And while the number of working hours has been reduced, the working class still does not find itself in possession of great amounts of leisure time. Many of them must commute long distances in order to get to work. Working women must do their housework during their off-hours. Many find themselves obligated to carry work home with them, or even to take on second jobs.

UNPRODUCTIVE WORKERS

It must not be thought, however, that all high school and college graduates enter productive fields and displace less skilled workers. Many of them go into what must be termed unproductive occupations. As capitalism grows, the master class requires a large army of such unproductive workers to run their system and to help them collect and enjoy the surplus value taken from productive workers. They form, in effect, a servant class. Thus we have waiters, cashiers, salesmen, politicians, soldiers, preachers of every variety, and so forth. How piquant and fresh are the words of Marx on this question:

"...the extraordinary productiveness of modern industry, accompanied as it is by both a more extensive and a more intense exploitation of labour-power in all spheres of production, allow of the unproductive employment of a larger and larger part of the working class, and the consequent reproduction, on a constantly extending scale, of the ancient domestic slaves under the names of a servant class..." (3)

And studying England's census figures for 1861, Marx comments:

"All the persons... employed in textile factories and metal industries, taken together, number 1,039,605;...less than the number of modern domestic slaves. What a splendid result of the capitalist exploitation of machinery!" (3)

A fourth of all the men and an eighth of all the women in the U. S. between the ages of 16 and 24 are now to be found in college. An increasing number of older people are returning to school to continue their studies. College graduates can no longer think of themselves as an exclusive elite class to the extent that they have in the past. They are now an important segment of the American working class and it does not surprise socialists that an increasing number of college men and women are becoming interested in the socialist analysis. Like the working class in general, the majority of college students are confused politically and ready to support anyone who has the personality to go with successful demagoguery. It can be expected, however, in these fast moving times that a significant number of them should become convinced of the correctness of the socialist case. In the movement for socialism, they are not needed nor wanted as **leaders** or **political messiahs.** They **are** needed and wanted as active members and propagandists. They can, when they awaken, use their talents to speed the day when an aroused and militant socialist working class will bring into being a sane system of society, a society based not upon production for profit and rule by a minority but rather upon production for use and freedom for all — socialism.

ARMOR

(1) *Capital,* Vol. 1, Mod. Lib. Ed. pp. 51f
(2) Ibid p. 448
(3) Ibid p. 487

IF PROFITS RISE, THAT'S PARADISE

Glasgow (AP) — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery spoke up loudly Tuesday in favor of rewriting some hymns.

Speaking at the opening of a hymnal printing plant, Montgomery said:

"We always sing, 'O paradise, O paradise, how I long for thee.'

"But we don't really long for that. We long to stay on here a bit longer. I'm sure you will all agree with that."

Then he added:

"I would like to see some author who might write—'O paradise, O paradise, I have a little shop, and just as long as profits last, here I mean to stop'."

Victoria Times, 11-29-62

PASS THIS COPY :——— ———: ON TO A FRIEND

"CANADIAN CAPITALISM"

Canada and the United States are both capitalist nations. Much has been written to portray the unique friendliness that exists between the two countries. With a 3000 - mile border line, nothing in the way of an armed force is employed to constrain a neighborly approach. Each tends to its own business of peacefully stripping its workers of every ounce of values they produce in its own domain. It's a pretty picture.

True, the social ethos has been disturbed by petty imponderables that lurked on the trail. Some years ago the Alaska Boundary question evoked raucous voices in Congress and the House of Commons. A commission of three Americans, two Canadians, and one British was appointed to solve the knotty problem.

The British member — Lord Alverstone — mindful of which side of his toast the poached egg was on, voted with the Americans, and left the southern section of Alaska as what appears on the map to be a huge chunk carved out of Northern British Columbia.

In more recent years other tendentious items stirred a degree of hostility scarcely in keeping with the tranquil social atmosphere created and maintained.

CONFLICTING POLICIES

One of these was Canada's insistence on doing business with Communist China. Washington contended that this was not a decorous attitude for a friendly partner. The U. S. solons used their expertise to dissuade recognition of China on the part of Canada, due to the gospel of hate and revenge current in Peking.

Canada's answer to this charge was tailor made. We do not now recognize, nor do we intend to recognize Red China. We are just engaged in doing business with the Chinese. From Canadian Officialdom's viewpoint there is no such place as China.

It is as if they were dumping wheat on some cosmic wharf or railway platform in outer space, getting their payments from some ethereal phantoms, and then coming back to repeat the process.

This rationalization policy was acquired from mother Britain, who built up a mighty empire through profitable deals with cannibals, headhunters, assegai hurlers, and ruthless pirates, closing their eyes on the morals and ethics of their customers so long as profits materialized in the trade.

Again, in the Alliance for Progress, an organization formed by the U. S., through which $20 billion was to be dumped into the Latin republics to the south, so as to prop up their economies, and siphon the juice of "democracy" into their reactionary political institutions, Canadian and American attitudes were wide apart.

President Kennedy paid a special visit to Ottawa to seek Canadian cooperation in fiscal contributions and commercial practice. Particularly did he denigrate Canada's continued trade with Cuba, an alien and angry land, loaded with Soviet missiles, and only 90 miles from the U. S. shore.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker reminded him, in diplomatic terminology of course, that while the U. S. and Canada were old and very dear friends, they both made a living in the same exploiting manner, and the two of them were keen competitors as well as boon companions. He could see nothing unethical in doing all the business they can with Cuba, so long as they are not contributing directly to the enlargement of the missile pile.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

While these quondam differences might seem to dampen the relationship between the two countries, their unanimity in practicing and supporting the capitalist code cannot be impugned.

Both are firm adherents of private ownership of the means of production. Each clings to the theory that the class that holds the money bags, and controls the citadels of political power,