Four U.S. Navy Men Withdraw From War

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NY Demonstrators Confront Sec. Rusk

By Les Evans

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 - Thousands of demonstrators greeted Secretary of State Dean Rusk here tonight in one of the most militant antiwar actions yet seen in New York.

Rusk was slated to speak at 9 p.m. at a hush banquet in the New York Hilton Hotel before 800 America's poverty-bred flowers. By 5:30 there were thousands of demonstrators in the hotel area, several blocks around the hotel to show their determination to stop the administration's policies.

Throughout the evening demonstrators showed their ireverence for the well-heeled banqueters, hurling trash at whomever a chauffeur-driven limousine drove up to the hotel.

A massive army of cops, 1,500 in all, swarmed over the area. They set up barricades, forcing demonstrators out of the streets and splitting up the demonstration into a number of segments that were packed onto sidewalks in a three-block area around the hotel.

Wall of Cops

Police surrounded each block of demonstrators with a solid wall of club-brandishing cops. A number of people were overcome by tear gas. The cops moved in, clubbing anyone who had come to join the demonstration. In spite of this there were more than 10,000 in the protest.

The demonstrators, mostly students and youths, were in a very militant mood. There were enthusiastic chants of "Hell no, we won't go!" "Peace Now!" and "Rauc — Murderers!" Some sections of the crowd shouted "Viva Cuba!"

As more people arrived they were jammed into a tighter and tighter mass. People demanded that police allow a single, unified demonstration to take place. Fred Haileas, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, accused the police for violating an agreement with the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee to allow a mass picket line directly across the street from the hotel on Sixth Ave. After a few hundred people had begun picketing at that spot, police blocked it off.

As the crowd began to overflow sidewalks the cops started showing people who were pressed too close to their line. The crowd at 53rd St. and Sixth Ave. surged into the street.

The cops moved in, clubbing anyone who was pressed too close to them. The crowd at 53rd St. and Sixth Ave. surged into the street.

(Continued On Page 5)

FOUR SAILORS. From left to right, Alfred Lindner, 19, Craig Anderson, 20, Richard Bailey, 19, and John Barilla in filmed interview when they told of their decision to desert because of war.

By Dick Roberts

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — "I appeal to the youth of America as a fellow young American to stop the war machine," stated 28-year-old Craig Anderson, one of the four sailors who deserted the USS Intrepid in Japan, Oct. 23.

The declaration expressed the feelings of all four sailors as they explained their reasons for leaving the Navy and their intentions of continuing the fight against the war. They don't expect to be able to return to the United States and intend to seek asylum in a nation "not participating in the war."

Anderson, John Barilla, Richard Bailey and Michael Lindner read a joint statement and individual statements about their heroic stand at a filmed press conference in Japan, Nov. 1. The film of the conference was transported to this country by Dartmouth professor Ernst Young, and it was shown in a New York press conference today.

All the major papers, local and national TV networks and international press services covered the New York conference. They subjected Young to an hour-long cross-questioning in an attempt to find grounds for discrediting the sailors — and came away pretty discouraged.

Anderson, Barilla, Bailey and Lindner have no political affiliations. "They come from typical American families. They are 19 and 20 years old, have no college education — one dropped out of high school — and two had nearly completed their four-year Navy stints."

The only thing was they opposed the criminal U.S. military "slaughter of civilians" and wanted out.

They weren't afraid to say so and hoped "that all Americans, particularly those in the military, the fill of Japan, the fill of all countries can be spurred into action to work towards stopping this war."

The aircraft carrier Intrepid, stationed off the coast of North Vietnam, was a launching pad for daily bombing attacks. At night, the four sailors could see flashes in the dark. That was the closest they came to battle.

Bailey, who is the son of a Navy commander, explained some of the reasons for their decision. One of the things that most influenced him was a Navy indoctrination film shown on board the Intrepid. It showed Marines and South Vietnamese army troops in battle. "You couldn't tell who you were fighting," Bailey said.

Fragmentation Bomb

He also mentioned that he was particularly disturbed by one of the bombs loaded from the Intrepid — an antipersonnel fragmentation. Be-Heirens members are on the ground into 800 bomblets. The only thing it could destroy is a man.

The four sailors told Professor Young that they had been encouraged in this stand by the American antiwar movement. They deserted while on leave in Japan two days after the international Oct. 21 mobilization, which included massive demonstrations in Japan.

Anderson, Barilla, Bailey and Lindner had discussed the desertion much before they took the final step. Then they walked around telling Japanese people what they had done. They explained that they were treated well and eventually met a Japanese student opposed to the war who directed them to the Be-Heirens, the Vietnam Peace League.

It was this organization that sponsored the Japan press conference and brought Professor Young to come to Japan to bring the film back to the American antiwar movement. The Be-Heirens is not affiliated with any political organizations and is composed of writers, artists and intellectuals.

Photo by Shannon

ANTIWAR SIGN. Demonstrators hold up two fingers in sign borrowed from Berkeley antiwar movement. New York demonstration was militant in spirit. Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee had called action in protest of Rusk's visit.

(Continued On Page 3)
Socialism and Race Prejudice

By Paul Boutelle

One of the questions I have been asked repeatedly while speaking on racism is how socialism will work toward the elimination of racial prejudice? This is a valid question, and the full answer would lie in a complex analysis of the relationships between the different classes and races. However, I will try to address some of the key issues in this context.

First, let's consider the role of the state in exacerbating or alleviating racism. In a capitalist society, the state has historically been used to uphold the interests of the ruling class and maintain social order. This often involves enforcing laws and policies that perpetuate racial divisions.

Second, the economic base of our society is deeply implicated in racial inequality. The capitalist system creates conditions that favor some groups over others, leading to disparities in wealth, education, and opportunity. Addressing these systemic issues is crucial for creating a more just society.

Third, I believe that a key to eliminating racism is the development of a truly democratic and participatory society, where everyone has a say in the decisions that affect their lives. This requires a transformation of the existing power dynamics and the establishment of new structures that represent the interests of all communities.

Finally, I want to emphasize the importance of education and awareness-raising in combating racism. It is only through a deep understanding of the historical and structural roots of racism that we can work towards overcoming it.

In conclusion, while socialism does not automatically eliminate race prejudice, it provides a framework for understanding and addressing the systemic causes of racial inequality. By building a more equal and just society, we can work towards a future where race no longer matters.
OKLA. FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Sen. Thurmond Attacks Bouteelle

By Doug Jenness

NOV. 14 — Although Paul Bouteelle, Socialist Worker Party can-
didate for the Senate seat vacated by Robert Carsten, allegedly was
attacked at the University of Oklahoma campus in the wee hours of the
morning, his office told a reporter that he did not
consider the incident an assault.

The University of Oklahoma assault was the latest in a series of
attacks on freedom of speech at the university. In the past year, there
have been at least nine other incidents where the presence of pro-
labor speakers has been blocked.

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The following is a report from Bolivian underground networks in the Treskylud movement.

LA PAZ, Bolivia — The Latin American bourgeois and imperialist news agencies have hastily prophesied the liquidation of the guerrillas in Bolivia and the fall of armed struggle — advocated by Comandante Ernesto Guevara, Fidel Castro, and the Cuban revolution as a method of struggling for power. But they are mistaken.

It is true that the assassination of “Che” Guevara is a heavy blow to the Bolivian guerrilla struggle. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that guerrilla war, in Bolivia as in any other country in which it arises, has deep national and world economic roots.

With regard to Bolivia, guerrilla war is nothing more than the continuation of the class struggle on the level of armed forces. To facilitate grasping this, a summary of the current situation faced by the Bolivian people can prove useful.

Since Nov. 4, 1964, power has been in the grasp of a military caste, shaped and educated in the courses provided by the Pentagon in the Panamá Canal Zone, in Guatemala, etc. The regime is at present under the strict control of Yankee military commissions.

1964 Takeover

The 1964 military coup d’état was called the “restoring revolution.” Power was in the hands of a large, well-entrenched, and caste-intensified and solidified to its logical conclusion the anti-liberal, anti-democratic, anti-Bolivian (Revolutionary Nationalist Movement) forces that had already initiated in the final stages of its existence of power.

It should be recalled that when it was in the administration of Silvio Sazo that the destruction of popular forces in the form of means of armed attacks, that it was during the regime of Pujol Esmerado that the army occupied the cities, precipitating the first battles like the one at Sora Sora.

In power, the “guerrillas” restored the laws over the imperialists and “raza oscura” [brown heroes] whose ingenuity masses had overthrown in 1952.

Within a few months after taking power (May, 1965), the military junta went over to the offensive. The government was able to liquidate the wages and salaries of all sectors of the labor force. The nationalization of mines this announcement to the worker by decree, the trade unions were dissolved and military administrators and organizers were placed in charge of the unions’ resources. These measures were climaxed by a Union Regulation by means of which the Ministry of Labor ap pointed leaders in the unions.

Shortly after this, to block the labor movement and its action, a decree was issued called the Law of State Defense and Security, providing a prison sentence of two to six years for any trade union or political activities in opposition to the line of the army junta. In September, 1966, after the mine action was begun against revolutionary parties and trade unions.

Through massacre deaths, four of them since November, 1964, with thousands killed, the army occupied the mines, took over or destroyed the union radio stations, and engaged in ruthless terrorism.

After this preparatory work, they called elections to give the public an appearance of legality. Despite the fraud, despite the opponents’ machinations, Barrientos was supported by barely 30 percent of the voters. At the same time, he controlled,cheduled a parliament set up in which all that the populace was taken it participated in the embryonic forces of the FSB (Bolivian Socialist Fafange) and the FDC (Christian Democratic Party).

The legalized military dictatorship brought some civilians into the cabinet from parties that had been repudiated and forgotten by the masses but which the military caste restored to political life. The Security, providing a pardon sentence of two years for any trade union or political activities in opposition to the line of the army junta.

The Barrientos government has continually alleged that it has the support of the Bolivian peasants. This is not the case. The Barrientos government has been soappy in the eyes of the peasants since the elections. In which a big proportion of the peasants abstained.

The peasants in the communities who support the military dictatorship do so because of their interests, displayed by the army and the government from the beginning.

The army has traditionally been the enemy of the peasant masses. But in addition to this, the peasants are the backbone of the land power the former landlords and their agents began acting as if they had a new lease on life, and the old rural prejudice against the Negro again became noticeable with its invidious language between the rich and the poor, the disdainful and arrogant attitude to be seen among the military officials and in the conduct of the authorities of the country.

Thus there are no economic, social or political reasons why the peasant masses should be attracted or obliged to support the military junta. Just the contrary.

The truth is that the military dictatorship has bribed the peasants’ loyalty on the basis of the peasant’s cooperation by the MNR. This bureaucracy and the military dictatorship became amalgamated because of their interests coincided. Without government support the bourgeoisie could not have lasted a month; the military junta runs in need of the countryside and blood of the peasants for mobilization. Because of this, the peas an bourgeoisie came to serve Barrientos and, with the help of the army, now controls, by means of armed violence, the peasant density and restless centers of the countryside.

The Peasant Confederation and the departmental federations are the only organizations in existence, the rank and file peasant unions, their councils and subcouncils having been suppressed. These paid bureaucratic leaderships, many of them deputies and functionaries holding various posts, make up the government.”

With the help of the army, they punish rebellious peasants with arrest, murder, the confiscation of land, crops and finally expulsion from their holdings.

Peasants Against Government

The broad peasant masses are against the military dictatorship; they are decisively in favor of the guerrilla war, as yet they are unable to mobilize. They will do this, we are certain, at the advanced stage of the struggle.

The government proved impotent to convert the Bolivian peasants into a conservative social force, a support for bourgeois government. The reasons are clear. The agrarian reform, owing to its limitations, did not bring about an agricultural transformation. It did not change the system of cultivation; it did not increase production. Consequently the annual increase of the peasants continues to be one of the lowest in the world. Misery, backwardness, disease persist.

The former colonized peasants, who received a lot of land in the case of haciendas affected by the agrarian reform of 1904, see this land today split up among their sons, now young men establishing families. In addition, the unemployment in the cities and mines, aside from the lack of development of the isolation of the peasants in the countryside, aggravates the misery more, since, directly or indirectly, the burden falls on the peasant family. It must not be forgotten that the urban and middle proletariat is half

peasant; now unemployed, they and their hungry children think of their relatives dwelling in misery in the countryside.

Because of all this, the peasant masses in Bolivia, despite the Agrarian Reform, continue to resist a main fight which, when the time comes, will break the chains of the bureaucracy and the army and join the mighty armed struggle of the Bolivian people.

(Che Guevara)

Detroit Jobs — Ford Hoax

DETROIT — A cruel hoax was perpetrated upon the jobless and part-time and low-paid workers of this city when the Ford Motor Company reached agreement with UAW officials for a new three-year contract. At that time Ford announced that 5,000 new jobs were available and that preference would be given applicants from among the “hard core unemployed” of Detroit.

The unemployed and the poor came from all sections of town. The lines stood in line throughout the night waiting for the two community centers — one on the east side of town and the other on the west side to open and hire them. None were hired.

Antipoverty officials referred to the applicants as “mobs,” blamed them for “disrupting our whole program,” and found the conclusion “remissiveness of the reaction to Ford’s $5-a-day offer in 1913.”

Word came down the line that “they’re not hiring women today, come back in three or four days.” Then it was learned they are not hiring at all, “just leave your name and phone number.”

The truth, as it turned out, is that there were no jobs at all. Ford Motor Company beyond the par of the part-time employment. It was all a cheap publicity stunt on the part of some ambitious public relations men to put Ford in a favorable light and add a few more workers to the rolls to be drawn upon if needed.
Interview with Ralph Schoeneman

By Les Evans

Ralph Schoeneman, Bertrand Russell's private secretary and an officer of the Henry Fieldman Peace Foundation, was interviewed in New York Nov. 10 after his arrest and de-
portation from Bolivia by the Bolivi-
an authorities.

Schoeneman had been in Bolivia since May and was one of the organizers of the Execu-
tion of Enquiry sponsored by the BOLIVIAN BAR ASSOCIATION, to report on a mili-
tary, urban and rural guerrilla move-
ment in Bolivia. Schoeneman recently received evidence that Debray was in Boli-
via before the guerrilla movement was in-
terviewed. The trial is a blatant attempt to impress Debray on the people of the cou-
try by the use of the courts, Schoeneman says.

The Commission of Enquiry Schoeneman said, "was composed of people of high status and some knew the Debray case and a particular talent such as a work-
ing knowledge of the political and military scene. In addition to Schoeneman and Taras Galli, the delegates of the Vlen included: Perry Anderson, editor of the New Left Review; Bolivia's foreign minister, P. Edmundo Debray; and Lothar Mesen, a German who had lived in Mexico for some time and had earned his living by writing. We entered Bolivia from Lima," Schoeneman told The Militant. "In Lima, we met with Paco Estensorgo (former president of Bolivia, assassinated in a 1964 coup d'etat led by General Bar-
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New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Decline

By Ed Smith

The sharp decline in stock prices beginning in September reveals that there is still a great deal of uncertainty about the future of the econo
cy. The resulting stock market falls are not surprising. This is because resa
ments from Johnson and his advisors that all is going well and may even get better.

Thursday, the administration heralded it as the 81st month of economic expansion and the longest boom since 1960. However, despite these reassurances, there is little agreement among policymakers about what economic policy should be adopted and how it should be implemented.

The truth of the matter is that the economy faces a complex set of problems and is likely to remain in a state of uncertainty for some time. This is why there is little disagreement among policymakers about the need for economic policy, but there is a great deal of disagreement about the specifics of that policy.

There are three major factors driving the current uncertainty:

1. The ongoing crisis in the eurozone, which is driving investors to seek safe havens and lowering demand for riskier assets.
2. The weakness of the global economy, which is reducing demand for exports and putting pressure on businesses to cut costs and invest in new technologies.
3. The uncertainty surrounding the US presidential election, which is casting doubt on the prospects for economic policy and creating uncertainty about the future of the economy.

While these factors are likely to persist, there is hope that they will eventually be resolved. As long as the economy remains relatively stable, investors will continue to invest in the stock market, and the market will continue to rise. However, if any of these factors worsen, the market could experience further declines.

The current uncertainty is likely to continue for some time, but there is hope that it will eventually be resolved. In the meantime, investors must be prepared to weather the storm and look for opportunities to invest in stocks that are likely to perform well in the long run.

Boston Mayoralty Race: Fox Wins Out Over Wolf

By Linda Sheppard

BOSTON — There was national interest in the Boston city elec
tions as racial issues dominated the "non-partisan" campaign. On
Nov. 7, Kevin White defeated Mrs. Louise Day Hicks in a close race
receiving 54 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Hicks, the former chairwoman of the Boston School Com-
mitee, became well known for her opposition to the state racial
imbalance law. She ran an openly racist campaign centering on the
issues of increased and improved police "protection" and opposition
to busing of black children to white

She had been defeated in the primary and general elections and was in the
singleton mode, and her supporters feel that there is no real threat in
her standing.

White pleaded with the establishment, but was successful in
winning in the primary and general elections and was in the
singleton mode, and his supporters feel that there is no real threat in
his standing.

At the first voting in the election, the campaign became the racial
imbalance law. White quickly joined Hicks in opposing forcible
busing and reduced the dispute to one of cutbacks and
amendments.

Both Mrs. Hicks and Mr. White were in the Boston school problem,
that is, inferior schools and the fact that they haven't been
improved. This was the major issue of the campaign and the major
issue of the schools by the black community.

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Letters From Our Readers

[A series of letters and comments, possibly from readers of a news or political publication. The specific content of the letters is not provided, but they are likely to discuss various topics of the day, ranging from politics and current events to personal opinions and experiences.]

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this is 25 cents per line. Display ads are 30 cents per line. We reserve the right to refuse advertising or to set aside regular for political or personal reasons. Advertising must be received at least ten days prior to the date of publication.

The ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT:

CHICAGO
BLACK POWER AND ITS ROLE IN THE REVOLUTION:
Ard. Nov., 24, 8:40 p.m. 305 5 Canal St., Cimbr, 17 cam, Ausp, Militant Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK
BLACK FREEDOM CUBA, A UNLV, SFT, Joseph C. Howard, Sec: Dr. Howard, 72, 6113 p.m. 295 Huntington Avenue, 307, Ausp, Militant Labor Forum.

CITY TWIN CITIES
CHE GUEVARA MEMORIAL: Ian, Social, and Socialist Worker Party. Fri., Nov. 12, 8:30 p.m. 704 Union Station, 307, Ausp, Twin Cities Socialist Forum.
**The Militant**

**Stokes-Hatchett Victory: A Real Gain for Blacks?**

By Elizabeth Barnes

The electoral victories of Carl Stokes and Mike Hatchett in Gary have important implications for the future of the black liberation movement, but they will not change the conditions of black people in these cities. H. Rap Brown recently summed up the meaning of the Stokes election when he characterized it as “neo-colonialism” and called Stokes a “muppet” of the Democratic Party and the U.S. government.

Both candidates received the support of the national Democratic Party. Such top Democrats as Humphrey and Kennedy made special efforts to aid their campaigns. And although Hatchett adapted to the support of the black community did not, Stokes, who was in effect a monumental failure of the campaign.

At the same time, the Stokes and Hatchett victories are important as a reflection of the heightened political and national consciousness in the black community. Stokes and Hatchett were both elected because Afro-Americans in these two cities voted black. Hatchett received 85 percent of the black vote, and Stokes received 94.5 percent. In five black districts in Cleveland, Stokes’ white opponents Taft didn’t get a single vote.

Although they are adapting to it by running black candidates, Democratic Party politicians do not understand the black consciousness that was reflected in the elections. They failed to respond to their feelings by using the campaign slogan, “Don’t vote for a card-carrying fascist.”

Capitalist politicians are afraid that the white people will not feel the potential political power which they have if the white people support a Democratic Party candidate, but a party of their own.

A Nov. 12 New York Times editorial sums up the feelings of many politicians when it comments, “Last Tuesday’s election in New York City was a victory for the South. It’s a victory for black power.”

The slogan, “Don’t vote for a card-carrying fascist,” is indeed the only meaningful, long-lasting, political program that can have political success today, according to the Democratic Party.

Not only do those who run this country hope that the election of black candidates will dampen the struggles in the streets, but they hope it will keep black people loyal to the Democratic Party. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, columnists for the New York Post, described the elections as constituting “a plus for the House of Representatives” by averting a mass 1968 defection of Negro voters.

The results of the election give important clues as to what strategy is correct for the black struggle. First of all, they show definitively that black people are still looking to the electoral process and the Democratic Party to change things. They came out in record numbers. It was the biggest turnout in the history of Gary, and the total Cleveland vote exceeded every year since 1933. In that period of registered Afro-Americans who were voting black that whites.

When black people voted for Stokes and Hatchett, they voted for men who have already shown clearly that they do not represent the black community on important issues. In a city where 10,000 signs of a recent petition for an activist referendum came from the black community, Stokes takes the position “withstanding” the President on Vietnam.

(Continued on Page 3)

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**Chicago Trade Union Meeting Against War**

By Fred Halstead

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 — Despite the presence of George Meany’s pro-war position on Vietnam, “there exists at all levels in our union movement a genuine opposition and opposition that characterizes the trade union movement as a whole.” So reads the statement of today’s emphasis that all the trade union movement, including the rank and file, and 2) the sharpest criticism by the United Auto Workers officials present of the Meany-dominated AFL-CIO on Vietnam.

Whatever we gain at the bargaining table will come to naught if the administration pushes the path it has been pursuing recently,” declared Assistant Secretary, Chairman, and President of the United Auto Workers, Frank Rosenthal, one of the assembly’s sponsors. Rosenthal appeared to the union leaders to measure the value of the long-standing request that the unions represent against the war policy of the administra- tion. This theme was hammered home by most of the scheduled speakers, including those of the AFL-CIO as well as the labor movement itself, such as Prof. John C. Calhoun, Dr. Martin Luther King, journalist David Scherfren, and Senators Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.).

On this theme, there was an interesting similarity between the remarks of Galbraith, the Senators, and the two major UAW speakers, UAW International Executive Director Victor Reuther and UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Criticism by these speakers of the Demo- cratic Party administration was widespread. (The audience to bring to bear the poor performance of the present administration on the changes of the present administrative, as if that were the essence of the attack, was an attack on those who are in administration. The facts of some of the present views were, however, extremely interesting.

Galbraith said that during the Kennedy administration, when the U.S. had only 20,000 ‘advisers’ in Vietnam,” he had been there to investigate a request to a signatory to Vietnam for help. Our troops to be sent to the Delta area. Since this was an obvious violation of the Geneva Agreements, which the U.S. was at that time making a pretense at observing, he said the suggestion was to send the troops as “flood control work- ers.” He said he advised against it in his personal capacity.

Victor Reuther gave a scathing indictment of Meany’s AFL-CIO International Affairs Department, detailing how it has been acting as an agency of the U.S. State De- partment and the CIA. He de- scribed how it had participated in the coup in 1962 that overthrew the elected liberal Goulart government in Brazil, helped to weaken auto work- ers, and how it has maintained the trade union issues which divided the UAW and the Meany-dominated AFL-CIO in the aftermath of the results of these actions. U.S. in- volvement in Vietnam through the emer- gence of multinational corpora- tions with production facilities over the world that even inter- national trade unions have main- tained strong unions in the United States. The statement by Growth Motor Lmd. Chrysler with the result of negotiations that the meeting of the unions, including the rank and file, and 2) the sharpest criticism by the United Auto Workers officials present of the Meany-dominated AFL-CIO on Vietnam.

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Maezy’s attack on Meany was equally sharp. The AFL-CIO ex- ecutive council’s statement against Vietnam was “the disgraceful and vulgar conduct of AFL-CIO. They force George Meany when he ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms at the 1965 San Francisco Convention to ‘throw the looks out’ (Antiszemita) demonstrators in the gallery had held up signs protesting the war at the convention.)

Maezy also voiced some Johnny-come-lately criticism of those employed in the antirwar movement, saying he opposed such actions as the march on the Pen- tagon, sit-ins at draft boards, etc. But he is clear from the wide- spread remarks in the corridors that the student-radical-based anti- war movement had shaken up these unions, and it was among the underlying concern that they had lost connection with the demonstration that got people at the rally. A lot of the people there were attracted to the antirwar movement.

There was considerable respect expressed for these youth, as well. At one point in its written communiqué a delega- tion was to discuss with young people the result of these actions. But this, he said, is that the meeting of the unions, including the rank and file, and 2) the sharpest criticism by the United Auto Workers officials present of the Meany-dominated AFL-CIO on Vietnam.

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