

6,000 at Toronto Teach-in Rip Aggression in Viet

By WILLIAM ALLAN

TORONTO, Canada — Six thousand attending a teach-in here Oct. 8-10 applauded appeals for peace and against intervention in new nations. The main fire of many speakers centered on U.S. intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The three days discussions were carried by the Canadian networks here and by scores of U.S. stations.

The students sat in an auditorium which is a hockey rink in the winter. The platform, blazing with TV lights, was ringed by 50 reporters from 10 nations.

The opening saw V. N. Nekrasov, chief foreign editor of Pravda, debate with Z. K. Brzezinski, of Columbia University, on "Revolution and Ideological Conflict."

Nekrasov, speaking in English, challenged the imperialist nations to an ideological competition under conditions of peaceful coexistence.

He attacked the U.S. intervention policy, declaring that where people are seeking to establish their own form of government, they must not be deprived of the right to change the social order and shake off colonial rule.

A SCIENCE

He said Marxism was a way of thinking, a science, and not a set of unchangeable rules, and that the practical foreign policy of the Soviet Union was to support national liberation but in no case to impose it.

The possibilities of peaceful transition to Socialism in the world is growing, he added.

EVADES ISSUES

Prof. Brzezinski, director of the center for Communist Research at Columbia, attempted to evade the issues of intervention, as exemplified by the role of the CIA, troops in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, and the use of the Big Stick imperialist policy in many countries.

He began, instead, with the line that the U.S. revolution and the Soviet one were in a similar vein, and that the Soviet Union's revolution was becoming "ir-revelant," therefore they should unite against the Chinese revolution, which was a violent one.

Nekrasov retorted that there was a basic difference between the Socialist revolution in Russia

and the American revolution. The difference was that the ownership of the means of production was in the hands of the Soviet people, while this wasn't the case in the U.S.

He also said Socialist countries did not want any interference from outside sources in tactical differences that may occur, between them.

Brzezinski admitted U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic was wrong, but he stayed away from any similar criticism about intervention in Vietnam. Instead he said the U.S., by going into Vietnam with troops had prevented an international "conflagration." This brought derisive boos from the audience.

He said he would bet the Soviet Union would drop its program for Communism by 1984, and that by 1980 there would not be any Communist Party there. Nekrasov said he would take that bet.

Other speakers included Sir Patrick Gordon Walker, former

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British foreign secretary; Phuong Margain, secretary general of the Cambodian Cabinet; Nguyen Phu Doc, advisor to the South Vietnam UN delegate; Robert Scalapino, of the University of California, Berkeley; William Worthy, Negro newspaperman, who flew in from Prague; Lord Fenner Brockway; Roger Garaudy, member of the political bureau, French Communist Party, and Ali Mazhari, of Uganda.

DR. JAGAN

The teach-in on Latin America heard Dr. Cheddi Jagan, former Prime Minister of British Guiana; Andres Lockward, of the Social Christian Party of the Dominican Republic, and Adolph Berle, of the U.S. State Department.

Jagan said the Alliance for Progress was a means for U.S. capitalism to extend its grip on Latin America.

In seven countries, military dictators in Latin America had seized power with the help of the Alliance for Progress, and this did not include the Dominican Republic and Argentina, he said.

He said in his British Guiana his party had won three general elections since 1953. After the first one, his government was ousted by British battleships in 37 days.

Despite gerrymandering of the constituency he won again in 1956 and 1962. This time intervention by the U.S. government and the CIA drove his party and government out of power.

It is ironic, he said, that in 1962 he was doing exactly what

President Kennedy had proposed as a way to help Latin American nations.

Lockward said the role of some U.S. labor representatives in his country and others in Latin America was a dirty one. He said they come equipped with American dollars from Washington and start what they call Institutes for Department of Free Labor, which are vehicles to bring corruption into the Latin American trade union movement.

He said most Americans don't know that out of the 200 million people in Latin America, two-thirds go to bed hungry every day and most of them don't have a bed to sleep in but have to lie on dirt floors.

The Dominican struggle was led by the Bosch Party and the Christian Social Party, of which he is vice-president, he said. It was a question of justice and freedom from starvation, he declared, and Communism was not the issue, but was used as a smokescreen for the U.S. invasion.

Berle dismissed the charges of Dr. Jagan and Lockward as not being "factual." He said that when he was ambassador in Brazil, in the North, he didn't see anyone die of starvation, though "they don't live well."

He said the reason for intervention, in the Dominican Republic was Russian promises of aid to the revolution, via the Cuban radio. This was met with boos from the audience.

Margain of Cambodia got an ovation with his dramatic presentation.

The Saigon regime, he said, is poisoned by dependency on foreign aid. The only intervention there, he declared, has been American.

Cambodia proposes that there be no foreign military forces in South Vietnam, and that a general election be held in the next

two years, with reunification of the country to be worked out by the Vietnamese themselves.

Worthy said that in his discussion with North Vietnamese and NLF leaders who were visiting Prague, he learned there was little prospect of negotiations while bombings continued, but they did not specifically say they wanted the elimination of all U.S. forces before negotiating a cease-fire.

He said he hoped the Negro movement in the U.S. would join more vigorously in the struggle for peace and for a cease-fire in Vietnam.

Mike Myerson, American Du-Bois Clubs national leader, just returned from Vietnam, was present, but Scalapino said he would not speak if Myerson was allowed to speak. The arrangements group was forced to give in to Scalapino, otherwise they would not have had anyone to present the U.S. position. This undemocratic act of Scalapino did not sit well with many students here, who booed him when he spoke.

Scalapino fumed at what he termed Worthy's "bringing in of racial issues," and then gave a 30-minute anti-Communist speech.

Duc, speaking for the Saigon regime, followed a similar red-baiting line, being received mostly in cold, polite silence.

Night seminars, attended by students, were marked by opposition to U.S. foreign policy.