The biggest political demonstration yet

A million marched in D.C. and S.F.

— news and photos pp. 5-12
Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

Vilma Sanchez

Some suggestions

Manhattan, Kansas

In regional trailblazing for the YSA, The Militant is the most useful tool we have. We use it constantly, especially to break on to a new campus.

George Novack's recent article on women's liberation is one of the finest The Militant has printed. We could use a reprint of it, either as a throwaway or as a pamphlet. The same goes for Dick Robert's articles on Laos. When the series is finished, it should be reprinted. If possible, in pamphlet form. Mary-Alice Waters's series on PL should also be reprinted.

I also think that the "Inside this issue" box on the front page should be revived and expanded. If this were done, The Militant would sell itself.

Naomi Allen

YSAsk Midwest regional traveler

REVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Generation goof

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

George Novack's article on the dynamics of women's liberation was excellent. I gather it is to be published as a pamphlet. This being so, it might be advisable to correct one small factual error in it.

Mary Wallstonecraft did not write Frankenstein. It was written by her daughter, Mary Wallstonecraft Shelley, wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, in 1815, 18 years after her mother's death.

Other than that, I was much impressed by the article.

Jan Angus

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For years, Goddard has been a haven for hippies and others who consider themselves apolitical. The action of the college during both moratoriums and the widespread interest in the Washington mobilization are the first stirrings of political consciousness at Goddard and hopefully the beginnings of a radical re-ordering of the relationship between Goddard College and the larger society of which it is a part.

Dave Haldane

A child's view

New York, N.Y.

My grandson, aged 5, made his first political remark the day of the October Moratorium. His father explained to him why some cars were driving with their headlights on. My grandson said, "They should drive with their headlights on." When his father asked him why he replied: "Because they're red like blood."

Grandmother

Parallel between Irish and woman questions?

San Francisco, Calif.

In Mehring's "Life of Marx," there are some interesting remarks on the Irish question (pp. 415, 416, 457) "... the lively interest which Marx showed for the Irish question was caused by something even deeper than sympathy for the oppressed people. His studies had led him to the conclusion that the freedom of the Irish people was a necessary condition for the emancipation of the English working class, on which, in turn, the emancipation of the European proletariat depended... The ordinary English worker hated the Irish as a competitor, and felt himself superior as a member of a dominant race, thus becoming a tool of the aristocrats and capitalists against Ireland and at the same time strengthening the dominance of those classes over himself... Marx relates this antagonism, which

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N.Y.
By DOUG JENNESS

ATLANTA, Ga. — The RYM II fac-
tion of the Students for a Democratic
Society held a national conference
here Nov. 27-30. According to the con-
terence call there will be "discussions and
debates on the national question," with
while supremacy, male supremacy, and
the direction of RYM II.

Mike Klonsky, Noel Ignatin and Marv Treiger, Revolutionary Youth
Movement II is one of three groups
that are helping to defend the Vietnam
war.

Although they were the largest stu-
dent radical organization in the coun-
try, they played almost no role in the
major national actions. However, even
before their split with the Weathermen, the
RYM II leaders were beginning to recog-
nize the importance of the anti-
war movement and since then have talked
more about doing something.

What concretely have they proposed
to do? Following their split with the Weathermen, the RYM II held a national conference in mid-September
where they adopted a resolution intro-
duced by Marv Treiger entitled, "Serve
the people — Get the U.S. out of Viet-
nam." The first paragraph begins "RYM
II proposes that the Detroit gather-
ing passes a resolution for action including
these points: 1) A national ac-
cion in Chicago in the fall relating op-
opposition to the war to the theme of
'Serve the people.' 2) A political line for
that action based on the principle slogan
"U.S. Get Out of Vietnam" plus a number of secondary slogans. 3) The
launching of a year's solidarity with
the Vietnamese including mobilizing for
the Nov. 15 march and planning a
spring offensive "of our own" against the
war.

A word in the entire resolution about the split over the Nov. 15
march on Washington and San Fran-
cisco not was there any mention of
this action in the first issue of their
newspaper, Revolutionary Youth Move-
ment, even though the principal de-
cision was made at this conference. Even
immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces
from Vietnam.

So it turned out, RYM II organized a relatively small action in Chicago on
Oct. 11 aimed primarily at count-
teracting the Young Lords' en-
terprise rather than building a mas-
se action against the Vietnam war. The
Nov. 8 national call on this question
was a "summerfield"}

STEP FORWARD. While modest, labor participation in Nov. 15 Washington antirwar march was best yet. Some in RYM II assert need for orientation toward working class, but policies of group contribute little toward involving ranks of labor in struggle.

The absence of a program of their
own means that they are highly prone to
taking bits and pieces from other
programs especially of reformist cur-
rents. One example is the peculiar ac-
ticipation by a number of the RYM II
leaders of the most pernicious Stalinist
slanders against the Trotskyist move-
ment including defense of the Stalinist
purge trials and Stalin's brutal assas-
ination of Leon Trotsky. All of these
were perpetuated to crush the revolu-
tionary Marxist trend in the USSR
and internationally so that the
reformist politics of Stalinism could
prevail.

This acceptance of so monstrous a
counterrevolutionary crime is not un-
related to RYM II's failure to even at-
tempt a political assessment of the Trot-
kyist organizations, the Young Social-
ist Alliance and the Socialist Workers
Party.

One would assume that if the RYM II
leaders were serious in their rejection of
Trotskyism they would be dissecting
each point that they consider to be
in error. How can anyone take serious-
ly people who aspire to be revolution-
ary leaders but do not explain fully
how they differ with alternative pro-
grams?
Wars, as the "civilizers" conduct them

New facts on U.S. atrocities in Vietnam

By ROBERT LANGSTON

A student-injury unit marches into the village Songmy, South Vietnam, at six o'clock in the morning on March 16, 1968. The villagers offered no resistance at all - 789 men, women and children -- were ordered out of their houses. None bore arms. The villagers, their houses were dynamited if made of stone, and burned if made of wood.

Then 20 of the infantrymen took up their M-16 rifles and fired into the assembled Vietnamese until not one seemed to remain alive. One hundred thirty two survived, however, buried under the corpses of those who perished in their villages.

Do Hoai, a rice farmer who survived the massacre, gave this account to newsmen on March 31, in the presence of U.S. Army officers. It was corroborated by other survivors. Col. Ton That Khanh, the Saigon regime's governor of the province where Songmy once stood, substantially confirmed it.

The chemical - called 2,4,5T - the U.S. forces use to destroy rice crops and foliage in Vietnam has been known for three years to cause birth defects, at a 100 percent rate, in test animals. Last summer, four South Vietnamese newspapers printed pictures of deformed babies born in villages that had been sprayed with 2,4,5T.

All this was reported by Henry Kamm in the Nov. 17 New York Times.

Chemical war

The Nov. 6 Chicago Sun-Times. The article concluded: "Not since the Romans salted the land after destroying Carthage has the chemical warfare of the century been so comprehensively and especially so many Americans, who somewhere knew that the executioners of Songmy could see their victims' blood and hear their victims' screams. The screams were not those of the Vietnamese alone. They were also the screams of the workers of Paris shot down after the defeat of the Commune; they were the screams of the Congolese whose hands were amputated by King Leopold's soldiers; they were the screams of European Jewry.

Those frightened, lonely and furious Americans, who somewhere knew that all the deeds they had been sent to Viet­ nam to do were wholly unworthy of a man, had every reason to suppose that in those screams they heard the authen­ tic voice of Western, capitalist, Christian civilization, the authentic call of duty to their country.

The murderers of Songmy are not the wretches who pulled the triggers. The murderers of Songmy are the lord­ ly and contemptuous rulers of this country who, if not brought low, will kill and kill and kill to secure their reign of death until not living thing remains on earth.

N. Carolina students rally behind strikers

By LARRY L. SLUDER

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. - A strike by 300 of the 310 food service workers at the main campus of the University of North Carolina has forced the clos­ ing of four of the six campus cafeterias. Lenoir and Chase dining halls are oper­ ating with a 50 percent reduction in management personnel and a few student scabs.

The Nov. 10 walkout, a more mili­ tant protest than the one in late Octo­ ber by nonacademic employees last spring, is an attempt by the primarily black union, Service Employees International, to include the university to meet several worker demands. Among other reasons for the strike, SEIU has charged that adminis­ tration was not living up to agreements with the university to meet several worker demands. Among other reasons for the strike, SEIU has charged that adminis­ tration was not living up to agreements with the university to meet several worker demands.

The SEIU has demanded an hourly wage increase of 50 cents and the right to organize for workers fired for pro-union activ­ ities.

Strike leaders noted that SAGA Food Service is a California-based company with contracts at some 275 schools, with profits in the seven figure range made by exploiting unorganized stu­ dents and workers.

Joseph Trotter, a representative of the American Federation of State, Coun­ ty and Municipal Employees union, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, called for student support and pointed out at a rally Nov. 11 that the workers were fighting to win on their own terms. Upon hearing that the local manager of SAGA had told another strike leader that anyone striking could be fired and replaced, Trotter replied: "If SAGA brings one person in, that person is in bad trouble. We are going to treat strikebreakers as a form of the war.

Extensive picketing has been organ­ ized by the workers and the Committee to Support the Workers (CSW), which intends to hold student-worker rallies as long as the strike continues, is comprised of progressive students and faculty and is endorsed by the Chapel Hill Revolutionary Movement

(CHARM) and Praxic: Socialist Action Union (at nearby Duke University), two umbrella radical groups composed of YSA, SDS, and independent socialist members. The UNC Black Student Union is also supporting the workers.

Additional initial strike support has come from Howard Fuller, in his own words, "Head Nigger in Charge" of the newly formed Malcolm X Libera­ tion University in Durham, who stated that the working conditions of the cafe­ teria workers "is an extension of what has been happening to blacks for a long time," and from Howard Lee, may­ or Chapel Hill, the only black mayor of a predominantly white southern town.

The Chapel Hill strike is seen as being especially significant, since it comes at a time when the North Caro­ lina AFL-CIO, under its new leadership, has begun to actively, and thus far very successfully, organize black and white workers against traditionally union-busting corporations and their ruling-class political bedfellows. Eight

ATROCITY VICTIMS. South Vietnamese villagers flee as U.S. bombs rain on their homes. Village was "suspected" of harboring guerrillas.
Japanese antiwar leaders joined in U.S. actions

Toro Oohara, a member of the Japanese Diet from Hiroshima, and Seiyo Azuma, a member of the Okinawa Prefectural Council Against A-Bomb, were sent by antiwar organizations in Japan to participate in the November actions organized by the American antiwar movement. The following excerpts are from a statement they issued at a news conference organized by the New Mobilization Committee prior to Nov. 15.

We have come here to extend greetings of solidarity to the peace movement of the United States fighting against the Vietnam war, on behalf of the antiwar and peace movement of Japan. The growing antiwar movement in the United States shows that the justice and conscience of the Americans are alive. The shouts of the Americans, “Bring the U.S. troops home now!” are reaching the Asian countries across the ocean and particularly Japan, inspiring the antiwar, peace movements there. These cries of the Americans are an encouragement and hope to people in Asia who are suffering from the disasters of war and are refusing to cooperate in the war.

As you know, Japan is cooperating with the United States in the Vietnam war more than any other country in Asia. It is true that Japan does not have armed troops in Vietnam, but she is producing and supplying military goods for the Vietnam war of the United States and is permitting the United States to use all its military bases in Japan for the Vietnam war.

It is the U.S. military bases in Okinawa that are playing the most important role in Japan’s cooperation in the Vietnam war. If it were not for the gigantic base in Okinawa, the United States would be meeting with greater difficulties in prosecuting its war against Vietnam. At present, Okinawa has a population of 900,000. We are all Japanese, but we are not treated as Japanese. No, we are not treated even as human beings. The supreme law of the U.S. Presidential Order, and all the powers are held by the High Commissioner appointed by the Defense Department of the United States.

We Japanese people inhabiting Okinawa (do) not accept this status. For more than 20 years since the war’s end, each day has been a struggle for our rights, whether it was fought on a large scale or on a small scale. Our movement made rapid progress particularly in the course of the escalation of the Vietnam war. Our main slogans now are: “For immediate return to mainland Japan,” “Let the United States withdraw its military bases from Okinawa,” and “No cooperation in U.S. bases.”

Even after the end of the Vietnam war the United States still withdraws its military bases from Okinawa so easily. It is because of this prospect that we ask you to continue to demand withdrawal of the military bases from Okinawa while demanding a stop to the Vietnam war and to launch actions of international solidarity with us for that purpose.

San Francisco marchers

S.F. march was a record-breaker

By Lew Jones

SAN FRANCISCO — An overwhelming and inspiring display of antiwar sentiment was made here Nov. 15 in the biggest antiwar demonstration in Pacific Coast history.

The San Francisco Examiner claimed the only 100,000 were present. Rev. Ralph Abernathy, one of the rally speakers, put the figure at 350,000. The march actually estimated 250,000 to 300,000. All available information indicates the latter estimate is the accurate one.

This massive action clearly demonstrated the dramatically increased strength of the antiwar movement and its readiness for action to end the war. Demonstrators poured in from throughout the U.S. and from Canada, Mexico, and Okinawa and as far away as the western states. An estimated 30,000 people traveled 400 miles from Los Angeles to join in.

The composition of the march was overwhelmingly young people who for the most part were taking part in their first massive action. Their spirit and militancy pervaded the march.

While the march was largely white, the efforts of the Third World Task Force produced an increased number of Afro-Americans, Chicano, Asian American and Native American participants.

The march route literally stretched across San Francisco. It was reported by organizers that at one point participants were still the front of the Embarcadero assembly point when the front of the march reached Golden Gate Park some seven miles away.

The initial contingent, which grew to 30,000, left the Embarcadero at 8 in the morning, marched through downtown San Francisco. Halfway along the route, it picked up a second, larger contingent. A third contingent of 2,000 Third World marchers also joined the march there after gathering at another starting point. Several other leader marchers joined at various other points en route.

As the march approached the park site, increased attention was given. An hour before the rally was scheduled to begin over 100,000 people had already marched into the rally area.

“A war hero for peace,” de­clared one young woman’s homemade placard.

Next Week: Our next issue will feature a special photograph­ic coverage of the Nov. 15 San Francisco demonstration.

Another placard identified a new constituency, “San Francisco 49ers Against Yard Race and Imperialism and the Baltimore Colts.”

The Bay Area Peace Action Council Labor Committee estimated that over 80,000 people marched in the labor contingent representing officially or unofficially many of the unions in the Bay Area. Included in the contingent were the Longshoremen; Local 6 Warehouse Pensions Union; American Federation of Teachers; Social Workers; Municipal Railway Employees; Local 25; and the Hospital Workers and the Teamsters.

The Student Mobilization Committee was the predominant group on the march and at the rally. Banners identifying chapters throughout the West were present all over the march. Most of the march monitors were provided by the SMC.

The success of the march and rally came after several months of intense struggle over policy for the action. As previously reported in The Militant, a group formed by the New Mobilization Coalition cochairmen Hallinan and Kalish had attempted to put the antiwar movement and the disposal of Democratic Party forces. Their conception was to organize a cultural rally with only one speaker, a “moderate,” who in the name of the antiwar movement would explain where the movement ought to go from here.

Hallinan and company were not very interested in a march. Their attempt to impose this proposition on the movement involved use of physical violence, some of the crudest bureaucratic maneuvering and不但 seen in the antiwar movement, and political exclusion.

The actual rally represented a considerable advance from their original idea but still contained enough that many participants were disappointed by its “Hollywood” character and lack of focus.

Speakers included Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Lead­ership Conference; David Hilliard of the Black Panther Party; Renée Davis of the Conspiracy 8; Delores Huerta of the Farm Workers; “Corky” Gonzales of the Crusade for Justice; former Senator Wayne Morse; University of California student body president Dan Siegel; and Mud Robertson, a Na­tive American spokesman. Comedian Carl Reiner and Paul Schade of the UAW acted as chairman. (The last was appointed without even notice no lesser agreement by the coalition.)

Entertainment was provided by Cros­by, Stills and Nash; the San Francisco cast of Hair, Phil Ochs, Buffy Sainte­Marie, The Youngbloods and Ela­sian Brown.

Rather than a political rally to inspire and urge to action, Hallinan and Kalish sought to put on a production, a stage revue. The cochairmen referred to the rally as “Woodstock West.”

After the size of the crowd in Wash­ington was announced, Carl Reiner stated, “They may have more people than we, but we’re having more fun at Woodstock West.”

At its conclusion, the rally was a far­cry from the pink-tea cultural event Hallinan and Kalish had conceived. In last minute decisions, they yielded to the pressure of the broad coalition represented by the Bay Area Peace Ac­tion Council and invited two militants, Corky Gonzales and Dan Siegel, to be speakers. They and other speakers em­phasized the role of the federal judicialization of the war by Nixon and the con­tinued urgent need for action to involve mass participation in the war.

Former Senator Wayne Morse and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy were also well received by the throng. Morse led off with a thinly veiled attack on the Black Panthers but then turned to a defense of constitutional rights. He read the First Amendment and urged Agnew to look it over.

In spite of chilly, damp weather, the great bulk of the crowd stayed for most of the rally. Throughout the greater part of the rally, thousands of people streamed into the park in what seemed like a never-ending march.

San Francisco saw a demonstration Nov. 15 of unprecedented power. At its conclusion all seemed inspired and returned to their areas ready to organ­ize even more people in the fight to end the dirty war.

Problems of women’s liberation

by Evelyn Reed 95%

Revolutionary dynamics

of women’s liberation

by George Novack 35%

Marit Publishers

873 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10003
The media's numbers game

The news media—perhaps to get Agnew off their backs—has deliberately and consistently played down the size of the Nov. 15 mass demonstrations. Most newspapers have estimated the Washington turnout at 250,000, and the San Francisco rally at 100,000.

The New Mobilization Committee has estimated the two actions as involving 800,000 and 400,000 respectively. All available facts make it clear that the New Mobe estimates are entirely realistic.

The news media estimate for the Washington action is about the same as the 1963 civil rights march, which had been generally said to have been about 200,000. Yet everyone who saw the two D.C. demonstrations both participants and reporters agreed that the Nov. 15 action was several times the size of the 1963 march. All available statistics confirm this.

For example, the New Mobe marshals registered approximately 40,000, accounting for 220,000 people. In addition, thousands upon thousands of demonstrators crammed all transportation facilities to capacity and many marshals estimated that the huge throng extended for miles and miles beyond the rally site that any organized force brought to bear on the area.

Yet, even more astounding was the "under-twenty-five" population, who will soon be a majority in this country, has become a potent political force for the nation's rulers to contend with.

The 1963 civil rights march on Washington, by comparison, mobilized roughly a quarter million people—but with the support of the administration, and the financing of the union movement, the churches, and every liberal organization in the country. This time, with the administration doing every conceivable thing to try to quash the demonstration—from red-baiting and threatening violence to refusing permits and harassing the bus companies—they still could not prevent the largest demonstration in American history from taking place.

One marshal succinctly put it: "I felt today was the deadline. I knew that if I didn't come today, I'd be part of Nixon's silent majority." The real majority was more of everything in this demonstration. There were more adults, more Afro-Americans, Puerto Ricans and other Third-Worlders, more GIs. More labor unions endorsed and participated in this action than ever before, including the Detroit American Federation of Teachers, which officially endorsed the action by a membership vote, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, the New York Social Service Employees Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, New York's District 65, and many local union officers of the United Auto Workers (though not the International officers).

But even these important steps forward were dwarfed by the unprecedented numbers of high school and college age youth who turned out. The newly awakening political consciousness of the crowd was perhaps most clearly expressed in the way they responded to folk singer Pete Seeger's rendition of "All we are saying, is give peace a chance." Chorus after chorus of that plea was voiced by hundreds of thousands of demonstrators, standing in full view of the White House. The bulk of those who saw the mass action at Washington on Nov. 15, were clearly still at a pre-radical level of consciousness. The great American flag and its emphasis on peace, brotherhood, love, and an abhorrence of violence. They were at home and real. Yet there were Americans, unpatriotic, "rotten apples," virtual traitors—simply for wanting the war stopped in Vietnam.

They had a particularly strong dislike for Spiro Agnew who they regard as the administration spokesman. When comedian Dick Gregory finished his five-minute satirical lambasting of the vice president, the crowd enthusiastically screamed "more, more." The speakers, represented a wide range of political views, all the way from Senators Goodell and McGovern and former Under Secretary of Commerce Howard Samuels on the one side, to Carol Lipman of the Student Mobilization Committee on the other. The bitter cold, the crowd listened silently and attentively to them all, but did not identify strongly with any of the positions presented. They neither agreed not disagreed vociferously. Only the popular entertainers and the guys at Agnew drew loudly enthusiastic responses.

The speakers, represented a wide range of political views, all the way from Senators Goodell and McGovern and former Under Secretary of Commerce Howard Samuels on the one side, to Carol Lipman of the Student Mobilization Committee on the other. The bitter cold, the crowd listened silently and attentively to them all, but did not identify strongly with any of the positions presented. They neither agreed not disagreed vociferously. Only the popular entertainers and the guys at Agnew drew loudly enthusiastic responses.

Police were able to move them away from the rally site that any organized force brought to bear on the area.

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Justice Department

The prevailing mood of peace and anti-violence also made itself felt in the action at the Justice Department at the end of the Washington Monument rally. This action had been called and organized independently of the New Mobilization Committee by a variety of groupings including SYM 11 and other "Tippin's Youth Against War and Fascism, Liberation News Service and others. It's purpose was to register support for a demonstration to demand freedom for Bobby Seale and other victimized Panthers.

Supporters of these groups were widespread among the antwar demonstrators and several thousands followed these groupings from the Washington Monument to the Justice Department building. There it was clear that the authorities were looking for a pretext to attack the demonstration. They had their pretext when a few individuals (undoubtedly including provocateurs) in the huge crowd threw some rocks and bottles at the walls of the Justice Department building.

It was absolutely plain that the hand­ful of thugs who had provided the "medium" and began hurling canisters of CS gas (widely used in Vietnam) into the crowd and the demonstrators were dis­persed.

The massive antia war actions in Wash­ington and New York were a hilar­ious confirmation of the political ori­entation fought for by the left wing of the antiwar movement over the last five years. Against all arguments that "the war is over" or that it is not the key issue in American or interna­tional politics today, the left wing has fought for continuing to mobilize the massive American mass movement demanding immediate U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Nov. 15 was proof of the continued momentum and ability of the antia war movement to accom­plish the task of mobilizing ever greater masses. When Americans win the struggle to end the war. But it was also an indication of how much more needs to be done.

As with every previous qualitative increase in mass action, there are millions who are now beginning to vocally and actively join the oppo­site forces everywhere. They are taking the struggle against the brutality, destructiveness, and cynical hypocrisy of the U.S. go­ vernment. They are becoming wars and are willing to fight for it, but don't naturally know what is the most ef­fective means to do it.

Throughout the process of building the Nov. 15 actions, the militant stu­dent wing of the antia war movement organized in the Student Mobilization Committee has played a key role in mobilizing these new forces. To the ex­tent that any organized force brought out the masses of Americans on Nov. 15, the SMC was certainly instrumental in spreading the word among the na­tion's young people and organizing them.

The result was a demonstration aimed squarely and directly against the U.S. govern­ment that could not be ignored by the warmakers. It provided a blist­ering blow to the government's blat­ant attempts at red-baiting and splitting the movement, a defeat for the advocates of "inconclusive" wars, and especially the youth, stood up to the Nixon administration's witchhunt­ing and demonstration by standing their support for Nov. 15.

When a million citizens of the most powerful imperialist country in the world marched through the streets saying stop the war, it is a portent of things to come and a development not of profound significance for revolutionary forces everywhere.
The March on Washington
Nov. 15, 1969
Fred Halstead, 1968 Socialist Workers presidential nominee. He and Bradford Lyttle were chief marshals of the demonstration.

Relatives of servicemen who died in Vietnam accompanied coffins bearing names of war victims at start of parade.

Dr. Benjamin Spock devoted his life to building and carrying through the viable peace movement.

Once was enough, said Senator Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.). After addressing rally, he said demonstration had made its point and additional marches wouldn't help.

More than 40,000 people participated in March Against Death. For more than 40 hours they passed White House, each bearing the name of a dead GI. Others carried names of Villages destroyed by U.S.
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Nixon's "Silent majority" staged a counter-demonstration at entrance to Washington Monument rally site.

Washington cops were quick to use tear gas and other chemicals. At left protesters against Chicago conspiracy trial were driven from Justice Department. Other photos this page of cops in action were when they "overreacted" (as their chief later put it) in driving youth from Dupont Circle night of Nov. 14.
**Speech by Carol Lipman**

"We will not rest until we have won!"

(The following is the text of the speech made at the Nov. 15 antiwar rally in Washington by Carol Lipman, national executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.)

Today here in Washington the Nixon Administration has come face-to-face with the real majority. And we are not a silent majority. We have come here to Washington to make clear to the Nixon administration that it had better heed the desires of the majority of the American people. It had better end the war in Vietnam and bring all the troops home now.

Because this demonstration is just the beginning of an antiwar offensive. And we will not rest until we have won our demands.

We have listened to President Nixon. We have heard him say that the war in Vietnam will go down in history as America's finest hour. We say no. America's finest hour is now.

Here in the voices of millions of Americans who do not support this immoral and unjust war, a war of aggression and oppression against the Vietnamese people. We are here because we represent all that is best in this country.

We are here because we believe that the people of Vietnam are our brothers— not our enemies. We refuse to trample on their right of self-determination. And it is not only the people of this country who are protesting the war in Vietnam—but the people of the world. We salute the antiwar fighters in Japan and in Europe, in Asia and Africa, and in Latin America. We are doubly strong because we know the people of the world are with us.

It was the young people in this country—high school and college students—who were the first to stand up and protest the war. We are proud of the movement that we have generated. For we are now being joined by people of all walks of life.

From the third world liberation movement to the Midwest to student speakers plus representatives of the Auto Workers, District 65, Int'l Union of Electrical Workers, and Hospital Workers. All of us are here because we represent all the people of the world.

And it is not only the people of this country who have come out today despite cold rumors of violence. They tried to scare people away with rumors of violence. They tried to smear the march because there were communists and socialists involved.

But we didn't back down. It just made us more determined. More determined because we are united around the single issue of ending the war and bringing the troops home now.

That is what makes us strong. Everyone is welcome in our movement—Republicans, Democrats, socialists, communists, pacifists or whatever. And we are proud of it.

A few months ago, we received a letter from a GI on active duty in Vietnam. He wrote to his former school newspaper at the University of Texas. And he said, 'We want to come home. The American people want us to come home. The Vietnamese people want us out of Vietnam. And the only reason we are not home is because the American people have not shouted loud enough or demanded forcibly enough to bring us home.'

I ask you this. Are we going to shout loud enough? Are we going to demand in large enough numbers that all troops be brought home now?

Today as we demonstrate, we say the Nov. 15 demonstration is just the beginning. We marched today. We'll march again. This movement was built by the people. It belongs to the people. It won't be coopted by anyone. We won't be bought off. This movement is not for sale—not in 1970, not in 1972, not to anyone.

We will see this struggle through to the finish. We will not give an inch until all the troops are brought home.

To the next antiwar offensive.

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NEW YORK STRIKE ACTION. Despite cold and rain, high school students poured across Brooklyn Bridge (above) for SMC Foley Square rally (right) and then to Union Square SMC student strike rally which drew 5,000 and heard student speakers plus representatives of the Auto Workers, District 65, Int'l Union of Electrical Workers, and Hospital Workers. Although, unlike Moratorium, absences weren't officially permitted, Board of Education reported 50 percent drop in attendance.
Nov. 15 was climactic to many actions

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — At least 500 Alaskan opponents of the Vietnam war braved near-zero temperatures and bitter Arctic winds to hold a solidarity rally on Nov. 15. The march, sponsored by the newly formed Alaska SMC, made the 26-hour trip to the Nov. 15 demonstration.

SEATTLE, Wash. — The largest and most militant antiwar demonstration in Seattle’s history was held here Nov. 14. The march was preceded by a rally of more than 500 people, and the march itself drew more than 8,500. All along the route of march, spectators joined in. Speakers at the rally included David Hood, a Seattle attorney; Delores Huerta of the Farmworkers Organizing Committee; Susan Neef, a member of the Black Panther Party; and Stephanie Coons of the Student Mobilization Committee.

MINNEAPOLIS — More than 3,000 students braved a vicious red-baiting campaign and a snowstorm in minus-16-degree weather Nov. 13 to take part in a huge antiwar rally and march sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee in the Twin Cities. Contingents from more than 50 high schools participated, and the University of Minnesota campus was empty that day.

Speakers at the rally included Bonnie Uvan, a high school SMCer; Dave Gut- necht of the Twin Cities Draft Information Center; Peter Canino of the Socialist Workers Party; and Minnie Harary, Twin Cities SMC regional director.

The day’s activities closed with a send-off rally for buses going to Washington, D.C. More than a thousand people made the 26-hour trip to the Nov. 15 demonstration.

PORTLAND, Ore. — More than 11,000 people marched on Nov. 14 to a noon rally in downtown Portland in the biggest antiwar action ever here.

AUSTIN, Texas — About 4,000 people participated in Nov. 13 antiwar activities here: picketing, teach-ins, and a mass rally on the University of Texas campus. In the evening, a debate between representatives of the Student Mobilization Committee and Young Americans for Freedom drew some 2,000 students — most of whom vigorously supported the antiwar position. Later the same day, three buses and about 25 cars set off on the trek to Washington, D.C.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Vancouver’s largest action ever against the Vietnam war brought out over 5,000 people to the court house Nov. 15. The rally, organized by the November 15 Vietnam Action Committee, was sup- ported by the British Columbia New Democratic Party; the Canada Labor Party; the CFC, Federation of Labor, the Vancouver Labor Council, the student societies of three Vancouver-area campuses, and a variety of political organizations.

LOGAN, Utah — On Nov. 13, 250 people participated in a torchlight parade and candlelight vigil against the Vietnam war on the University of Utah cam­ pus here. Enthusiastic and confident, the marchers sang “When Johnny Comes Marching Home” and chanted in cadence, the women saying, “Bring them home,” and the men, “End the war.”

DENVER — More than a thousand people attended a GI-civilian antiwar demonstration organized by the New Colorado Mobilization Committee here on Nov. 9. The demonstrators marched under banners demanding GI rights, abolition of the stockade system, and the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

CLEVELAND — A rally of nearly 1,000 striking college and high school students gathered in downtown Cleve­ land Nov. 14 despite snow and bitter cold and despite suspension threats from high school authorities. Speakers at the rally included a teach­ er from the newly formed Teachers Association, the War, which actively sup­ ported the student strike; a GI from Ft. Bragg GIs United Against the War; a high school SMCer; and a Cleveland SMC staff member.

At the rally, the students marched to join a picket line sponsored by the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council in front of the Federal Building.

That evening, there was a large send-off rally for the buses beginning the trip to Washington, D.C. Cleveland sent more than 4,000 people to the March Against Death and the Nov. 15 mass demonstration.

Repressions fail to prevent French actions

Massive arrests were the response of the French government to demonstra­ tions that took place last weekend throughout France in support of the Vietnamese revolution and in solidarity with the actions in the U.S.

In the early morning hours of Friday, Nov. 14, police began rounding up leaders of left-wing organizations, partic­ ularly those of the Communist League, French section of the Fourth Interna­ tional. Most of them were held over the weekend for questioning, supposedly to determine whether they were guilty of violating the June 1968 ban on a dozen left-wing organizations.

Somewhere between 160 and 200 were arrested in more than a dozen French cities. As we went to press it was learned that all leaders of the Communist League had been released, but details were few.

Among those arrested were Pierre Frank, a longtime leader of the French Trotskyist movement; Michelle Krivine, the wife of the Communist League’s former presidential candidate; and Henri Weber, Daniel Bensaid, Michel Roth­ man, Pierre Rousset and Mehl, all leaders of the Communist League. Also arrested was Dr. Jean-Michel Krivine, a well-known Paris sportsman who twice traveled to North Vietnam to gather evidence for the War Crimes Tribunal.

Despite the arrests and the banning of all demonstrations a number of ac­ tions took place. The largest one on Friday, called by the Communist League, drew about 3,000 people.

On Saturday, a demonstration called by the Communist Party and other or­ ganizations drew a reported 15,000 to 20,000. Over 2,500 were arrested.

Nov. 13-15 demonstrations took place in numerous other countries as well, including Germany, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Ireland, England, Denmark and North Vietnam.
Union brass musters support for GE strike

By FRANK LOVELL

Nov. 18 -- Powerful unions from all sectors of the labor movement have rallied behind the GE strikers as union leaders take up the challenge to their present relations with management in all industries.

The independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) on the Pacific Coast announced that it will dam $100,000 a month to help the strike.

In Detroit, the United Auto Workers, which this year joined with the Teamsters to form the Alliance for Labor Action (ALA), has offered $5 million from its own strike fund to preparing plant-gate collections in addition to the $5-million commitment. The UAW has also proposed that the labor movement raise $50 million for the strike.

In Nevada, his Washington D.C. headquarters, AFL-CIO president George Meany dispatched a letter to 121 national and international unions urging them to support the strike against GE.

He asked for an immediate financial contribution from each union.

Rallies are scheduled in 23 cities, Nov. 18 through 20, where top AFL-CIO union officials will join in the picket line to dramatize picketing for GE.

The AFL-CIO executive council has pledged to raise $81 million from its own funds to prepare for picketing at GE.

The reason for this universal concern is not the ugly tactics of the collective bargaining issue, as clearly stated in the Meany letter. He says, "GE wants to reduce unions to the status of administrative tools, like the so-called unions in totalitarian countries — allowed to exist but not to function."

He warns, "GE's example has already been imitated by other companies in the electrical industry. Unless this strike succeeds, other powerful companies will try the same tactics."

Carter's reaction was bitter anger.

And in conclusion, "I cannot stress too strongly the gravity of the challenge posed by GE — a challenge that strikes me as an overall challenge of trade unionism. It is a challenge that must be faced where it is being faced today — on the picket line, until GE makes a realistic, commonsense proposal to end the strike."

This is strong language in defense of strike action from ultra-conservative George Meany, and undoubtedly it will serve to swell the strike fund.

In the fourth week of the strike, the picket lines are solid against GE strike-breaking moves. A favorite company weapon has been the court injunction. In at least one instance (GE's Hickory, N.C., plant), the court enjoined both union bargaining representatives and direct GE not to engage "in any acts of violence, intimidation or coercion of any pickets or the union members or any working employees. . . . But the main weight of the injunction always falls on the picket lines, and it makes it harder to keep scabs out of the plants.

The 13 unions directly involved in the strike against the vast GE empire have demonstrated their determination not to be divided, as in the past, over any contract issue so long as the corporation maintains its traditional "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining position.

Both sides, the unions in full battle array against the GE government alliance entrenched behind great piles of weapons for profit and profit for war. The outcome of this war depends upon the battle strategy of each side, and is likely to affect the economic and political future of this country.

The AFL-CIO's generation gap

The efforts of the General Electric Corp., backed by the government, to deal a lethal blow to traditional union bargaining, are being met by a determined, all-out effort by the top union bureaucrats, including even George Meany, are compelled to react if only to preserve their union-based privileges.

While they are now marshaling some aid for the GE strikers, men like George Meany have little to offer in the way of meaningful leadership. An incident that occurred at the AFL-CIO convention in October underlines the deep gulf between the bureaucrats and union rank and file.

Art Carter, 28 years old, an aggressive young secretary of the Contra Costa County Labor Council, was a delegate to that convention in Atlantic City. In his youth and naivete, he went there prepared to challenge George Meany's hawkish position on the Vietnam war.

The San Francisco Chronicle's labor reporter, Dick Meister, says Carter of treatment as every other rebel in the union officialdom is Meany's hawkish position on the war.

"When I was first placed in Vietnam, I was told that I would be brought before organized labor's establishment the 'youth revolt' that has swept many other areas of American life," he said.

But, Art Carter got nowhere in daring to challenge Meany's position in the war. What he did get was the same kind of treatment as every other rebel in the labor movement who has dared to suggest progressive ideas.

Carter recently called upon the AFL-CIO to put pressure on the Nixon administration to "effect an immediate, major reduction in American military involvement in Vietnam, and to bring the Vietnam war to a speedy conclusion."

George Meany characterized Carter's position as "surrender" and ruled the young delegate out of order when he attempted to answer from a floor mike.

Carter's reaction was bitter anger.

"Did you hear what they called me? Young punk, that's what they said."

"Look around you," Carter told the delegation of black delegates do you see? Maybe 30 . . . And how many people under 30 do you see — even under 40?"

Art's experience at the Atlantic City convention reflects among other things, the wide generation gap within the labor movement. Among the more than 16 million unionized workers, a large majority are men and women under the age of 40, and more than half of these are in their 20s.

These youth now face the gigantic task of challenging the distortions and bureaucratizations which have been imposed on the labor movement during the 1950s and 60s. And they face the complacency of many of the older men and women in the unions — many of whom were involved in the great labor battles of the 1930s and 40s, but who have since grown tired of fighting. It is these older, skilled workers, who have the highest paid jobs and seniority, who form the foundation upon which the AFL-CIO bureaucracy basises itself.

But the story of Art Carter indicates that the present radicalization is beginning to affect the labor movement.

Just as 14 black football players at Wyoming State were dismissed from the team Oct. 17 after they showed up at the fieldhouse wearing black armbands during a student protest against Brigham Young. When Wyoming played San Jose State a week later, the entire San Jose State team appeared on the field wearing armbands in solidarity with the victimized Wyoming players.

"The "Wyoming 14" are fighting back against their dismissal with a $1-million damage suit and a request for a court injunction reinstating them on the team. They are also trying to win support on campuses around the country, and according to the Nov. 16 New York Times, black students at the university of Utah have expressed their solidarity by wearing black armbands with the number "14.""

Support for the "Wyoming 14" is especially strong at San Jose State which has been a center of protest against Brigham Young for some time. As a result of student pressure, San Jose State has cancelled all future games with Brigham Young, and during their last game with BYU on Nov. 8, all San Jose players, including the coach, wore black armbands.

Tony Jackson, the team's defensive end, wrote up a statement which was endorsed by the team explaining their protest. Jackson has special reason for taking part in this struggle because of his own personal experience with the Mormon church. At the age of nine, he was baptized in the church but left later when he found that because he was black he could not achieve full status as a member.

The Mormon scripture rationalizes such present practices by teaching that black skin is the mark of the sin of Cain, who according to the Bible slew his brother Abel. Mormons maintain they cannot change their attitude because the matter is "in the hands of God," who speaks to their church through its 96-year-old president, David McKay.

A series of demonstrations this fall at Arizona State demanding that the school end all athletic ties with Brigham Young led to a formal request by Arizona State that Brigham Young be dropped from the Western Athletic Conference, Stanford University has also taken action by announcing that it will sever all athletic ties with Brigham Young after this year's scheduled basketball games.

All of this ferment has apparently not had much influence as yet on the student body at Brigham Young, which is predominately Mormon. According to the Nov. 10 New York Times, when the subject of Vietnam was brought up at a recent student forum on the Brigham Young campus, one speaker argued that the war was just by pointing out that if it were not, God would have spoken to President McKay and asked him to withdraw all Mormons from the conflict.

Why God hadn't asked his representative to send additional of his flock, he didn't say.

Black athletes in the West press fight against racism

By ELIZABETH BARNES

For black athletes in the Western Athletic Conference, the black armband has become a symbol of the struggle against the racist policies of Brigham Young University, a school of 25,000 which is controlled by the Mormon church.

Fourteen black football players at Wyoming State were dismissed from the team Oct. 17 after they showed up at the fieldhouse wearing black armbands during a student protest against Brigham Young. When Wyoming played San Jose State a week later, the entire San Jose State team appeared on the field wearing armbands in solidarity with the victimized Wyoming players.

The "Wyoming 14" are fighting back against their dismissal with a $1-million damage suit and a request for a court injunction reinstating them on the field.

The National Pickelne

By MARVEL SCHOLL

The tough (for them) stand of the top union officials against GE today reflects the powerful social pressures that are working changes upon the union structure.

These unions will become transformed from entities which have been called "yellow unions" into unions which will be able to make their own decisions independent of the corporate management and must be able to take such action if necessary.

The AFL-CIO has been imitated by other companies in the electrical industry. Unless this strike succeeds, other powerful companies will try the same tactic.

And in conclusion, "I cannot stress too strongly the gravity of the challenge posed by GE — a challenge that strikes me as an overall challenge of trade unionism. It is a challenge that must be faced where it is being faced today — on the picket line, until GE makes a realistic, com-
Problem for capitalist parties

By FRANK LOVELL

Returns of the Nov. 4 elections across the country were hardly reassuring to the capitalist parties and their professional southerners. They provided evidence of instability in the two-party system, and revealed the deep racial division in a social system beset with general dissatisfaction and unrest.

The aims of voters are so distorted in the electoral process that conflicting interpretations are always possible. This is part of the two-party system, which allows dissatisfaction to be channeled through election campaigns while retaining the reins of government in the hands of machine politicians.

Voters try to influence policy by rejecting what they dislike without being able to get what they want. As a graphic example: in 1964 they turned Goldwater only to be saddled with Johnson.

Nixon is seeking consolation in the election of two Republican governors, in New Jersey and Virginia. He tries to tell himself and others that these victories for his party amount to an endorsement by the voters of his Vietnam war policy. But nowhere did the election results confirm a "victory analysis" for either Democrats or Republicans.

Nixon's man in New Jersey, William Cahill, won because the voters were fed up with 16 years of Democratic rule. Cahill is the closest rival of the defeated former governor, Robert B. Meyner. Likewise in Virginia, the Republican victor rode in on a wave of resentment against the remnants of the old Byrd dynasty that for 30 years has ruled the Democratic Party there.

Governor Linwood Holton of Virginia, the first Republican since Reconstruction, won with the endorsement of labor unions and the support of black voters.

New York City

Far from indicating a swing behind the policies of the Nixon administration, the elections showed general dissatisfaction with existing government, resentment against machine politics, and a disintegration of the old political structure.

This was widely recognized in the results of the New York City mayoral campaign which brought Mayor Lindsay in a winner despite the fact that he was defeated in the Republican primary and was opposed by the machine candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Running on the Liberal Party ticket, he represented himself as an opponent of the war in Vietnam and the Nixon war policy.

It is true there was no great enthusiasm for Lindsay who was running for a second term. Less than half the eligible voters went to the polls and only 42 percent of that minority voted for Lindsay.

There was considerable factual evidence from the primaries and earlier elections, reinforced by the Nov. 4 returns, in many instances, to be phonies in the Democratic Party.

In rural areas, fewer young persons go to college, family ties remain closer, children start working and marry earlier. This may explain why the amendment carried in some rural areas.

What needs explaining is why the amendment was defeated in two major cities.

Defeat of amendments to lower the voting age in Ohio and New Jersey again confirms the general trend of voting. These amendments were on statewide ballots, and carried in most major cities. In Ohio where the vote was close, a county-by-county analysis in the Cleveland Plain Dealer offered this: "Most liberals in Ohio presumably live in northern metropolitan areas that gave some support to the amendment. In rural areas, young people go off to college, family ties remain closer, children start working and marry earlier. This may explain why the amendment carried in some rural areas."
We had been wondering about $1 for a 6-month introductory subscription. Also they get showers for soup hounds. Also they get to come up with a power-driven club.

2nd 9334.

New smo-kenorr - A recent study purports to show that many auto fatalities are caused by alcohol. Rumor has it that the study was funded by the cornflax-nail industry in a move to divert attention from the damaging effects of nicotine-induced tension on drivers.

Oh - We had been wondering about the discovery of the U.S. has pro­duced and stockpiled more than 200,000 poison bullets (convenient for as­saassinations) under the banner of the Mexican Convention, which the U.S. signed, pro­hibits such weapons. But it's all been well concealed and the arms brokers use their name.

Great for Campbell's soup - Tiffany's is featuring a three-quet porcelain tu­teen in blue, red and gold on white.

Is nothing sacred? - A national conference of 440 under-staffed members of the Young Women's Christian Associa­tion called on the YWCA to discontinue birth control pills and to press for the legalization of marijuana.

HARRY RING

Soviet poster from 1918-1919 period of revolution shift in power was in essence a pro­foundly democratic act. The book has many quotations from documents and proclamations issued during the stormy days, quotations from speeches which he heard, and articles written for various newspapers and periodicals. His entire account is vivid and fully documented.

The author went on to become a founding member of the Communist Party in this country and served on the Executive Committee of the Com­munist International. In 1920, at the age of 33 he died of typhus while on a political mission in the south of Russia. His book went on to become an classic of revolutionary literature.

- MILTON ALVIN

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--- clip and mail ---
A gain for women's liberation

D.C. anti-abortion law voided

By ELIZABETH BARNES
Subject of this report by a higher court, a recent decision by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell makes Washington, D.C., the first capital in the country where a woman has the right to a legal abortion if she wants it.

In a 47-page opinion, Judge Gesell, who is presiding over the 1965-year-old Washington anti-abortion law unconstitutional, Judge Gesell has wiped all D.C. law on the legality of abortion in the District of Columbia for reasons satisfactory to himself and his patient.

The decision has important implications for the overall fight for the right of women to choose for themselves whether or not they want to have a child. It has direct bearing, for example, on the challenges being made against existing anti-abortion legislation in New York state, because the old anti-abortion law in the District of Columbia is similar to the New York law.

In New York, a group of women, joined by doctors, nurses, welfare mothers to bring about trial to bring several different suits against the anti-abortion law into the courts. These suits, Supreme Court review of the decision, could be considered at a trial before a three-judge Federal District Court in about six weeks. Appeal from a decision by such a three-judge court goes directly to the Supreme Court.

It is almost certain now that the issue of abortion will go before the Supreme Court in the coming period. A favorable Supreme Court decision could have an important effect on abortion laws in this country since many of the anti-abortion laws go way beyond the time when the right to abortion refused have taken place in various state legislatures in recent years.

These legislative fights have mainly centered around the question of slight liberalizations of existing stringent laws for making the condition of the mother's health or the health of the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

But the present abortion suits have tended to go much further in asserting the basic right of a woman to decide for herself whether or not she wants an abortion, no matter what her reason.

The New York suit, for example, argues that anti-abortion laws are unconstitutional because they deny women the right to privacy in their personal and sexual associations and their right to life and liberty by denying them the right to control their own motherhood.

It is significant that in throwing out the old Washington D.C., law, Judge Gesell raised this broader question of a woman's right to determine her own destiny. He observed that there had been "an increasing indication in de-legislation of the body politic in the United States that, as a secular matter, a woman's liberty and right of pri-vacy extend to the family, marriage and sex matters, and may well include the right to remove an unwanted child, at least in the early stages of pregnancy."

The following "Memorandum of Understanding" was agreed to by Tufts University, Afro-Society, and the white supporters of Tufts in the construction union, and one mason who transferred from posts in West Germany.

"The government, despite patience and forebearance, despite all our efforts and good will, has lost faith with the American people. Therefore, in our disappointment, we have decided to dissolve the people and elect a new one."

Afro students at Tufts gain construction job accord

By MARK FRIEDMAN
MEDFORD, Mass. — The Tufts Uni- ersity Afro-Society and its white supporters will continue a moratorium on lobbying for minority workers in the construction of the new dormitory. Tufts Afro-American stu-dents originally shut down the site and last week several hundred students returned to the site to press the demand for minority hiring in the construction project.

The following "Memorandum of Under-standing" was agreed to by Tufts Uni- versity President Burton Hallowell and George Cox, Charles Yancy and Dan Coleman of the Tufts Afro-Ameri-can Society:

"1) Two additional minority workers will be hired tomorrow [Nov. 13] bringing the current total to 13 minority workers.

"2) The administration will hire a clerk of the work's whose responsibility it is to monitor the quality and sub-standards of the work in conformity with the construction union's agreement with the Tufts Afro-American Society to produce candidates and giving those candidates first preference for the position.

"3) Tufts University will insist that the Urban League, United Com-munity Construction Workers, and the Workers Defense League receive notice of every available job and be given opportunity to supply the men to fill those jobs.

"4) That Tufts University continue to insist that to the extent jobs and work-ers are available the remaining num-bers of needed minority workers to bring the percentage to 20 percent be hired within a seven-day period and that percentage be continually main-tained. Only 9,000 minority workers will be unacceptable either to shift minority workers from other Volpe job sites or to lay off nonminority workers for this purpose from the Tufts site.

"5) That a student recommended by the Afro-American Society, be hired by Tufts to monitor on the site with the appropriate Tufts officials the employ-ment of minority workers.

"6) That the monitor be consulted by the Afro-American Society, be hired by Tufts to monitor on the site with the appropriate Tufts officials the employ-ment of minority workers.

"7) That Tufts University begin nego-tiations with unions on Workers De-fense League training programs for fu-ture construction. The proposals here- in enumerated do not preclude any pro-posals which Tufts Afro-American So-ciety may present to the administra-tion concerning other construction.

As the one-week deadline on imple-mentation of the agreement draws near, it seems apparent that the Afro Society will have to continue the struggle. Since the agreement was made, only three new workers have been hired. They include two night watchmen, which means that they will not be in the construction union, and one mason who has been hired for a period of only four days.

But the fight is being extended. The Afro societies at Brandeis and Harvard are also beginning to move on the same issue.