

# Lithuania protests

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

It is a common western view that, apart from the Soviet Jews, only small groups of intellectuals dare to show their discontent by public demonstrations in Russia. But on May 18th and 19th, just before Mr Nixon's arrival in Moscow, thousands of youths went on a rampage through the streets of Kaunas, a major city of the Soviet republic of Lithuania, and they were not all Jews and intellectuals. The rioters lit fires, fought with the police and the army and paratroopers who had been flown in to quell them and shouted such slogans as "Freedom for Lithuania." The trouble came after the funeral of a young worker, Roman Kalanta, who had set himself on fire five days before as a protest against Soviet policies in his homeland.

There have been major riots in the Soviet Union before this. In June, 1962, thousands of workers, housewives

and students took to the streets in the Russian city of Novocherkassk in protest against food prices; a week-long series of violent clashes with party officials and police followed. On that occasion the authorities decided, as they did in Kaunas last week, not to use local troops but to bring men in from other parts of the Soviet Union. And there have been other protests and strikes since then.

But the magnitude of the Kaunas riots was extraordinary. It is difficult to determine the extent to which religious as distinct from purely nationalist grievances played a part, but if the trial of the young Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, held in May, 1971, is any guide, the two are probably closely intertwined. Tried for his attempted escape from the Soviet Union, Mr Kudirka bitterly attacked the Soviet authorities for their suppres-

sion of his people's cultural and national rights, and at the same time pointedly asked permission, if he was sentenced to death, for a priest to administer the last rites, as he was "a deeply devout Catholic."

In recent months a number of Catholic priests have been brought to trial in Lithuania for no more than teaching the catechism to the children of their parishioners. Numerous protests have been made to the authorities which show that the protesters speak both as Catholics and as Lithuanians. They are really protesting against the relentless Sovietisation of a country that was forcibly absorbed by its neighbour little more than 30 years ago.

THE ECONOMIST MAY 27, 1972

## A NIGHTMARE STARTS

The Baltic republics - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - were three peace loving, dynamic countries with a total population of less than seven million people.

On June 15, 1940, the Soviet army occupied the Baltic republics. Prosoviet puppet governments were established and within six weeks the Baltic states were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Thus a nightmare began for the Baltic peoples culminating in the events of June 1941.

## REIGN OF TERROR

Mass arrests started almost immediately. Tens of thousands of peasants and intellectuals, businessmen and labourers, tradesmen and artists were arrested by the Russian Secret Police. Obviously, this was part of a cold blooded plan to terrorise the Baltic peoples into submission.

Neither high school students nor pensioners were spared - many were arrested, tortured and often murdered in the dungeons of the Secret Police.

## DIABOLICAL PLAN

Stalin conceived a still more diabolical plan to subdue the freedom loving Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. Under a minutely worked out scheme over two millions of Balts - equivalent to the total population of the City of Montreal

- were to be deported to forced labour camps in the arctic regions of Russia or Siberia. The Russian Secret Police started implementing this plan on June 14, 1941. Over one hundred thousand Balts were loaded into box cars and transported to Siberia. The nightmare lasted over a week and was interrupted by the outbreak of the Nazi-Soviet war.

## WHY ARE WE DEMONSTRATING?

Every year the Baltic people all over the world remember that week of terror which occurred 30 years ago. They remember the uncounted victims of Russian imperialism, disguised under the cloak of international communism. Canadians of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian descent take this opportunity to remind their fellow Canadians what can happen when the Rule of Law is replaced by a reign of terror, when democratic institutions are destroyed and when individual and national freedoms cease to exist.

The Baltic Federation of Canada,  
Quebec Branch

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ACC. NO.	8687
REF.	17/20c

# Agitation anti-URSS en Lithuanie

LA PRESSE

Une pétition de 17,000 signatures a été adressée au secrétaire du Parti, M. L. Brejnev, et au secrétaire des Nations unies, genre de supplique destinée à arrêter la persécution des prêtres catholiques en Lithuanie.

Peu après, dix-sept dirigeants éminents du Parti communiste letton ont fait appel aux partis communistes de l'Occident pour solliciter leur intervention auprès du Kremlin, afin que ce dernier mette fin à la politique colonialiste russe menée en Lettonie.

Enfin, le mois dernier, un jeune ouvrier lithuanien, âgé

de 20 ans, Romas Kalantas (et non Roman Talanta comme l'ont rapporté certaines agences de presse), s'immolait par le feu sur une place publique de Kaunas, centre industriel de la Lithuanie, en signe de protestation contre la persécution religieuse et nationale.

Ses funérailles ont donné lieu à des manifestations imposantes au cours desquelles plusieurs immeubles furent incendiés. De nombreux étudiants furent blessés et le nombre d'arrestations semble se chiffrer par centaines. Des détachements de parachutistes de Kazachstan (Asie cen-

trale) furent dépêchés sur les lieux pour enrayer la rébellion de Kaunas.

La Fédération canadienne des pays baltes s'élève contre l'exploitation économique qui est menée dans les pays baltes par l'URSS d'une façon systématique; elle dénonce la "russification" qui prend toujours plus d'ampleur et se fait sentir sur les plans artistique, linguistique et culturel; elle rend publique la persécution religieuse qui sévit dans ces trois pays mentionnés. "Bref, a déclaré le porte-parole de la Fédération, tout cela relègue les Etats baltes au rang d'anciennes colonies tsaristes."

## UN CAUCHEMAR COMMENCE

Les républiques baltes - la Lithuanie, la Lettonie et l'Estonie - étaient trois pays pacifiques et dynamiques qui comptaient une population de quelques 7 millions d'habitants. Le 15 juin 1940 l'armée soviétique envahit les trois républiques baltes et y installa des gouvernements de marionnettes pro-soviétiques. Dans l'espace de six semaines les trois Etats Baltes furent incorporés de force dans l'Union Soviétique.

Ainsi commença pour les peuples baltes un cauchemar qui atteignit son paroxysme pendant les événements de juin 1941.

## REGNE DE LA TERREUR

Les arrestations en masse s'en suivirent presque immédiatement après l'arrivée de troupes russes. Des dizaines de milliers de paysans, d'intellectuels, de commerçants, de travailleurs, d'artisans et d'artistes, furent arrêtés par la police secrète russe. Ce fut, en toute évidence, une partie d'un plan prémédité d'amener les peuples baltes à la soumission. On n'épargna ni les gens en retraite, ni les écoliers: Ils furent arrêtés en grand nombre, torturés et souvent assassinés dans les cachots de la police secrète.

## UN PLAN DIABOLIQUE

Staline avait conçu un plan encore plus diabolique, en vue de brimer les lithuaniens, les lettons et les estoniens, hommes épris de liberté. D'après un schéma minutieusement

établi environs deux millions de baltes - l'équivalent de la population de Montréal - devaient être déportés aux travaux forcés soit dans la région arctique de la Russie, soit en Sibérie.

La police secrète russe mit le plan en exécution le 14 juin 1941. Au delà de 100.000 baltes furent entassés dans des wagons de marchandises pour être transportés en Sibérie. Ce cauchemar dura pendant une semaine, et fut interrompu par la guerre qui éclata entre les Nazis et les Soviets.

## LA RAISON DE NOTRE MANIFESTATION

Tous les ressortissants baltes dispersés dans le monde gardent le souvenir de cette semaine de terreur qui a eu lieu voilà il y a 30 ans. Ils se souviennent des victimes de l'impérialisme russe qui se déguisait sous les oripeaux du communisme international. Les canadiens d'origine lithuanienne, lettone et estonienne, tiennent à rappeler à leur concitoyens canadiens les horreurs qui s'installent lorsque la Justice est remplacé par le règne de la terreur et lorsque les institutions démocratiques sont démolies et que les droits individuels et nationaux sont supprimés.

La Federation Balte du Canada,  
Section du Quebec



**OPPOSONS-NOUS A LA PERSECUTION DES 102 PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES IRANIENS**

**CONFERENCE**  
 SUR  
**REPRESSION FASCISTE EN IRAN**

McGILL UNIVERSITY
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REF. 17/21

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AVEC LA PARTICIPATION DE:  
**MAITRE ROBERT LEMIEUX ET**

**FRONT INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TORTURE**  
 et d'autres groupes

**L'HEURE: LUNDI 24 JANV. A 20<sup>H</sup>**

**LIEU: CENTRE SOCIAL DE L'UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL**  
 2332 EDWARD-MONTPETIT

**COMITE DE DEFENSE DES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES IRANIENS**  
 C.P.594 STN."N" MONTREAL

# FEE HIKE TO \$2,500?

In the THIRD WORLD the annual per capita income is between \$150 - \$300

Does QUEBEC want to

## SCREW THIRD WORLD STUDENTS

- Do Quebecois not claim identity with the oppressed people of the world?
- Is this a question of ECONOMICS?

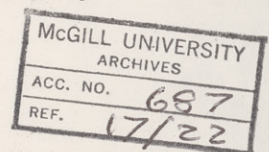
**No!!** We are being used as political pawns

- What do foreign students contribute?

53 % of GRADUATE students are foreigners

- Will the exclusion of foreign students mean a better deal for CANADIANS ???

BRING IDEAS TO



## OPEN FORUM

Wed Feb 16<sup>TH</sup> 12 NOON UNION BALLROOM

Speakers :- V-P FROST, G. ARCHER, D. BHAGA.

# VOTE YES TO REPEAL OF THE ABORTION LAWS

On Wed. March 1st, a referendum will be held at McGill on the repeal of the abortion laws from the Criminal Code of Canada.

Abortion is not a theoretical question. Not for the thousands of us who have abortions in Canada each year. It is a matter of a life or death for us.

Nor is it theoretical for those who are forced by the present laws to bear unwanted children.

Nor for the thousands of high school women who are forced to drop out of school every year because of pregnancy.

Nor for all of us who live each month under the threat of unwanted, unplanned pregnancy, because of inadequate birth control.

Abortion referendums are presently being held in at least 10 campuses across Canada. At the university of Alberta at Edmonton, 5,000 students voted in the referendum with a 4 to 1 for repeal of the abortion laws. Students at Carleton University in Ottawa voted 3 to 1 in favor of repeal and students at Glendon College, Toronto voted 2 to 1 for repeal.

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THERE WILL BE A DISCUSSION ON THE REFERENDUM ISSUE  
WITH:: CERISE MORRIS

Chairwoman of the Montreal Coalition for Abortion  
Law Repeal.

Tuesday, Feb. 29th  
1:00 P.M.  
Union B-27

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SPONSORED BY THE MCGILL COMMITTEE FOR ABORTION LAW  
REPEAL . FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 843-4074 or 845-7054

28 Feb/72

Let the students decide!

# *ISFD wins an open meeting of the Students' Society*

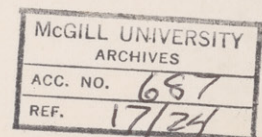
\* MORE PEOPLE HAVE SIGNED THE FREE DAILY PETITION THAN EVEN VOTED FOR GABOR ZINNER!

\* YET GABOR ZINNER REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE STUDENTS' DEMAND FOR A FREE DAILY

\* **ON MONDAY MARCH 20, ISFD OBTAINED MORE THAN THE NUMBER OF STUDENT SIGNATURES REQUIRED TO FORCE ZINNER TO CALL AN OPEN MEETING OF STUDENTS' SOCIETY**

THE ONLY WAY STUDENTS CAN OVERRIDE COUNCIL'S DECISIONS IN ORDER TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR A FREE AND OPEN DAILY IS BY VOTING AT THE OPEN MEETING FOR:

1. Resolved, that the resolution pertaining to the contract between the Students' Society of McGill University and the Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, adopted on March 15, 1972, be rescinded.
11. Resolved, that the resolution pertaining to the election of Tim Denton as Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, adopted on March 15, 1972, be rescinded.
111. **Resolved that Nesar Ahmad be named Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily for the academic year, 1972-1973.**



## Look for word on time and place of the open meeting

**Independent Students for a Free Daily**

WORKERS LEAGUE CLUB

LESSONS OF THE DAILY CRISIS

At a meeting of several thousand in the Ballroom March 24, the right-wing forces at the university were decisively defeated. Overturning the Student Council election of T. Denton as next year's editor, rejecting the notorious 14-point contract, whose sole aim was to tie the Daily to the Student Council, and electing Nesar Ahmad as next year's editor. This is a victory.

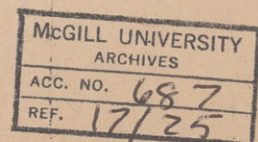
But this ends nothing. It opens up possibilities for the serious development of revolutionary theory among students. The potential, which has never been greater, can only be realized insofar as students turn to confront issues which do not have student solutions. It is necessary to see the developments at the University in relation to the development of contradictory class forces. To turn inward toward purely student issues means to turn toward the ideas that dominate the University - the subjective idealism of the disoriented, crisis-ridden middle class.

The questions that must be dealt with are the same questions that face working class youth: unemployment, repression, and the dangers of fascism. There are no student answers to these questions. There are only class answers.

What now must be made by thousands of students is a serious turn to Marxism - the science of the workers' movement, and Trotskyism, its modern expression. This requires an objective analysis of the interests of students in this period. The Daily crisis, as we stated from the beginning, is a reflection of the intensification of the class struggle. That struggle had to find a form of expression at the university. We felt the key to a real victory was the understanding of this inter-relation reached by McGill students. It is for this reason that we say this is only the beginning of a process, the beginning of a political experience.

The Workers League has presented and continues to present the only principled class line on this campus. We intend to prove this in the theoretical battles for leadership we undertake against reformism, Stalinism and revisionism. This fight for principle must be taken out to students who have never come into contact with politics before. As part of this campaign, we will be holding a meeting this Thursday on the Public Employees struggle with the Bourassa government. All the questions of bureaucracy, nationalism and reformism will be taken up. We invite all those who are prepared to take up the struggle for the victory of the working class over capitalism and its bureaucratic agents to attend.

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\* T H U R S D A Y \*  
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THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

# **DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NIXON AND HIS WAR IN VIET NAM**

## **SATURDAY APRIL 15**

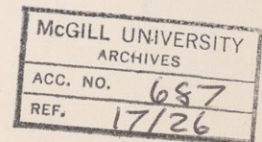
### **Dominion square 1.30. p.m**

(Peel & Dorchester)

**SPEAKERS:** Michel Chartrand, Fernand Daoust, Ralph  
Abernathy, Al Hubbard and others

For those who also want to  
demonstrate against Nixon  
in Ottawa April 15, call  
849-3071 or 861-3018.  
Departure time: 6 a.m.  
Price: \$3

Information: 849-3071, 861-3018 or 845-3872



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# MONTREAL ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

Sponsored by:

QUEBEC COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA

Telephone: Steve, 843-4074; Bill, 845-8425; John, 849-3071

Co-Sponsored by MCGILL DEBATING UNION

FRIDAY MARCH 25: FILM: "IN THE YEAR OF THE PIG"

8 P M Student's Union Ballroom  
McTavish below McGregor  
McGill University

SATURDAY MARCH 26: SPEAKERS - PANELS: 10 A M

Room 219 Leacock Building  
McGill University

WAR RESEARCH IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

CANADIAN COMPLICITY IN THE WAR

Richard DeGaetano, Vietnam Mobilization  
Committee, Toronto

Claire Culhane; Medical Aid & the CIA

ANTI-WAR ORGANIZATION BY STUDENTS

Ellie Kirzner

NIXON'S "PEACE PLAN"

National Peace Action Coalition (USA)

ECOLOGY AND THE WAR

E. J. Farkas, Chemical Engineering,  
McGill University

IMPERIALISM

Marlene Dixon, Sociology,  
McGill University

WORKSHOPS: 2 P M

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Steve Scheinberg, History,  
Sir George Williams University

RESPONSABILITY OF SCIENTISTS

Adolf Smith Physicist, SGWU

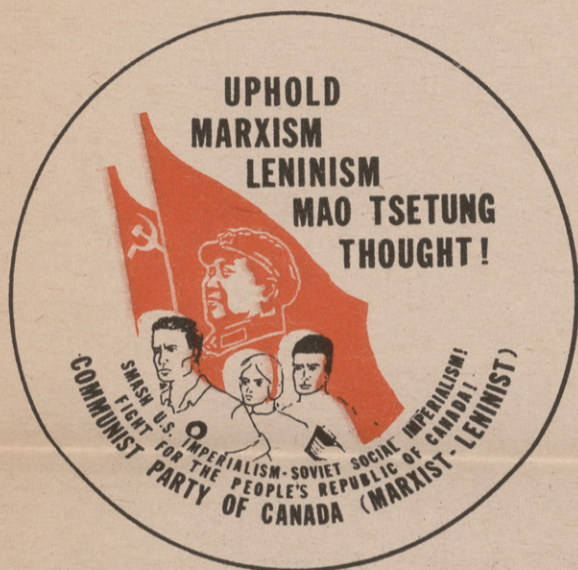
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**ALL OUT APRIL 22  
INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST**

**SECOND CANADA-QUEBEC MASS DEMOCRACY MEETING  
MONTREAL, QUEBEC - JULY 26-30, 1972**

**Canada and Quebec  
at the turning point**

**OPENING SESSION WED. JULY 26, 7:30 PM MCGILL UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION BUILDING**



**PROGRAM:**

**IN ENGLISH** ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD AT: MCGILL UNIVERSITY - STUDENT UNION BUILDING

July 26	7:30 pm	Opening Session	Main Speaker	Hardial Bains
July 28	7:30 pm	Second Session	Main Speaker	David Orton
July 29	9:30 am	Third Session	Main Speaker	Barry Carlson
July 29	1:00 pm	Fourth Session	Main Speaker	David Danielson
July 29	7:30 pm	Concluding Session	Main Speaker	Hardial Bains

**IN FRENCH** ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD AT: 1015 ST. CATHERINE E.

July 27	7:30 pm	Opening Session	Main Speaker	Robert Cruise
July 28	7:30 pm	Second Session	Main Speaker	Arnold August
July 29	9:30 am	Third Session	Main Speaker	Paul Lévesque
July 29	1:00 pm	Fourth Session	Main Speakers	Daniel Waterlot and Arthur Vachon
July 29	7:30 pm	Concluding Session	Main Speaker	Hardial Bains

CONCLUDING SESSION WILL BE HELD IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

**TWO FORCES IN STRUGGLE**

**ON THE PEOPLE'S SIDE:** The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)  
The Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist)

**OPPOSING THE PEOPLE:** The holy alliance of the "left"  
The state machine of the monopoly capitalist class

The following three topics will be discussed in detail:

1. THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO FOR CANADA AND QUEBEC (1ST DRAFT)
2. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MONOPOLY CAPITALIST CLASS IN THE LEFT-WING RANKS -- THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF THE "LEFT"
3. THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE OF THE MONOPOLY CAPITALIST AND THE U.S. IMPERIALIST LACKEY REGIME AGAINST THE WORKING PEOPLE:
  - a) Anti-working class laws, and
  - b) R.C.M.P. attacks against the progressive people especially the leaders of CPC(ML) and CPQ(ML)

All those interested in participating are invited to attend. The rules of mass democracy will be strictly observed. (The first Canada-Quebec Mass Democracy was held on July 26, 1968.)



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REF. 1728

**ORGANIZED BY  
THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MASS DEMOCRACY AMONGST THE PEOPLE  
A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CPC(ML) AND CPQ(ML)**

*plastered all over  
campus buildings etc  
17 July 72*