

American People's Revolutionary Mass Movement Surges Forward

THE American people's revolutionary mass movement against the Nixon government's expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China and fascist suppression at home is developing in depth. An ever increasing number of people from various strata, employing different means, have thrown themselves into this great revolutionary struggle.

On college and university campuses at various places of the United States, students turned commencement exercises into gatherings to protest against the Nixon government's expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China. They put up slogans and protest symbols at the assembly halls and waged struggles in various forms. Some took over the rostrum and made protest speeches, and walkouts were staged as an expression of protest against the speakers of college authorities. During the commencement exercise at Columbia University, about 1,000 graduates walked out when the university president was speaking, to show their denunciation of the U.S. ruling clique's war of aggression in Indo-China. At commencement exercises, graduates at the University of Massachusetts, Georgetown University and Vassar College decorated their caps and gowns with symbolic signs denouncing the war of aggression. Students at Yale University, Oberlin College and on many other campuses refused to wear the traditional cap and gown in protest against the Nixon government for expanding the war of aggression and slaughtering demonstrating students. As a result of the students' protest and boycott, commencement ceremonies were cancelled at many institutions including the University of California and Boston University. As strong feelings of protest prevailed at the colleges and universities, top officials of the Nixon government, contrary to the usual practice, dared not attend and address any commencement exercise. The U.S. bourgeois press commented: "War dissent alters nature of U.S. graduation exercises," and "On campus after campus, the mood is one of protest."

Students have continued to hold protest rallies. When U.S. Vice-President Agnew attended a dinner party in Detroit recently, several hundred local youth staged a protest demonstration outside the dinner hall. They carried placards with slogans telling the people never to forget the fascist atrocities committed by the U.S. ruling circles in killing demonstrators at Kent

State University, at Augusta, and at Jackson State College.

American workers have broken through the control of scab unions and unfolded struggles. Recently, 2,000 workers at a Ford assembly plant in Chicago held a protest strike. In Detroit, over 30,000 workers took part in a strike against U.S. imperialism's invasion of Cambodia; as a result, 20 plants in the city were closed for a day.

Meanwhile, people of various circles, including artists, medical workers, film workers, lawyers, clergymen and newspaper editors, have continued to hold protest activities on various occasions. About 2,000 New York artists, art students and teachers and art gallery workers at a meeting protested against U.S. imperialism's invasion of Cambodia. One thousand nurses and students of nursing schools and a group of clergymen demonstrated separately in New York City. At noon on June 15, a priest and 19 protesters against the war of aggression walked into the U.S. Defence Department to voice their protest. On June 17, hundreds of film workers held a protest rally in New York. The participants carried many placards inscribed with the slogan "We protest against U.S. interference in Southeast Asia!" Earlier, an advertisement endorsed by more than 100 newspaper editors in New York City was carried in a New York paper, condemning the U.S. Government for its aggression in Indo-China.

Under the pounding and impact of the powerful American people's revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression and fascist suppression, the U.S. government employees' discontent with the ruling circles is growing. Many of them angrily tendered their resignations in protest against the Nixon government's intensified reactionary policies. A member of the Morris county draft board said, "I am no longer able to take part in the drafting of young men . . . to participate in the fighting in Cambodia and Viet Nam."

The continuous rise in the heroic struggle of the broad masses of American people against the Nixon government's reactionary policies of widening the war of aggression abroad and suppressing the people at home fully demonstrates their increasingly strong revolutionary spirit. Persevering in struggle, the American people are bound to defeat the fascist rule of the U.S. ruling circles.