and added that this is his normal behaviour.

Comrade Tom Bates demanded to see Carter. The worried Carter granted his request. Comrade Bates walked boldly into Carter's office, denounced his vicious lie, smashed him twice in the head leaving him prostrate and moaning on the floor and walked out of the office back to his cell.

Every prisoner applauded this courageous act. Tom Bates quickly became a hero. Talk in the prison centered on how the "Communist walked right into that bastard Carter's office and layed him out!"

One young prisoner joined the Communists on their hunger strike and during his trial several days later he denounced the judge and lackey government as "stooges of U.S. imperialism".

Fearful for peace in Barton Street Jail deputy governor Carter contacted higher officials and wailed that the Communists must be moved to another prison. His request was granted for the comrades are now awaiting their Hamilton "trial" in Toronto's Don Jail.

# HAIL CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG'S SOLEMN STATEMENT OF MAY 20, 1970 IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM!

A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, the U.S. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sifik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of North Viet Nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, in opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the Indo-Chinese peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

While massacring the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated.

The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against U.S. aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. Less than ten days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the South-East Asian countries, the struggles of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S., Israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism. It is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

**PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE AND DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS!**

continued from page 1, col.4 that they should be tried by judge and jury.

On July 28, Susan was "tried" in absentia, and given sixty days for "assaulting a police officer". Two further charges of "causing a disturbance" and "assaulting a police officer" were dropped. Susan was barred from her own "trial" because she insisted that the judge SEEK TRUTH FROM FACTS. She raised the issue of a CBC film made at the demonstration at the CLC convention. On the same day, Roger was unjustly sentenced to thirty days for "causing a disturbance".

Throughout this vicious campaign of political repression, the anti-imperialist fighters of Edmonton never flagged in their efforts to expose the anti-people and fascist nature of the courts. They produced many leaflets and several issues of the PROGRESSIVE WORKER'S JOURNAL explaining their case to the broad masses of the Edmonton people. This fresh persecution for "defamatory libel" is firm proof of the warm support their cause is receiving.

Fred and Ian came before the courts on July 8, and were held thereafter without bail until July 15 when bail was set at \$25,000 for Fred and \$5000 for Ian.

On August 5, a "preliminary hearing" was held in order to determine if there was "evidence" for charges of "defamatory libel". The crown prosecutor produced exhibits, most of which were photographs of great revolutionary leaders, Chairman Mao and Lin Biao, and the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, etc., in order to prove that the "accused" were communists. In summing up, Magistrate Rolf found that there was a basis for "libel" charges. He also suggested that there was basis for charges of "sedition" as well.

What was particularly seditious were the six points of ADVANCE THE RESIS-

TANCE MOVEMENT FORWARD! reprinted in the article entitled FLUNKY-MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO "AUTHORISE" RELEASE OF CBC NEWS FILM ON DEMONSTRATION FROM PROGRESSIVE WORKER'S JOURNAL No. 4 (dated June 29)

"The shameless court has committed another outrage by using its undemocratic and arbitrary rules and procedures to obstruct the 'SEEKING OF TRUTH FROM FACTS AND SERVING PEOPLE' but instead to 'CAMOUFLAGE TRUTH TO SERVE THE IMPERIALISTS'. In order to try to keep the young communists from preparing their case against these reactionaries the 'Crown' Prosecutor and flunky Magistrate Coughlin have refused to 'authorize' the CBC to release their news film of the demonstration at the Sportex during which the comrades were arrested. The shameless magistrate said that the comrades had to 'prove to him that he had the legal authority' to release the film because 'he didn't know all the regulations' and that the workers were 'incompetent to do this because they had no law degrees.' He said they should get a 'defense lawyer' who would know and follow the arbitrary rules of the court. (These lawyers, by making deals, asking for mercy, suggesting people don't know what they're doing, and by denying the political nature of many 'crimes', etc., actually defend the kangaroo courts.)

"The Canadian working class and people have waged many struggles against the gangster logic of the monopoly capitalists by upholding the basic and inalienable right of the broad masses of people: It is Right to Rebel Against Reactionaries. Using this people's logic our people have already embarked upon a new resistance movement. The anti-fascist struggle of Comrades Trentrey and Herzog in Edmon-

ton is just another battle among many being waged in recent months by communist workers and students and other progressive people all over Canada and Quebec. The people are using their initiative and fighting in whatever way they see fit.

"Progressive Worker's Journal calls on all progressive people to support Susan and Roger in this battle and to follow the revolutionary statement of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) which 'calls on all those who are oppressed, exploited, repressed and bullied by the U.S. imperialists and their agents to:

1. Take the road of active resistance to all attacks by the U.S. lackey police and courts!!
2. Oppose all phony protest marches, peace appeals and tricks of the holy alliance of the 'Left'!!!
3. Organize underground small, compact and durable groups based on actual struggles at the place of work, in the communities and in the universities!!!
4. Consciously and systematically organize self-defense units in the form of revolutionary committees and people's democratic fronts!!!
5. Take the question of organization and defense of our people into your own hands!!!
6. Take resolute and open stands against all attacks and repressions!!!"

The entire "charge" rests on this article. The comrades have vowed to carry this struggle to its conclusion and to resist this attack aimed at the heart of the right to organize politically.

Who are these brave people who are prepared to undergo even twelve years in jail to fight for political rights?

Fred and Susan Herzog came to Montreal when Fred took a position as a Lec-

turer in physics at McGill University. They had for a long time harbored deep hatred of U.S. imperialism and its policies of aggression. Coming to Montreal they hoped to find a better life, but found instead that U.S. imperialism is almost everywhere and that the only thing to do is to fight it. In Quebec, they met the INTERNATIONALISTS MARXIST-LENINIST YOUTH AND STUDENT MOVEMENT and eagerly began anti-imperialist struggle.

Fred performed important work under the leadership of Robert A. Cruise in building the McGill Student Movement. He also participated in the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies. At one time he ran for student office under an anti-imperialist platform sponsored by McGill Student Movement, and won widespread support from progressive students. He was one of the original people at McGill who opposed the activities of the New Left hacks who were in collaboration with the administration there. He was among the first to promote and disseminate Mao Tse-tung Thought as the most important weapon for defeating U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries.

His wife Susan became well-known when she fought against her political firing from Malmindon Hospital where she worked as a social worker. She was participating in organizing the workers against conditions in the hospital, and was fired for "distributing unauthorized literature". She occupied the lobby of the hospital and carried out a 28 day hunger strike. This action won the admiration of many people and laid the basis for an ongoing struggle against the racism which hospital authorities were using to divide workers of national minorities employed there.

Susan was with the patriot Bill Spil-



## Iraq Government puts 20,000 Troops at Disposal of Palestinian Commandos

While some sham Arab leaders are actively selling out the Arab and Palestinian people by entering into deals with the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists under the additional instigation of the Soviet Social Imperialists (the "peace Proposals"), other progressive Arab governments are not relinquishing the Arab and Palestinian people's only path to liberation from the imperialist and Zionist parasites: the path of Armed Struggle. A recent broadcast from Baghdad referring to the putting of 20,000 Iraqi troops in Jordan at the disposal of the Palestinian commandos added that "this is not the first, nor will it be the last meeting between the Iraq leaders and the Palestinian revolution." Neither the heroic Palestinian people nor the Arabs will capitulate to the designs of the im-

perialists and the Zionists; they will not lay down and silence their guns until they are liberated from all national and class oppression.

The revolutionary sentiment of the Palestinian and Arab people is clearly expressed in a poem written lately by a Palestinian fighter:

Bullet is our view,  
Gun is our thinking,  
Bitter struggle is our road.  
Roar, O guns,  
Roar, O guns,  
Roar, O guns,  
It is you O guns  
that are my people's salvation road,  
The road to dawn that  
Millions of eyes are waiting for.

## Workers Threaten Imperialist Oil Installations

Iraqi oil workers yesterday threatened to destroy all imperialist oil installations in the country if a Middle East peace settlement is reached as a result of the American-sponsored peace talks, the official Iraq news agency reported.

It said the president of the Union of Oil and Mineral Workers gave the warning at the end of a workers' rally in Baghdad.

The threat was clearly aimed at the Iraq Petroleum Co. and its two associates which dominate the Iraq oil industry. The IPC and its sister companies, are the mainstay of the Iraqi economy. They contribute \$480 million a year to the Iraq treasury in royalties and taxes on its current annual production of about seventy million tons a year.

# Hamilton Warmly Greet's People's Canada Daily News

The first issue of PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS, the first National Daily Newspaper of the Canadian working class and people was met with enthusiasm and large-scale interest by the broad masses of the people in Hamilton. The appearance of this Bright New Anti-imperialist newspaper on the streets of Hamilton was also met with panic and horror by the US lackey Hamilton City Police and the fascist agents of US imperialism in Hamilton. Right from the beginning workers and youth came up to the newsstand to congratulate PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS and point out that: "it's about time we had a newspaper that writes from the point of view of the Canadian working class and not from the point of view of their enemies."

Many people pointed out that the imperialist monopoly of the press in Canada is intolerable and that a daily anti-imperialist newspaper "is just what we need." A local bus driver, who had been eagerly awaiting the paper since August 7th, when he saw the posters around town, enthusiastically bought the paper and wanted to know if there were any articles denouncing Trudeau in the first issue. He congratulated the developing revolutionary situation in Hamilton he stated: "The underground resistance movement that has already begun must definitely be going well. A Russian steelworker came up to buy the paper on the basis that he hates his job at a local imperialist steel company and that an anti-fascist, anti-imperialist paper would help him solve the problems he faced. Two Indian workers who had been eagerly awaiting the paper through the article on the social-fascist's cowardly attack on the progressive Indians in Toronto and strongly denounced the reactionary violence of the social-fascist goons."

An Indian youth remarked after discussion on the fascist attacks on the local Progressive Books & Periodicals Ltd. store and seeing the militant fashion with which PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS was being sold: "Well, if nothing has stopped you from organizing yet, nothing ever will."

On the other hand, the reactionaries were in an out and out frenzy. They sent several agent provocateurs to harass and threaten the militant women selling the paper and then after being soundly denounced and seeing that they could win no support from the people, these anti-communist and racist elements ran off. The fascist Hamilton police, notorious for their vicious attacks on the progressive forces, disappointed that their agents had failed to create a "disturbance" for which they could arrest the communist women, resorted to milling around the saleswomen in a flimsy attempt to stop the distribution of the paper.

A trotskyite goon who was told he could definitely NOT buy a copy of the paper because of his anti-people and anti-communist practice, quickly exposed his true nature. He whined that by standing up to the lackey police and their hired goons and persisting in the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung Thought, the communist and anti-imperialist fighters were "just asking for trouble." That is: "It is wrong to rebel against reactionaries," and "it is right to be intimidated and cowed-down by the fascist threats."

The Hamilton people definitely disagree and their open support for PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS is just one example of the fine revolutionary situation in Hamilton.

## Progressive American Defends Democratic Rights against Police Harassment

On the morning of August 25th, plain clothes police "set up" the arrest of a progressive American visitor distributing PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS in the streets of Toronto. Even according to bourgeois Canadian law he was within his rights and doing nothing "illegal". But the fascist agents had him arrested as a part of their general campaign of harassment of the large mass of revolutionary newspapers.

Scared by the large numbers of Toronto people who enthusiastically took and read the paper, the agents had one of their number come to the comrades and utter an obscenity. When he was justifiably reprimanded and denounced as an anti-communist lackey, the agent started a scuffle and then was heard saying to his fellow lackey who was watching: "Are you ready? Now!" At the same time, an unmarked police cruiser "happened" to draw up and our comrade was illegally arrested. He was charged on a phony "disturbance" charge and later released on bail.

This was so obviously a calculated frame-up, it shows the contempt the lackey police have even for their own anti-people "laws" and "rules". The bourgeois authorities think that they can intimidate the people and the spreading of revolutionary literature by engineering such incidents. This is utterly contemptible in fact has the opposite effect - it shows the people that these so-called "laws" and "rules" are just arbitrarily imposed by the bourgeoisie to oppress the people. By showing their true colours, these fascist agents are digging graves for themselves and their masters.

# Chinese Workers Smash Imperialist 'Expert' Line Use Mao Tse-tung Thought To Build Industrial Oil and Grease Plant.

Article continued from Peoples Canada Daily News, August 28, 1970.

Workers in other factories supported them. They found a petroleum material which had hardened and been discarded as waste. They smashed it up with hammers, screened it with ordinary sieves and processed it into useful material. In this way they insisted on turning out products to meet the many demands of factories. This thwarted the plot of Liu Shao-chi's agents to halt their plant.

The plant steadily grew and expanded in the struggle. When it became a local state-owned enterprise, again a hidden capitalist-roader from the city of Kirin came to visit. Seeing the sheds full of mud and cornstalks, he commented, "Your plant is now a state enterprise, why still put up with such rundown huts? You can accumulate funds by doing something with the price of your products and that will enable you to have tile and brick buildings."

Liu Sheng refuted him on the spot. "Our plant is a socialist enterprise," he retorted. "We refuse to make money with capitalist methods."

The agent shook his head. "If you don't want to make a profit," he said, "how can you build tile and brick factory buildings?"

But the workers did need a building of tile and brick to house an electric transformer station in order to make production safe. Unwilling to profit by raising the price of their products or ask for help from the state, the workers set out to collect bricks from collapsed walls, unused ovens and stoves, and other sources.

Everyone joined the hunt for bricks. Every morning as the workers of the plant went to work

in the rising sun, each fetched bricks in a different way. Young people carried bricks on their bicycles, women workers with children on their backs and grey-haired workers carried bricks in the stumps of his arms. A river is made of single drops of water, and the first tile and brick building on the Hamatang site came into being at last. The workers were pleased with it, though the bricks were of odd sizes and colors. They had successfully bypassed the capitalist-roaders' profits trap and put up the building themselves.

### Scaling a New Peak

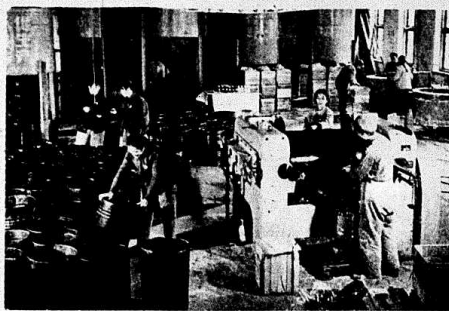
Catching up with and surpassing an advanced world standard was a new peak for the plant's workers to climb.

In the winter of 1965, they learned that capitalist countries had set harsh conditions for the sale of non-soap high-temperature lubricating grease to China. Burning with indignation, they made up their minds to break the monopoly and produce it themselves.

Again no technique, equipment or material. But they said, "Our plant's tradition from the beginning has been 'Start from scratch.' Any peak can be scaled as long as we work in the spirit of self-reliance."

A scientific department gave them a set of foreign material, saying, "It will take you at least three years just to make the preparations for producing this item."

"Three years?" Liu Sheng pondered the problem. A man who dares to blaze new trails, even in the sanatorium he had chosen to learn to walk with his artificial feet on rough trails instead of the smooth ones of the city. Now in the struggle to catch up with and surpass



the advanced world standard for high-temperature grease, he resolves to throw away foreign crutches and break a new road. The workers agreed.

Proceeding from their own conditions in their own plant, the workers made a conscientious study and analysis of the foreign material. Through their hard work, experiment and practice, they discovered the weak point of the foreign technology — to pursue profit and maintain their monopoly, the foreign capitalists had deliberately made the production of high-temperature lubricating grease complicated so that usable raw materials are limited and output restricted. An initial victory, this discovery strengthened their confidence and militant spirit.

The battle to make it began. The workers in the machine repair shop worked at night to make high-precision equipment out of two obsolete lathes. There were no machines to make the granules of the catalyst. "We

can do it by rubbing it with our own hands," the workers said. The plant's cooks, doctors, nurses and kindergarten children took part. Veteran workers would not only work at their regular jobs during the day, but come to the plant's laboratory at night. With their years of working experience, they were able to make key suggestions which resulted in reducing the production procedures from the original nine to five. The plant succeeded in producing the high-temperature lubricating grease just as the capitalist countries cut off its supply to China.

To compare their new grease with capitalist brands, the workers tested them on new equipment in another factory. Imported "high grade" grease could only sustain continuous operation for six months. The plant's new product lasted seven months. The Kirin workers had surpassed an advanced world standard.

### New Starting Point

The oil and grease plant workers have followed the road of self-reliance for twelve years, changing the muddy land of Hamatang with their own hands into an important unit of China's socialist production.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, their progress has accelerated. They have built and installed 73 pieces of essential equipment by relying on their own efforts. They have erected 4,000 square meters of factory buildings, one and a half times the floor space they occupied in the first nine years. Last year the plant's total output value reached 3.4 million yuan, 52.7 per cent more than 1966. In the same period their labor productivity rose 64.7 per cent. In 1958, when the plant started, it produced one lubricant. Today it produces over 70.

With the great goals of socialism and communism before them, the plant's workers realize that their achievements are only a start — their three-caldron revolutionary road still stretches a long way. "We've developed the plant and conditions are better now," they say. "This gives us wider scope for bringing the spirit of self-reliance into full play. A hundred changes, a thousand changes, but we will never change our three-caldron spirit of making revolution!"

The two mud houses they had when the plant began have become the offices of the revolutionary committee. When workers pass them, they know that their leaders have not forgotten the spirit of hard work which those houses symbolize.

Liu Sheng, the founder of the plant, is now the chairman of the revolutionary committee. In the cultural revolution, he always fought the class enemy side by side with the masses and became more vigorous in his revolutionary spirit. He is seldom in his office but, as always, works wherever the plant has problems and difficulties.

The three-caldron revolutionary spirit is now the plant's tradition. Old workers keep it and develop it. Young workers take it over and will pass it on to the next generations.

Small incidents in the deeds of the young people reflect this tradition. For example, Chou Jui-shang, a graduate of a secondary vocational school, went to work in the plant in 1969. Once when she had to go to the city to buy some glass instruments, she found that the trip back would cost five yuan. "Five yuan is one-fifth of the money our plant started with," she thought. So she ignored fatigue and walked the 15 kilometers back to the plant, carrying the instruments herself.

Recently the workers developed another new product. To put it into production as quickly as possible, they are now building the necessary equipment and new shops. The founders of the plant, some of them now over fifty, are still full of soaring militancy. The young people work heroically. Both are contributing their strength to build socialism and win greater victories.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS  
JUNE 1970

# FOOD and POPULATION No. 4

## The Capacity of the Soil versus Properly Calling Forth the Resources of the Soil

continued from August 28, 1970.

A class of landowners, wholly devoted to the British, was established, as a long chain of intermediaries between the Zamindar and the cultivator. The margin between the rents due to the state and the surplus to the cultivator increased as more and more intermediaries participated in renting and subrenting. The Indian Statutory Commission of 1930 discovered that in some cases there were 50 intermediaries between the Zamindar and the cultivator, who would be cultivating a fraction of the land originally let. Naturally, this system of land tenure makes for a more inefficient agriculture and a population much more susceptible to famine than the village community.

(The new class relation in agriculture affected both production and distribution.) The imposition of the capitalist economic system on rural India gave rise to a situation in which capital was separated from the labour engaged in cultivation. The cultivator lacked the resources to make any improvements, while the landlord found it more profitable to acquire new land and obtain rent on it than to make improvements to the land or agricultural equipment. The rent had to be paid in cash, another innovation over the old system, and a large proportion of the cultivator's income went to the landlord. In years of drought, the cultivator would be forced to borrow money from a money-lender, who became, in effect, another class of landlords.

The same pattern broke up the communal systems and established feudalism in Europe. Then in the Industrial Revolution, large numbers of agricultural labourers were thrown out of work and suffered great hardship. But the colonialism prevented the development of any new industries, of indeed any development of the society which could meet the needs of those people. The population was made more dependent on agriculture than previously and that could happen was that the poverty in India that could happen became more acute and more widespread. (At the same time the agricultural labourer was hit.)

By the end of the 19th century, the British were forced to take some action over this state of affairs to preserve their own position. The policy in the Famine Codes of 1863 was that the state would not interfere in individual cases, but only in a major calamity: since an Indian famine was caused by a temporary lack of employment for the mass of the agricultural population, the principal form of relief would be the opening of

relief works to provide employment. The point about such measures is that you achieve absolutely nothing. The starving people are starving because they are surplus population — surplus to the economic and social system in which they are living. Providing temporary employment by relief works can only keep people alive so that there are more to starve the next time the system goes into crisis (as Malthus would not doubt have agreed).

The further point is that the "philanthropists" and opportunists of the day who protested against the inadequacy of the British measures to deal with the famine of Indian famines at the end of the 18th century, put forward suggestions which were in essence no different from the measures which the British carried out. The "leaders of public opinion" in England and India raised an outcry over the misery and suffering, but advocated "reforms" which were quite superficial and in no way dealt with the basic problem, which, as we have seen, is that private ownership of the means of production and the distribution in this case mainly grain-traders has come in contradiction with the needs of the "surplus population." The landlords and traders must make a profit, and the population must eat and must cultivate land. These two interests are opposed to each other.

For example, the Indian Famine Union was formed in London in 1902 by the Marquis of Rippon, Lord Hobhouse, etc. It urged the British government to hold an enquiry into the condition of the Indian people, to be more "elastic with the land revenue system, to alleviate rural indebtedness by establishing agricultural banks, to encourage the construction of works of irrigation, and to promote Indian arts and industry.

Also formed in this period was the Indian National Congress, representing the anti-British elements of the Indian ruling class. The INC annual congress in December 1898 deplored "the outbreak of famine in a more or less acute form throughout India," and said that "this and other famines which have occurred in recent years are due to the great poverty of the people." What a brilliant discovery! This poverty they considered to be the result of excessive taxation, the civil and military extravagance of the Indian Government, etc. They recommended the adoption of a policy "which will enforce economy, husband the resources of the State, foster the development of indigenous and local arts and industries which have been practically extinguished, and help forward the introduction

of modern arts and industries."

On the one hand we have the "conscience-stricken" British ruling class, or the more far-sighted sections of the English ruling class, which sees that their position is threatened, and makes suggestions as to how the system could be made to work better. On the other hand, we have the opportunists of the Indian ruling class, who give out their high-sounding platitudes so that the misery of the Indian people can promote their own class interest, which is opposed to the British. Both did a great disservice to the Indian people by confusing the issue, and by not pointing to the actual problem. Both types are well represented among our modern "philanthropists."

At the beginning of the 20th century, the British administration did take certain anti-famine measures. They extended and repaired the irrigation works, but rejecting a recommendation made by a commission on the matter, that "the main question regarding new works is not whether they are directly remunerative to the State." "Productive" works, which would bring an immediate cash return, were constructed. They also took action against money-lenders, introduced rent regulation and provided agricultural credit.

### THE BENGAL FAMINE.

This did not prevent in 1943 the occurrence of the Bengal Famine (still the most disastrous single famine the Indian people have suffered). From the 1890's the population of India continued to rise, while food production continued to fall.

Period	Population	Index output of crops
1893-4 to 1896-6	100	100
1896-7 to 1905-6	101	95
1906-7 to 1915-16	107	90
1916-7 to 1923-26	109	90
1926-7 to 1935-36	120	78
1936-7 to 1945-46	138	73

The all India Agricultural Labour Enquiry in 1951 showed that the per capita decrease in food consumption, which led to the obvious outcome of this trend, was not evenly distributed over all classes, but that the poorer classes had suffered the greatest decrease per capita in consumption of food grains.

From 1920-1940, food imports into India had risen by 10 times. India was increasingly dependent on food from outside the country. The conquest of Burma by the Japanese in April 1942

stopped food imports from that country. In January 1941 the winter rice harvest in Bengal had been short by 2,000,000 tons, and the province had a deficit of 2,800,000 tons below its total requirements for 1941. In fact, 9 months supply of food had been provided. The central government took no action, but Bengal scraped through by using up all the surplus rice stocks accumulated from previous years. The 1942 rice crop was fairly good, amounting to 8,900,000 tons, but giving no surplus. The central government provided 1,000,000 tons, giving a current supply for Bengal of 3 weeks. The Famine Commission Report (1945) estimated that there was in fact, a carryover from previous years amounting to 5 weeks supply still available. This gave only a three weeks deficit for 1943, smaller than the deficit which had occurred in both 1936 and 1941, neither of which had been famine years.

But on account of the fall of Burma, the government requisitioned the stocks of wholesale dealers in Calcutta. Starting in November 1942, the price of rice rocketed for the next one year. In November 1942 it stood at 7.5 rupees per maund, by October 1943 it was 90 rupees per maund. The price was soon far beyond the reach of the people in the rural areas, who came in their millions to Calcutta, and who died in their millions there. The rice was there but the price was too high.

Evidence before the Famine Commission by Professor Chattopadhyay of Calcutta University showed that approximately 3.5 million people died during the famine. The Commission itself valued the "only" 1.5 million people who survived at the price of 15 million rupees. When the report of this went to the printers, the President of the Commission stopped the printing and attempted to have the proof sheets destroyed. The action of one of the members of the Commission prevented this, but it was a long time before the findings were made public.

Among other things, the report showed that the grain trade was entirely in private hands, and that the government always refused to interfere in the matter. Before and during the famine, it took no action to regulate grain supplies, or to move grain from adjoining areas. In fact the government in Calcutta had little or no information at the time about production or foodstocks in the country as a whole. The Commission estimated that the grain trade had made a profit of rs. 150 crores during the famine (1 crore equals 10 million).

### CHINA'S ANSWER.

"There is little hope that the world will escape the horror of extensive famines in China during the next few years. But from the world point of view, these may not only be desirable, but indispensable."

William Vogt, "The Road to Survival," 1946

Since Liberation, in 1949, there have been no famines in the People's Republic of China, in spite of several years of adverse natural conditions, which previously would have caused

devastating famines. In "Fanshen," William Hinton, who went to China in the early 40's as a tractor expert and stayed on after liberation, traces the history of LONG BOU village in Shantung region, from the pre-revolutionary days to the Socialist Construction. The story, from the narrative related to him by the villagers, how the wretched conditions of the majority of the people, who were perpetually in a state of starvation or near-starvation, changed with the revolution and how these conditions developed to their present state.

Before the land revolution, Chinese landlords, who were 7% of the population, controlled 31% of the land and owned 33% of the draught animals. Four peasants often had to sell their children or even their wives: a teenage girl sold for a hundredweight of grain in a bad year. Among the articles in the Draft Agrarian Law (introduced in 1947) were the following:

- The Agrarian system of feudal and semi-feudal exploitation is abolished. The Agrarian system of "land-to-the tiller" is to be realized.
- The landownership rights of all landlords are abolished. (N.B. A landlord is defined as someone who owns more than a certain amount of land, and living by the exploitation of labourers).
- All debts incurred in the countryside prior to the reform of the agrarian system are cancelled.
- Landlord's land and public land is to be taken over by the village peasants' associations and equally distributed. All the people of the village will have equal amount of land, and it will be held as individual property.

The total Chinese grain production in 1949 was 108,900,000 tons. By 1955, this had risen 68.7% to 182,500,000 tons, a figure for total grain production. (Yang Hsien-tung 1958, in "Hunger and Food," edited by J. de Saestre). The land reform had transformed the peasant farmers into the owners of the land they cultivated and as a result there was a great rise in output. Previously, rent in land had generally been between 50% of the total output of the farm, sometimes higher. In some regions a cash rent system prevailed, 12-15% of the price of the land.

"These high rents not only robbed the peasants of their surplus-labour, but also of a portion of the products of their essential labour. For instance, before liberation, in the Changchiachiao village, Meitsun District, Wusi county, Kiangsu, the average costs of production for a peasant to cultivate 1 mou of land (1 mou equals 1/15 hectare) were about 55 cc of rice. But his living expenses were about 42 cc of rice. But the annual output of this 1 mou of land was only about 165 cc of rice. After deducting the costs of production and the living expenses of the above mentioned, only 67 cc were left. However, the peasant had to pay 50 cc of his output, or 82.5% of rice after the rent was paid. This deficit had to be drawn from the costs of the necessities of life or from the reserve funds. Thus the peasant could not be free, in fact, from an extremely low level." (Yang Hsien-tung, 1958).

continued to page 4, col. 1

Continued from page 2, col. 4

when he resisted the attacks of factory manager, hired goon and lackey police at the Canron plant in Vancouver, where he, Susan, and four others had gone to hold political discussion with workers. For her part in the demonstration, Susan was given a two year suspended sentence in an attempt to prevent her from further political work.

Still, Susan has continued and has been further persecuted and unjustifiably fired from jobs for her political work in disseminating Mao Tseung Thought.

Comrade Roger is a young Canadian patriot who joined revolutionary struggle in 1968. He and Comrade Ian organized anti-imperialist activity among youth and students and among the working class in 1969. In August and September, Roger led a vigorous struggle inside the union against the sellout of a strike by the pro-imperialist transit union. He was fired from his job with the collaboration of the

union, and picketed the offices of the Edmonton Transit System for several days, explaining the role of the imperialist unions in betraying the political struggles of workers.

The reactionaries in Edmonton are scared to death of the developing consciousness of the Edmonton people. That is why they have launched one attack after another on our comrades.

Comrade Fred made this abundantly clear when he was interviewed in jail.

Fred explained, in detail, to the reporter that his arrest and subsequent jailing, the setting of bail and the forthcoming "trial" completely show how imperialism is heading for a total collapse and that the anti-imperialist socialist forces are advancing to world-wide victory. He pointed out that their persecution of him and the other three comrades indicate the inherent weakness of the imperialist lackeys and the inherent strength of the people. He pledged that he will never give up from telling the truth and insist on repeating it over and over again and it does not matter whether he spends twelve



years or more in prison. He would willingly lay down his life for the people. He explained the

Photos show Comrades Susan Herzog and Roger Tseung holding high the bright red banner of Mao Tseung Thought at the militant demonstration held in Edmonton May 22 to denounce the traitorous class collaborators of the Canadian Labour Congress for their crimes against the Canadian working class.

manner in which Susan's house was ransacked and that later on several things were stolen from Ian's house. He enumerated the items stolen from Susan's house, such as revolutionary literature, the works of Chairman Mao, leaflets, a duplicator, a typewriter and a radio etc. The reporter did not have time to meet with the other comrades but Fred communicated that they

countries and ceaselessly plan aggression against the People's Republic of China—the bright red bastion of world anti-imperialist revolution. All these plans will come to no good end, because the people of Asia through their long and hard struggles have firmly grasped the lesson that "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun!"

In this spirit, the conference was convened in a hall decorated with many revolutionary slogans and posters representing the people's struggles in Palestine, India, Indo-China, Korea and elsewhere. The conference was attended by up to a hundred people of Palestinian, Arab, Indian, Pakistani, Iranian, Korean, Chinese, West Indian, Afro-American and African nationalities. Members of the Greek and Italian national minorities, along with progressive and revolutionary people from Quebec and from Canada also attended the conference to hear militant speeches and to participate in vigorous discussion on various revolutionary issues.



Photos show Charles Gagnon (left), a Quebec patriot, and Varma (right), a patriot from India, addressing a solidarity meeting organized during the second week of July in Montreal by the Afro-Asian Youth Movement in support of the just struggles of the Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression. The meeting was attended by more than 150 people and was addressed by fraternal comrades from various countries.

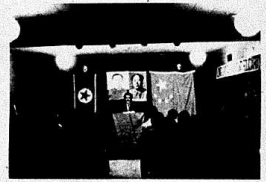
were also in excellent spirits. They parted after Fred narrated a quotation from Chairman Mao:

"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behavior of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale. Did not the persecution of the revolutionary people by the Tsar of Russia and by Chiang Kai-Shek perform this function in the great Russian and Chinese revolutions?"

Speakers in the morning session developed and explained various aspects of the liberation struggles of the Palestinian, Iranian and Dhojar peoples, all struggles of the people of the Middle East against U.S. imperialism. It was pointed out that by taking the road of armed revolution the Palestinian and Arab peoples are surging forward at an accelerating rate.

In the afternoon session, the people heard how the struggles of the Indo-Chinese people are advancing after the wanton invasion of Cambodia by the U.S. imperialists. It was shown how the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people and the Laotian people are winning all round victory in the struggle to drive U.S. aggressors from their soil. The delegates also heard a speech by an Indian patriot who informed them of magnificent new developments in the armed peasant struggle in the countryside of India.

In the evening, a rally and celebration attended by more than a hundred people was addressed by Iranian, Indian, and West Indian patriots, by members



# Afro-Asian Youth Movement Conference

The Afro-Asian Youth Movement was organized in Montreal in April, 1969. Since that time it has been the most militant organization among national minorities fighting in Canada in support of the national liberation struggles of the Palestinian people, the Indian people, and more recently, the people of Korea. In taking resolute stands and doing vigorous propaganda in support of these struggles, the progressive Afro-Asian people have made definite contributions in winning support and participation of their own peoples for national liberation struggles. This work has also made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolution in Canada—forging close links of international solidarity and doing general propaganda for world revolution.

The Afro-Asian people learned important lessons from a struggle waged within the Afro-Asian Youth Movement against various opportunist and revisionist trends which were blocking the development of militancy among those who genuinely wanted to fight U.S. imperialism. In defeating these elements, the Afro-Asian people gained rich experience and went vigorously forward.

The AAYM was in the forefront of those who supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionist aggression sponsored by U.S. imperialism. They fought several battles with the Montreal Zionists and put them on the run. Uniting with other progressive students, AAYM played a leading role in denouncing the Indian butcher, General Chaudhuri, and won brilliant victory when Chaudhuri was forced to get right out of McGill. At various times, the AAYM issued militant statements and organized revolutionary conferences in support of the Palestinian people, the Indian people, the people of Indo-China, and the people of Korea. At a conference organized recently in support of the Palestinian people, a gang of fascist Zionists from the so-called "Jewish Defense League", tried to physically attack AAYM members and to smash up the conference. Although outnumbered, AAYM members stood up to the attack and drove the fascists running. This was a significant victory for revolution and won widespread support.

In the process of their development, the Afro-Asian people have founded strong units in Vancouver and Toronto. Afro-Asians in Toronto recently won

important victories by waging fearless struggles against attacks and political repression at the hands of Indian reactionaries and the U.S. lackey Toronto police and courts. (See People's Canada Daily, Vol. 1, No. 1).

It was thus in an atmosphere of confidence and victory that a conference was held in Montreal to express militant solidarity with the national liberation struggles of the people of Asia and to commemorate:

1. 25th anniversary of the August Vietnamese revolution
  2. 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
  3. 43rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse tung
  4. The celebrated statement of Chairman Mao that "All imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers" in 1946
  5. fifth anniversary of the starting of the armed struggles of the Thai people.
- A leaflet issued before the conference sums up the militant spirit: "Wars of national liberation waged by the long oppressed people of Asia are scorching U.S. imperialists and Soviet Social Imperialists. In a futile attempt to avoid defeat they collude with each other "aid" Asian reactionaries, institute reactionary "coups", send troops to various

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Landed always increased their rent when the harvest was good. "Thus the enthusiasm of the peasants for cultivation and technical improvements was destroyed."  
Land reform not only liberated the great mass of the landless and poor peasants, it also created favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production. "The peasants' enthusiasm for improving their agricultural techniques was stimulated. "Patriotic Increasing Production Movements" arose, and deep-ploughing, closer planting, the use of better quality seeds, applying more manure, and preventing plant diseases and insects, and other advanced agricultural techniques were adopted throughout the country.

After the completion of land reform, the agricultural cooperation movement was developed. Mutual aid teams and agricultural producers' cooperatives furthered the betterment of the peasants' livelihood. Mutual aid teams overcame the difficulties of shortage of labour, draught animals and farm implements. Members of a team helped each other to work their private plots of land. Experience shows that this generally gave a higher crop yield per unit area than that of the individual peasants. Agricultural producers' cooperatives are voluntary collective organisations of labouring peasants which collectively make use of the means of production and the land, gradually transforming the private ownership of these into collective ownership. The fruit of the collective labour is distributed among the members.

"There are two types of agricultural producers' cooperatives: elementary and advanced. During the elementary stage, the cooperative has a part of the means of production, owned jointly by the members, making use of the land, labour and means of production in a unified manner. Members of the cooperative still retain their private ownership of the land, collecting a certain portion of the earnings according to the land they pool. This kind of agricultural producers' coop (equivalent to the collective farm in the Soviet Union) which is entirely socialist in character, the land of the members and other means of production have passed to the collective ownership. This kind of advanced type of cooperative possesses the conditions and potentialities to carry out productive undertakings which individual peasants never dared to do or even to think of in the past."

TO BE CONTINUED.

For Parts 1, 2, 3, see Peoples Canada Daily News, Vol. 1, Numbers 1, 2, 3.

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of the Greek and Italian national minorities of Quebec, and by a visiting Canadian, Comrade Denis Mailloux, the leading spokesman of the Communist Party of Quebec gave a stirring message of solidarity to the conference and to the people of Asia and Africa. All of the delegates and speakers expressed the deepest feelings of confidence in the victory and the international solidarity of the working and oppressed peoples everywhere. They were very firm in stating their support for the People's Republic of China as the bright red bastion of world revolution and in stating their deep love for Chairman Mao. Without exception, they denounced the Soviet Social imperialists for their collusion with the U.S. imperialists in perpetrating a "peace plan" on the people of Palestine. They denounced the Soviet Revisionists for their attacks upon the People's Republic of China and on various other issues of betrayal of the international working class.

Time and again, the delegates shook the hall with slogans of "Death to U.S. Imperialism!" "Death to Soviet Social Imperialism!" "Long Live the Struggles of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America!" and "Long Live People's War!" Every delegate and every speaker emphasized the necessity for Africans and Asians in Quebec and Canada to wage struggles there in preparation for their return to their homelands. The speakers gave full support to the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist).

The conference ended with a joyful singing of the "Internationale" and "East is Red" and with the shouting of final slogans of "Long Live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"