



"If a foreigner entered your home, raped your wife, killed your children, and stole your goods, what would you do?"

—Huynh Van Ba, charge d'affaires in Havana for the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam

the MARTLET

To His Excellency Richard Milhous Nixon,
President of the United States,
Washington.

Mr. President,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter.

The war of aggression of the United States against our people, violating our fundamental national rights, still continues in South Vietnam. The United States continues to intensify military operations, the B-52 bombings and the use of toxic chemical products multiply the crimes against the Vietnamese people. The longer the war goes on, the more it accumulates the mourning and burdens of the American people. I am extremely indignant at the losses and destructions caused by the American troops to our people and our country. I am also deeply touched at the rising toll of death of young Americans who have fallen in Vietnam by reason of the policy of American governing circles.

Our Vietnamese people are deeply devoted to peace, a real peace with independence and real freedom. They are determined to fight to the end, without fearing the sacrifices and difficulties in order to defend their country and their sacred national rights. The overall solution in 10 points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and of the Provisional Revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam is a logical and reasonable basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. It has earned the sympathy and support of the people of the world.

In your letter you have expressed the desire to act for a just peace. For this, the United States must cease the war of aggression and withdraw their troops from South Vietnam, respect the right of the population of the South and of the Vietnamese nation to dispose of themselves, without foreign influence. This is, the correct manner of solving the Vietnamese problem in conformity with the national rights of the Vietnamese people, the interests of the United States and the hopes for peace of the people of the world. This is the path that will allow the United States to get out of the war with honor. With good will on both sides we might arrive at common efforts in view of finding a correct solution of the Vietnamese problem.

Sincerely,

Ho Chi Minh

**DON'T ATTEND CLASSES TOMORROW!
VIETNAM TEACH-IN ALL DAY in SUB**

The Martlet

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EDITORIAL Canada Aids Social Suicide

Uvic is probably one of the few places in North America where a teach-in on the Vietnam War is still a necessity in the year 1969.

On a percentage basis there are more people in Victoria, young and old, who really believe that the American adventure in Vietnam is right, than in any American city. It is difficult to understand the prevalence of this pro U.S. government-Pentagon attitude, but it is evident on the streets and within the university. It is also obvious on reading the rightist-racist editorials in the Victoria Colonist that Bruce Partridge is not the only person in Victoria today who supported Spiro Agnew in the last American General Election.

What is happening then? We in Victoria actually live within the boundaries of the U.S.A. (we are below the 49th parallel) and the rest of Canada borders on America. We sell arms—and valuable electronic components to the American war machine. We even manufacture Green Berets (see page four). And yet we do not even feel an iota of embarrassment for our de facto support of the greatest technological power in the world against a tiny, agrarian, peasant country whose people, as Dr. Ron Kirkby recently said, "will go down as the bravest and most courageous people in the history of the world."

The Vietnamese people have been fighting and dying for over thirty years (recently more horribly because of our "advanced echnology") simply for the right to live in peace, free from

VIETNAM SHORTS

The True Meaning of Nixon's "Vietnamization" Policy

"What I was told and what I saw there persuaded me that 'Vietnamization' is in fact a canopy being hoisted to shelter—perhaps to conceal—our staying in, not getting out . . . I found no prominent American or South Vietnamese, who thought the present government of South

Vietnam would be able to maintain itself even in two or three years if our armed support were withdrawn."

—Rep. Allard Lowenstein at a press conference Sept. 24 back from Saigon to launch a campaign with ADA, SANE and ENOUGH for immediate withdrawal.

No, But A Little Celebration in Saigon Could Easily Be Arranged

"Would the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong observe a three-day truce if I were to die?"

—Remark Thieu was reported to have made when U.S. Ambassador Berger and Gen. Abrams pressed him to go along with the 3-day truce for Ho Chi Minh according to Donald Kirk from Saigon, in the Washington Star, Sept. 9.

When Even The Quakers Despair

"I am absolutely astonished at the rigidity of this Administration. They haven't learned a single lesson, and are determined to prosecute this war according to the Johnson formula. We came out of this meeting determined to issue a call to all Americans to support the October and November actions as the only alternative left. We are dedicated to any kind of nonviolent action to indicate to the Administration that you cannot make peace by making war."

—Bronson Clark, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee after a 90-minute talk by a Quaker delegation with Dr. Henry Kissinger at the White House Oct. 6, their third meeting with him since last May.

Even Saigon's Rigged Assembly Shows A Covert Sympathy For The Moratorium

Another Deputy, Phan Xuan Huy, said he believed the main reason for the demonstrations in the U.S. was the unwillingness of young people to fight, and said many South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese were equally disenchanted with the war.

—Reuters from Saigon Oct 23 on the debate in South

Vietnam's National Assembly on an "anti-Moratorium" resolution. Significantly only 98 of the 137 legislators showed up and 40 of those present abstained on the vote. Only 58 or less than half the total membership voted for this measure which was framed by the hawks. It seems to have turned into a covert peace demonstration instead.

Full Text of Ho's Petition to Woodrow Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919

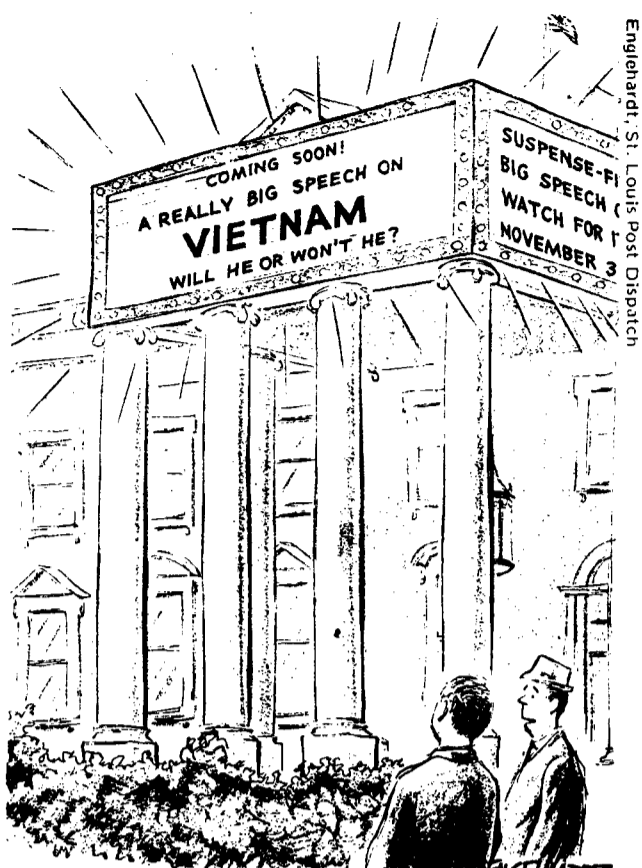
"Since the victory of the Allies, all the subject peoples are frantic with hope at the prospect of an era of right and justice which should begin for them by virtue of the formal and solemn engagements, made before the whole world by the various powers of the Entente (Allies) in the struggle of civilization against barbarism.

"While waiting for the principle of national self-determination to pass from ideal to reality through the effective recognition of the sacred right of all peoples to decide their own destiny, the inhabitants of the ancient Empire of Annam, at the present time French Indo-China, present to the noble Governments of the Entente in general and in particular to the honorable French Government the following humble claims:

"1) General amnesty for all the native people who have been condemned for political activity; 2) Reform of Indo-Chinese justice by granting to the native population the same judicial guarantees as the Europeans have, and the total suppression of the special courts which are instruments of terrorization and oppression, against the most responsible elements of the Annamite people; 3) Freedom

of press and speech; 4) Freedom of association and assembly; 5) Freedom to emigrate and to travel abroad; 6) Freedom of education, and creation in every province of technical and professional schools for the native population; 7) Replacement of the regime of arbitrary decrees by a regime of law; 8) A permanent delegation of native people elected to attend the French parliament in order to keep the latter informed of their needs.

"The Annamite people, in presenting these claims, count on the worldwide justice of all powers, and rely in particular on the good will of the noble French people who hold our destiny in their hands and who, as France is a republic, have taken us under their protection. In requesting the protection of the French people, the people of Annam, far from feeling humiliated, on the contrary consider themselves honored, because they know that the French people stand for liberty and justice and will never renounce their sublime ideal of universal brotherhood. Consequently in giving heed to the voice of the oppressed, the French people will be doing their duty to France and humanity."



"You know, each President usually adds a touch of his own to the White House."

imperialist intervention, and free from the control of autocratic oligarchies like the Diems or the Ky-Thieu race track gang.

If the teach-in on Friday only helps to jar a few more constituents of "Little Oxford by the Sea" out of their comfortable complacency, they may be on their way to realizing that the Vietnam War is only the major symbolic aspect of a multifaceted social system that is not only murdering "inferior" racial groups abroad, but is committing social and ecological suicide at home.

Oh

"Administration officials have emphasized that the President did not mean that he would take no notice of the protests but rather that he had a detailed plan for settling the war in Vietnam and could not alter the plan because of demonstrations."

—New York Times from Washington, Oct. 20.

TEACH-IN TOMORROW

Friday, November 14 has been set aside for a teach-in at the University of Victoria on the question of Canadian complicity in Vietnam.

The intention is for all classes to be cancelled to enable students and faculty to get together at the Student Union Building to hear guest speakers and to confront this large and complex issue.

It is a shame that in this day and age it is necessary to hold a teach-in on Vietnam, but there is an unusual dishonesty pervading the chambers of both the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress as to what is really happening in Vietnam; what does Nixon mean when he says he has a plan for peace, and how is Canada involved?

A notice will be sent to all members of faculty urging them to either cancel classes on Friday or conduct a seminar on Vietnam in place of their regular course material. Students who wish to attend the teach-in at the Sub should ask their professors to cancel classes.

The teach-in will begin at nine o'clock in the morning and will culminate in a march from the cenotaph at the Parliament buildings to Centennial Square during the evening.

AMERICANS BANDITS

The University of Victoria was privileged last week in being able to ask questions and hear the views of two representatives of the National Liberation Front.

Huynh Van Ba, charge d'affaires in Havana for the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam, and Le Psuong, of the North Vietnamese embassy in Sweden, were granted special visas by the Canadian government in order to tour the country and talk to the Canadian public.

Huynh Van Ba outlined the history of aggression in Vietnam including French, Japanese and the latest American Variety.

"The Americans are bandits. If a bandit came into your house what would you do? Throw him out! The father must, as master of the house, kill the bandit who wants to massacre his family."

The speakers stated that the Americans have already lost the war, and that the aim of the American government is to negotiate in Paris in order to prolong the inevitable as long as possible. This view is backed up by several top ranking officials of the U.S. government who oppose the war.

Le Psuong, when asked if there would be a purge or blood bath after the victory, replied that some Vietnamese will for one reason or another follow the Americans. Most people, even those working in the Saigon administration will be urged to stay to work for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

"Vietnam will be neutral. There will be no political alliances. Our aim is peace and independence, and friendship with all people of the world."

I. F. Stone on VIETNAM

-excerpts from the I. F. Stone Weekly

Con Game of Withdrawal

Inane Double Talk

On short range, as in the case of the 36-hour cessation of B-52 bombings, the answer to the question puzzling the whole press-corps—what is Nixon doing?—is (I suspect) quite simple. He doesn't know. He is thrashing about like a fish on a hook, trying desperately to find some way to get off. He is obviously hearing contradictory advice from civilian and military sources, and he vacillates, apparently depending on who talks to him last. If you look back, vaccination is the chief characteristic of this Administration, not only on Vietnam but on almost every question of policy, from tax reform through hunger to school desegregation. Nixon even changes his mind about appointments when they seem to have been firmly made, as in the Knowles case. The tiller of the ship of State has rarely had a more unsteady hand upon it.*

The Strategy Goes Back to LBJ

When looked at from a longer perspective, however, Nixon's course on Vietnam, is not a thing of fits and starts. It was first projected by the Johnson Administration in 1968 and he is continuing it. A high Pentagon official phrased it very succinctly at the time to a friend of mine. "We are going to reduce the fighting," this military man said, "to levels the American public will tolerate for a long pull." This new course then charted was aimed not at negotiations with Hanoi or even at the "Vietnamization" of the war but a molify-

ing, or conning, American public opinion. For the Pentagon the main enemy is American public opinion and its "impatience" and even—for some silly Generals—democracy itself**. The course of events becomes clearer if one keeps in mind that the Vietnam strategy is primarily concerned neither with making war nor peace but with public relations—a "snow job" to quiet unrest at home while pursuing the same objective in Vietnam. This is a Korean solution. The objective is a right-wing satellite regime, run by the native military with a constitutional facade but little or no civil liberty, in South Vietnam as in South Korea. To keep it in power we are prepared to maintain a reduced but considerable number of troops there indefinitely, as we do in Korea 15 years after the war ended. The 55,000 U.S. troops still there cost us \$600 million a year to maintain.

*To imagine that the B-52 "signal", if such it was, would get through one would have to believe (1) that Hanoi can read Nixon's mind better and faster than Washington can, and (2) that its communications with the guerrillas scattered around the South is far swifter than our super-duper electronic communications proved to be in the Pueblo affair.

**Two or three Generals apparently have told dinner partners thereabouts that there would be no elections in 1972 because the military were going to end all this "turmoil" by taking over!

Whom the gods would destroy, they first drive inane. At press conference last week it was hard to distinguish Nixon from Agnew. He implied that to criticize his slowdown in Southern school desegregation—15 years after the Brown decision—was to ask for "instant integration"! He could see no ethical problem in replacing Fortas, the judicial moonlighter, with Hya moonlighter, with Haynsworth, the judiciary's most absent-minded stock speculator. He said there were no American combat troops in Laos, except maybe in certain activities he did not care to discuss. He denied there was any numbers game in picturing the cancellation of 50,000 draft calls for November and December as a sign of approaching peace in Vietnam, although from June to October he had drafted 56,000 MORE men than last year and four days earlier the Pentagon had announced as an economy move that it would be taking 70,300 FEWER men into the armed services. He rejoiced that at the UN he had found "no significant criticism" of U.S. policy in Vietnam; the Secret Service must have rushed him through the delegates; lounge pretty fast. He is against the Goodell bill to remove all U.S. troops from Vietnam by Dec. 1, 1970 because he wants to get them out sooner, but it is better not to let the enemy know because that would destroy his incentive to negotiate. All we need to bring peace he said is a "united front" at home. The united front hash united front hasn't been advocated so openly since the 1937 convention of the Communist party. As for the student moratorium of Oct. 15 and the anti-war demonstrations planned for this fall, Nixon said "under no circumstances" would he "be affected whatever." Before making that remark, he should have phoned that man down on the ranch.

GET OUT

"In recent weeks there has been increasing talk of changing the military mix in Vietnam by replacing American ground troops with Vietnamese, while retaining—American supply and support troops on their combat role. This is not a formula for extricating the United States from Vietnam; it is, rather, a formula for keeping up to 300,000 American troops engaged in Vietnam indefinitely. Its purpose is not to get out, but to stay in.

"The imperative is that we get out. This does not mean, of course, that the South Vietnamese Government would have to follow suit, or that it would be helpless in the face of its enemies. It would still have 135,000 Vietcong and 90,000 North Vietnamese soldiers now in South Vietnam. If the ARVN could be in-

(Con't on Page 4)

Strange Way To Cut Back

We can't read President Nixon's mind and we have long ago given up trying to understand Pentagon arithmetic. But when the October draft calls were announced we checked back and found that draft calls are up more than 70% since Nixon at the beginning of June announced Vietnamese troop cutbacks were to begin. Here are the figures month by month:

	1968	1969
June	20,000	25,900
July	15,000	22,300
August	18,300	29,500
September	12,200	29,000
October	13,800	29,000
Total	79,300	135,700

Nixon Couldn't Care Less

The best argument for marching on Washington again—and again—is that nothing really is going on here. Unless the peace movement keeps the heat on, the Vietnamese war will drag on endlessly. It is impossible—I am convinced from public observation and private surroundings—to exaggerate the banality and shallowness of this Administration, its rigidity and lack of political savvy. There were, for example, half a dozen ways in which, by some kind and human gesture, the White House might have disarmed and, in the phrase fashionable among the young,

"co-opted" the Oct. 15 Moratorium. To march with the thousands in the candle-light procession that night was a religious experience. There was little rancor. The Agnew attack served only to reveal how completely the White House misconceived the real tenor and mood of that demonstration. Imagine the reaction of that good-humored and solemn throng if a candle had been lit to greet them from the balcony of the White House, and Nixon had issued a statement saying, "Welcome to Washington. I, too, though in my own way, pray and seek for peace."

Words For Demonstrators to Remember

"Our investigation has shown that the U.S. failure in Vietnam has not called into question the basic premises of American foreign policy. Policy makers have not forsaken the policy of intervention—they merely wish to defend U.S. interests at a more acceptable level of cost . . . The U.S. will continue to intervene in other countries using military and economic penetration (which we prefer to call 'assistance') and clandestine subversion . . . 'At the Pentagon', says a former high ranking member of the DOD Systems Analysis Office, . . . overall strategic objectives are never challenged; the basic premise is interventionism, and the topic of debate is the most effective way of configuring our forces to serve this policy."

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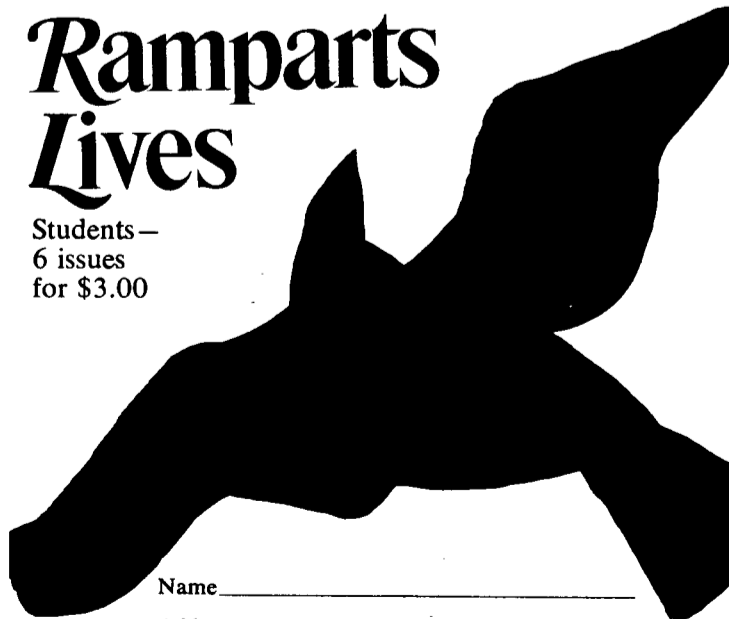
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END THE WAR OR WE WILL!

by Nicholas Von Hoffman - Washington Post

Nicholas Von Hoffman of the Washington Post gives his interpretation of the first stage of the Vietnam Moratorium, the demonstrations of Oct. 15, and tells why escalation of protest is

The Moratorium isn't a protest. It's an ultimatum by an enormous section of the population laid down to its politicians. That ultimatum says there is no time left. It says there's no more credibility gap because there's no more credibility. It's an ultimatum that says either end the war forwith or we will stop it ourselves.

That's not what the politicians want to make of this day. A man like Congressman Rogers C. B. Morton, the Republican national chairman, would have you believe, "I'm for the Moratorium as part of our right to assemble."

That's not what the Moratorium is about. The right to petition a government that rejects petitions before they're laid before it is a sterile right. It's using the forms of political progress to frustrate their purpose. It's a con, a fancy way of saying "You go ahead and exercise your God-given constitutional rights to be ineffectual while we go ahead and run the war."

Even before the McCarthy campaign, hope in the right of petition dies. On its better days the government rejected politics with the contention that the Rostows and Kissingers knew more and knew better. They know nothing, but that's another story. On its worst and more ordinary days, the government responded by tricks and falsifications . . . pull out 3,000 men here, hide them under palm trees there, don't bomb this but bomb that, invent another round of fictitious secret peace talks, run and cry on U Thant's shoulder, get the Pope to hold your hand.

Now comes Sen. Fred Harris,

the Democratic chairman, saying, "It's time to take the gloves off on the Vietnam war issue. It's nine months since the president took office." It was time to do that in Chicago, August 1968 when the senator and his friends kept the Democrats a war party and drove the Clean Gene kids and a lot of other people out of electoral politics. Today he wants to be a peacenik because he has a dawning fear that the people have had it up to their gezuk with this perpetual tragedy.

Every aspect of government, all three branches, have failed but not all men in government. Former Senators Morse and Gruening are charter members of the opposition. Fulbright may have helped vote us into this war and into the set of policies which make such conflicts as inevitable as they are recurring, but he's said he was wrong, unthinking and gulled.

We must accept that. This is no longer a small protest movement, and it's bad to get into the silly, purist radical bag of refusing to associate with anybody whose anti-war credentials are dated after 1964. This was has taught all of us many awful things about ourselves and our country. It's not just Sen. Fulbright who had to learn the hard way.

But if the few respectable men in high office could make such terrible mistakes, then the question is who should lead? Many speakers today will say the politicians, chastened, humbled, made honest and sensitive to the death of their constituents' sons and the voters high taxes. Don't let them steal the movement away.

The strength of the peace movement is its leaderlessness, the way it can survive and grow

on a consensual process which is as easy to see as it's hard to describe with exactitude. Let the movement continue to be led as it has, by its adherents, by small groups of people proposing an idea and testing it by seeing who and how many will come in with them on it. That's how this Moratorium was started. Six months ago a few of the former McCarthy people anticipated that Whoziz was as trustworthy as his predecessor when he said he had a plan for ending the war. They judged that by October we would be ready for the Moratorium. They were right. Today we put black crepe on our arms and refrain from work.

That will not be enough to end the war. We may get something out of it. Hershey's already been tossed to us, although what we're supposed to do with the old flesh trader is a puzzle. Maybe Hoover'll be given to us next but these ancient bonbons have lost their sweetness. If we're very lucky, they'll give us some tinsily cease-fire while they sneak a secret war in Laos. The government should not be permitted to keep a single soldier in those parts, but to get them out we must do more than today.

In fact today is a preparation for more. November the 15th is already being planned as a march on Washington. Today is a day of accustoming great numbers of people to the anxiety of standing up to their government. Even in a country like ours where there are civil liberties, great strain still attaches to exercising them. We were all brought up trusting the government; it's hard to shake off the feeling that resistance to it, especially about a war, is a form of social treason. The Moratorium will make people comfortable in their new roles of resistance. It will make oppo-

sition socially acceptable, perhaps even stylish.

This isn't by design but is dictated by the probable course of events. Either the war must end or the resistance must grow and take tougher forms. The fact will not be clear in most of the talks given today because they'll be given by summer-soldier politicians who will want to felicitate everyone on their orderly, good conduct; they will praise their audiences for the lawful and constitutional manner by which they express their hatred of this lousy war. That's alright. Only imbeciles prefer street brawling and law breaking to orderly political process, but that's not the point.

The point is that there would never have been a Peace Movement if it had remained law abiding in the government's eyes. The peace movement is where it is because people broke into draft boards and threw blood on the files or got their heads beaten standing in front of induction centres or, like Capt. Howard Levy, took a court martial and a jail sentence.

They dramatized the war's nature. They forced the rest of us to go back over the record and check to be sure there was some plausible justification for taking human lives as we were doing. They did more. When they faced their judges and pleaded innocent by virtue of Nuremberg, they reminded us that we're individually responsible for what's done in our names. Our government, our armies, our taxes, napalm, our soldiers, our young men.

Their example shows that an action like the Moratorium isn't an event in itself but the preparation and the threat of more and wider action. Even now what started out to be a sedate mor-

atorium is inching in the direction of a general strike. It hasn't reached that point yet, but it will unless the government capitulates to its citizens.

But What's-His-Face, the furtive and fugitive president who darts from TV station to armed compound, doesn't know that; he doesn't know that if he keeps it up, by spring the country may be ungovernable. He says he won't be the first American president to lose a war, when what he risks is becoming the first president to lose America.

Maybe today he will read the ultimatum correctly and understand that playtime is over. That there is no patience left for Henry Cabot Lodge, Ellsworth Bunker and more diddlybop about bugging out, leaving allies in the lurch or saving the state department's occidental face.

People don't care if we bug out, run out, march out, stumble out, crawl out or fade out as long as we get out. They've had it, and the tumult and anger is spreading everywhere. Even the federal bureaucracy is threatening to take to the streets. It's no longer students or blacks, it's older people, businessmen, conservatives, liberals, anti-communists, pro-communists, it's everyone who knows that a perennial war that we have no will to win or even fight is insanity, that a democracy which carries on a war 40 to 50 per cent of the population detests risks destroying itself.

GET OUT (Con't)

spired to defend the Saigon government, it would survive; if it could not be so inspired, then the government does not deserve to survive. We have fought their war for 5 long years and sacrificed 40,000 American lives. It is enough."

Some Canadian Military Suppliers To The U.S.

Canadian Industries Ltd. (CIL): plastic explosives, propellants explosives, paints, Dynamax golf clubs (!).
Bata Ltd: Army boots, shoes.
Dorthea Knitting Mills (Parker's Knitwear): Green berets, knitted wear.
Fleet Mfg: A6A bomber components.
Douglas Aircraft of Canada (see deHaviland).
Dow Chemical: napalm components (but they say 'not napalm').
Canadair: CF-5; drones; tilt-wing CL-84; C5A.

de Haviland Aircraft (part of Hawker Siddeley): overhaul of Caribous sold several years ago, possibly subcontracts.
SPAR: Specialized Products & Applied Research:
York Gears: helicopter parts.
Atco Industries: pre-fab buildings.
Uniroyal (formerly Dominion Tire): Fuel tanks, tires.
Nauगतuck Chemicals: defoliants.
United Aircraft of Canada: engine parts.
Canadian Acme Screw & Gear: shells, gears.
Valcartier Industries: shells.

Canadian Marconi: radios, electronics.
Litton Systems Canada: weapons-release computers, aircraft weapons systems, Royal & Regal typewriters, Cole filing cabinets, Monroe Sweda cash registers, Eureka specialties (The Toronto Star, Feb. 13, 1968, carried a report indicating Litton Systems management is a strong supporter of the Greek military junta).
Cynamid of Canada: artillery propellants.
General Impact & Extrusion Mfg Ltd: cartridge cases, bomb-bodies, felt pens, soft metal tubes.

Hand Chemical Industries: falres, pyrotechnics, smoke.
Ingersoll Machine & Tool: aircraft rockets, shell casings.
Jarry Hydraulics: equipment for military aircraft.
Levy Industries: helicopter parts, (see Acme Screw, York Gear).
Magna Electronics: missile components, also "secret work."

OTHER CANADIAN SUPPLIERS WHERE INFORMATION IS OFTEN WITHHELD:

Rolls-Royce: works with General Motors on aircraft engines
Vickers Canadian:

Orenda: aircraft engines (see United Aircraft & Hawker Siddeley).
Hewitt-Robbins Canada: helicopter & jet gears (see Litton).
Lehigh Instruments:
Bristol Aerospace Ltd: Jet-assist take-off engines.
General Time of Canada: artillery, rocket & bomb fuses.
Jaycopter Corp: equipment to train U.S. helicopter pilots on the ground.
Anthes Imperial Ltd: pipe, pumps, desks, metal products.
CAE & subsidiaries: submarine seeking devices, repair and overhaul of jet trainers.

A LOT OF WORDS AND SOME SHORT-TIMERS COME HOME BUT SHIPMENTS TO NAM KEEP ON THE SAME OLD WAY

