

John Hutchison:

# Theory of Capitalism is based on exploitation

By ROSEMARY McCracken

"Capitalism and imperialism have only produced barriers to development," John Hutchison said Oct. 10.

"Decisions about the fate of the people are made in large corporations, and are based on economic productive effectiveness."

Hutchison, lecturer at Bethune College and self-proclaimed Marxist, was delivering the second of four lectures on Imperialism in Canada, sponsored by the York Waffle Group. On the topic The Theory of Imperialism, he attempted to outline difficult stages in the development of imperialism.

Beginning with the socialist analysis of imperialism first propounded by theorists Rosa Luxemburg and Lenin, Hutchison defined capitalism as "an uneven system whereby the leaders exploit the workers, or the leaders of capitalist countries exploit the peoples and resources of smaller foreign countries."

"Imperialism results when capitalism in foreign societies goes so far as to control the labour of the foreign society," he said.

He identified three phases in the development of imperialism corresponding to three stages in the growth of capitalism. The first, "mercantile imperialism", corresponds to what Marx termed "primitive accumulation."

In this phase, national commercial rivalries emerged as the merchants of European countries attempted to control world trade and develop colonial possessions. The struggle between Britain and France for control of

Canada's fishing and fur trade — indeed, the development of Canada itself—can be seen in this context.

The second phase, 19th century "free trade" imperialism, corresponds to the dominance of British capital and industrialization in Britain. Free trade, said Hutchison, has been a first stage in the growth of dominant imperial powers.

The final phase, which Hutchison termed "national imperialism", describes a late 19th century situation in which there was no dominant capitalist power.

According to Hutchison, we are still in this third phase. "It is no longer true to say that the U.S. is so dominant as to negate national rivalries," he explained. "These rivalries are re-appearing."

Hutchison reflected the sentiments of the Waffle party when he stated that "Canada's economy is going to be regulated in the interests of the U.S. Capitalists' attempt to protect themselves in a period of renewed national rivalries."

The Waffle movement was formed in the late 1960s in an attempt to move the NDP to the left, and to form a society based on independence and socialism.

The Waffle group maintains that as long as the United States dominates Canada's economy, resources and ore will be shipped south and the unemployment rate in Canada will rise. They believe that socialism in this country is our only hope for breaking with the U.S.

The Ontario Waffle was forced to split from the NDP last year. Since that time, the movement has organized over 600 members in the province. Waffler Mel Watkins, U of T professor listed the group's aims as Canadian independence from foreign ownership; the right of Quebec to self-determination; the imminence and danger of wage and price controls to working people; and the need for women's rights.

The group's name originated four years ago when, during a discussion of NDP policies, one member said, "You're waffling." The dissenters decided that it was better to waffle to the left than to the right.

The York movement will sponsor two further lectures before Christmas: Imperialism and the University by Danny Drache, November 7, and The Dollar Crisis by Luken Robinson, November 28.



John Hutchison

## Women meet to discuss oppression

This weekend, the Ontario Federation of Students is holding a women's conference at the University of Toron-

to. The purpose of the conference is to bring together students and interested women from the non-university community for discussion of current issues in the women's movement.

A special session Saturday morning will focus on the campaign to defend Dr. Henry Morgentaler, the Montreal abortionist now on trial. Morgentaler himself may appear, though his bail conditions specify he cannot speak on abortion during his trial.

The keynote speaker Friday night will be Linda Jenness, 1972 U.S. Presidential candidate, American socialist and feminist and co-author of many books, including Feminism and Socialism, and Watergate, A View From the Left. Jenness will speak on the roots of women's oppression. Both sessions will be open to men and women.

The rest of the conference will consist of workshops on women in the workforce, human sexuality, women in politics, and women in post-secondary institutes. Motions from the workshops will be debated in plenary sessions. The conference will conclude with a panel discussion on "Which Way Forward for the Women's Movement." Sessions including registration will take place at Cody Hall, Faculty of Nursing, corner of Russell and St. George Sts.

### A European view

## Americanization?

By LAWRENCE DOBUZINSKIS

Many Europeans, especially the French, are convinced their societies are engaged in a process of "Americanization." Their arguments, however, are more emotional than rational.

On the one hand, we find economic and political arguments, and, on the other, socio-cultural ones.

The former are related to the well-known "technological and managerial gap." In 1967, J. J. Servan-Schreiber's book, The American Challenge, described the western world as overwhelmingly dominated by American corporations. Unless European countries united, Servan-Schreiber said, they would lose their ability to shape their own development.

This appealed to almost everyone — to the leftists who denounce the consequences of "American imperialism"; to the Gaullist nationalists who favour protectionist measures, and to the partisans of European integration.

What about the more misleading socio-cultural arguments?

Noting the development of materialistic attitudes and the parallel decline of traditional norms and values, and concerned by the growing problem of crime and violence in the cities, European media and opinion leaders have, implicitly, denounced this evolution as a slow process of "Americanization."

Typical of this prejudice is the considerable number of press articles and television networks. The vice-president was actually toppled. They New York City.

There are several areas, however, in which Europeans would be wise to emulate the United States.

A couple of years ago, the U.S. Senate stopped the SST programme, mainly for environmental reasons. This was an unbelievable move to those Europeans who have tried, with little success, to stop the destruction of natural landscapes or the increasing pollution in overpopulated regions. . . . They are seldom heard business or government decision-makers obsessed with economic growth.

President Richard Nixon has come almost to the brink of resignation or congressional impeachment, due mainly to the efforts of the press and television networks. The vice-president was actually toppled. They must envy their presidential or ministerial European counterparts who face a much weaker press, less aggressive parliaments, and, above all, "blasé" public opinion. Too many Europeans consider these political tricks inevitable, and tend to agree that the "raison d'Etat" is in itself a sufficient justification.

This, of course, does not mean the U.S. has no serious social or political problems. Nor does it imply that everything coming from the U.S. is good. The Vietnam War is still very much present in our memories.

I want to stress, though, that Europeans have too quickly and too often characterized as "American" the negative aspects of their own emerging post-industrial societies, while simply ignoring the high value attached to the concept of freedom in the American system.

When dealing with their own burgeoning bureaucratic establishments, whose apathetic subjects they tend to become, Europeans should perhaps be a little more American!

Lawrence Dobuzinski is a French student studying for a Ph.D. in political science at York.

Mike Foreman photo

## Chile upheaval brings world-wide protest

By RICK SPENCE

Recent political upheavals in Chile have resulted in protests throughout the world, including a 300 word statement by the Canadian Association of University Teachers. CAUT is represented at York by the head of the University Faculty Association, Mathematics Professor Dennis Russell.

The resolution, released October 9, "deplores the current violent attack on freedom, including academic freedom, in Chile." It states "that the Government of Canada should provide assistance of several kinds" to academics threatened by the military junta, which has revealed hostility toward Chilean universities, faculty and students. It demands that the Canadian embassy in Santiago be maintained as an asylum for those persecuted, and that the government loosen its strict immigration laws to



D.C. Russell

allow refugee academics and students to enter Canada.

The resolution also urges that special funds be allocated to provide for the hiring of Chilean professors to the staffs of Canadian universities, and to protect and support refugee students.

Russell has had no direct experience with Chile or the revolution, but believes the "outrages must not go unopposed." He has heard reports about Chile, including first hand accounts of attacks on universities, from a Chilean professor who is looking for a job at York. There is "looting, burning and killing at the universities. The rectors have been deposed, and imprisoned. The traditional autonomy of the universities has ended, now that the military has taken over."

Russell feels that although the CAUT statement may not change anything, some reaction was necessary. "Silence implies consent," he said. Russell intends to write letters to the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, asking that the resolutions be adopted by the government. He also wants to know why the government recognized the junta so quickly when it stalled for so long on China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

C.F. Squassero photo

## Masses lose the war

By PETER MATILAINEN

Joe Flexer a member of the political committee of the Revolutionary Marxist Group, will appear at York today to present a Marxist analysis of the war in the Middle East. The forum will take place between 3 and 5 p.m. in Curtis Lecture Hall J.

Flexer has a long history of political activism both in Canada and in Israel. A member of the communist party in Israel for many years, he has been a longstanding opponent of Zionism.

He is perhaps best known in Canada as a leading member of the Ontario Waffle prior to its split from the mainstream of the NDP. Joe was the Ontario organizer of the Waffle and one of the core that formed the Red Circle, a predecessor of the Revolutionary Marxist Group.

Flexer is speaking at Trent University and the University of Toronto this week, and at the University of Manitoba next week.

Before his tour, Flexer said, "the revolutionary Marxist, when faced with the hysteria in the Middle East must deal objectively with both Zionist and Pan-Arabian racism, and show that imperialism exploits that very racism to divide the workers and peasants of the Middle East."

"Regardless of the outcome of the present war, the ruling classes have nothing to really offer the masses except further economic deprivation, more war deaths and increased militarization," said Flexer.

"Such a deterioration of life will be reversed when the working class and the peasants use the guns now killing others of their class to remove their oppressors. "A socialist revolution in the Middle East must remove the reformist leadership now restraining the upsurge of the workers and peasants." he said.