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Women's Cries For Bread Triggered Russian Revolution

By PETER GROSE

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It started on a cold Thursday afternoon, the working-class women of the Russian capital were desperate for bread to feed their men, and the queues at the bakeries were long and slow.

The first exasperated shouts from the waiting women were "Give us bread!," a plaintive and modest beginning to the uproar that soon became "Down with aristocracy!," then "End the imperialist war!," and, eventually, far and wide, "Workers of the world, unite!"

The Russian Revolution began in the city of the czars known as Petrograd that March day of 1917. Three centuries of autocracy fell before the populace of Petrograd in the week following the women's demonstration.

An epic train of events was unleashed, leading eight months later to the triumph of Bolshevism in Russia, the formation of the Soviet Union and, in half a century, the spread of Communist influence as an ideology and political system to the far corners of the world.

Conspirators of various political shades had been working in Russia for a century to bring about the revolution. Yet it was not the conspirators who started the revolution; It was the women. They needed bread. This was a revolution without revolutionaries.

Now, 50 years later, the events that followed still confound historians.

Viewed, as it usually was, only through the prism of the later Bolshevik Revolution, the first months of revolutionary government seemed merely a halting step toward an inevitable cataclysm.

But examined independently, as western historians are now tending to do increasingly, there is ample reason to consider Russia in those months on the verge of Western-style democracy. For the liberals of the west, a faint gleam of hope flickered in Russia in the spring and summer of 1917, then it was extinguished.

The overthrow of czarism is known in Russia as the February Revolution. Imperial Russia still used the old-style Julian calendar, which was then 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar used in the west and later adopted in the Soviet Union.

Thus, the women demonstrated on Feb. 23, though for convenience historians transpose the date to March 8 on the modern calendar.

The major events of the revolution can be traced from histories and contemporary accounts.

Russia was weary of its war with Germany. The generals feared that discontent on the home front would increase under the autocratic rule of Czar Nicholas II.

Members of the aristocracy were as disillusioned as were the revolutionary cells of Marxists. Loyalty to Nicholas hung by a feeble thread.

In an attempt to induce reform, an aristocrat, Prince Felix Youssupoff, took it upon himself in the last days of 1916 to kill the mystic monk Rasputin, who seemed to hold the czar under his influence. It took poison, gun shots and bludgeoning to finish off Rasputin. When it came to the czar himself, the end came with less of a struggle.

Liberal forces pressing for moderation of autocratic rule were concentrated in the Duma, the representational assembly tolerated by Nicholas after the revolt of 1905.

At the same time the Marxist revolutionary organizations were agitating. Some wanted a change in regime better to prosecute the war, others called for an end to the war, an attitude eagerly nurtured by German intelligence services.

In "Russia 1917," just published by Harper & Row, an Oxford University historian, George Katkov, documents the extent of German financial support to Russian revolutionaries.

It has long been established that Lenin and the Bolsheviks received German assistance in their later bid for power, but Katkov contends that non-Bolsheviks were also supported by German money and subversive organization during the wave of industrial strife that hit Petrograd and the Dnieper port of Nikolayev in 1916.

At first, the outbreaks of March, 1917, looked no different from the earlier agitation. Coinciding with the demonstration of irate women on March 8 was one of the habitual lockouts of workers at Petrograd's sprawling Putilov metal works.

The lockout and related strikes loosed 90,000 workers to roam in the streets of the capital that day, joining the women in their shouts of frustration. The next day, March 9, the strikes spread and the number of demonstrators doubled.

The British ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, cabled his foreign ministry: "Some disorders occurred today, but nothing serious." The Czar's council of ministers met March 9 and did not even discuss the demonstrations. There was no mention of them in the Duma debates.

Roaming through the city, the demonstrators made no serious attempt to build barricades as they had done in 1905. Both the police and demonstrators went

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WEATHER
Forecast for Tucson: High cloudiness, little change.
Temperatures
Yesterday: HIGH 78 LOW 41
Year Ago: HIGH 83 LOW 48
U.S. Weather Bureau
VOL. 126 NO. 71 Entered as second class matter Post Office, Tucson, Arizona

The Arizona Daily Star

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TUCSON, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1967

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Star Columnist And Friends

Arizona Daily Star political writer Lester N. Inskeep (center) smiles as he receives a plaque from former Arizona senator Barry Goldwater (right) at last night's Arizona Press Club gridiron show and awards dinner. Looking on is outgoing APC president Bernie Sedley of Tucson. The award was the first annual Past Presidents Award. (AP Wirephoto)

May Lose Majority

Gaullists Rebuffed By French Voters

By JOSEPH E. DYNAN

PARIS (AP) — French voters have handed President Charles de Gaulle a sharp rebuff in elections for a new National Assembly. As final returns trickled in Monday, forces of the combined left threatened to seize a parliamentary majority from Gaullist supporters.

Maurice Couve de Murville, De Gaulle's foreign minister, was defeated in a tight race, but a recount was under way in the district.

With results awaited from six districts, the Gaullists and their allies were even with the combined left opposition. Each held 240 seats, will. 244 seats needed for a majority. Gaullists had 282 seats in the old assembly.

A majority by the left alliance could result in a parliamentary crisis. But Gaullist Premier Georges Pompidou predicted the Gaullists would be able to form a majority Cabinet in the new legislature "with the help of six or seven candidates with whom we formed an alliance."

Polls last week forecast a reduced but still comfortable Gaullist majority. Pompidou said, "The electronic machines were too optimistic."

Even if Gaullists lose control of Parliament, it would not directly affect De Gaulle's own position as president. He was elected in 1965 for a seven-year term.

In election speeches, De Gaulle warned that he might try to work with a hostile majority in Parliament but that if it led to a crisis he might have to invoke his constitutional emergency powers.

The French constitution permits a president to assume near dictatorial powers in some cases, such as when "the regular functioning of the public constitutional powers is interrupted."

Leftist leaders were jubilant. Guy Mollet, secretary-general of the French Socialist party, an important component in the opposition leftist federation, hailed the results as "the beginning of the end of the so-called majority."

Mollet noted that the alliance with the Communists had worked well, and that members of the federation had followed their leadership in voting for Communists where requested. Under the pre-election pact, the Communists and the federation agreed to support a single candidate on the second round.

Francois Mitterrand, chairman of the federation, hit the same theme.

"The principal phenomenon is the effectiveness of the Union of the Left and the revival of the popular current of December 1965," he said, referring to the presidential election when the opposition put De Gaulle into a minority position on the first round and thus forced him into a runoff.

The vote thus marked a revival for the first time of the Popular Front link between Socialists and Communists which put Leon Blum into power in 1936.

Former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, who once tried unsuccessfully to convince the French they should drink more milk and less wine, asserted that the country had disavowed De Gaulle.

"There may be an apparent majority in the new National Assembly," he said, "but it will no longer correspond with the majority of the country. The Gaullist majority has been disavowed by universal suffrage. Its credit and its authority have been very largely undermined."

Railroad Gets Order Halting 'Illegal' Strike

By LYN BAWLINSON

A temporary restraining order was obtained early yesterday afternoon by Southern Pacific Railroad that blocked the strike by the Switchmen's Union of North America (SUNA) against SP lines in seven Western states.

The order, signed by Federal District Judge Albert C. Wollenberg of San Francisco, acted on SP's complaint that the walkout, which began early yesterday morning, was an illegal one called without notice and without following required procedures of the Federal Railway Labor Act.

John Carruth, public relations manager for SP, said the order also ordered the switchmen to return to work immediately, and that picket lines were removed in the Tucson division by late yesterday afternoon.

Pat Eggman, local SUNA chairman, refused comment on the strike.

A hearing has been set for the case tomorrow, and the restraining order is in effect until March 20.

SP's complaint also seeks damages of $2 million for every day the strike is in effect from SUNA and two officers, international president Neil P. Speirs of Buffalo, N.Y., and general chairman John Burge of San Francisco. SP charges that they authorized the walkout.

The complaint to the court said SUNA called the strike, "in retaliation and protest over the fact that a yardmaster from Tucumcari, N.M., on March 11 displaced through seniority and bidding procedures . . . another yardmaster in Tucson, Ariz. Yardmasters are not represented by SUNA. They are represented by the Railroad Yardmasters of North America, a national organization. Yardmasters generally have seniority as switchmen which they may exercise when and if there is no work for them as yardmasters."

Carruth said SUNA apparently was concerned that the displaced yardmaster might in turn displace a switchman.

The strike was called at 1 a.m. Pacific time, and pickets appeared at 11 terminals, including Tucson.

Carruth said the trains en route yesterday continued to their destinations with the help of supervisory personnel.

Trains that started before the strike began went through "about on schedule," Carruth said.

He added normal service should be restored shortly, as news of the court order reaches the strikers.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK (AP) — James Meredith, who announced last week he would run for the congressional seat made vacant by the exclusion of Adam Clayton Powell, said early Monday he had reversed his decision.

In a one-sentence statement, that he refused to expand upon, Meredith said, "I have decided not to run in the 18th Congressional District."

War Talks Planned By LBJ

Guam Conference To Start Saturday

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson goes to Guam this week for a top-level conference expected to center on ways to increase the effectiveness of the American effort in Vietnam, both military and civilian.

It is anticipated the review and planning sessions will produce no major change in the present U.S. course — that of slowly increasing military pressure against the enemy, combined with intensified attempts to win over the South Vietnamese people.

In a surprise announcement at the annual Gridiron Club dinner late Saturday night, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey disclosed that the President will leave late next Saturday.

Humphrey said the President and his military and diplomatic representatives would discuss "the struggle against aggression" and seek the best path "to an honorable peace."

White House press secretary George Christian confirmed Humphrey's brief announcement and added a few details.

He said Johnson will be accompanied by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara plus a group of White House assistants.

Among these are Walt W. Rostow, Johnson's chief assistant for national security affairs, and Robert Komer, the President's top aide on civilian matters in Vietnam.

Top Minister Is Defeated

Red Chinese Told U.S. May Attack

TOKYO (AP) — The Mao Tse-tung leadership charged Monday that the United States "might possibly start war" against Communist China to crush Mao's cultural revolution purge.

The accusation in an editorial in the People's Daily followed orders from Mao to the military to take over the faltering drive against his enemies. There were signs the military might be moving to take the place of Red Guards in the ranks of his followers.

A Chinese language Peking Radio broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, reported the People's Daily editorial accusing the United States. The editorial was signed by "Feng Lei," a name not previously used.

"The United States might possibly start a war against the Chinese people to crush the great proletarian cultural revolution which has strategic significance in the great struggle between the revolutionary powers and antirevolutionary powers of the world," the editorial said.

Politics In Arizona

By LESTER N. INSKEEP

The U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote edict has been costly to the Democratic Party in Arizona. This particularly is true with respect to the Legislature.

As the 28th Legislature - dominated by the Republicans for the first time in history - nears the end of its first regular session, it becomes increasingly evident that reapportionment has helped reduce the Democrats to a position of weakness.

Reapportionment also has robbed the rural counties of any real say in the operation of the Legislature. Some have no representation at all.

This leaves control in Maricopa and Pima Counties, with Maricopa's dominant role becoming increasingly evident.

To appreciate the present situation it is necessary briefly to review reapportionment, as ordered by a three-judge federal panel.

It reduced the size of the House from 80 members to 60 members and increased the Senate from 28 members to 30 members.

The panel then decreed that senatorial as well as House representation should be on the basis of population. Previously, each of the 14 counties had two senators. In the House, each county, regardless of size, had at least one representative. Population provided more members for the larger counties. The court broke this up by requiring that all be elected on the basis of population. This was done by creating districts. Sub-districts were established in Maricopa and Pima.

Out of all of this, Maricopa came up with exactly one-half of the Senate and House seats, 15 and 30, respectively.

Pima County got 6 senators and 12 House members.

That left only 9 Senate and 18 House seats for the rural counties. And it was in these

(Continued on 6A, Col. 1)

Inskeep Is Presented Top Press Club Award

Johnson, Stith Win Prizes In Contest

PHOENIX (Special) — Lester N. Inskeep, political writer and columnist for the Arizona Daily Star Sunday night received the Past Presidents Award of the Arizona Press Club for 43 years of outstanding public affairs reporting.

Also honored at the club's annual awards dinner and gridiron show were two other Star representatives — Marilyn Johnson, general assignment reporter and medical writer, and Jim Stith, a photographer for Jack Sheaffer Star Photographers.

Twenty-eight awards were presented to Phoenix and Tucson newsmen during the ceremonies.

For Mrs. Johnson it was the second year of honors in the club's Better Writing Contest. Her award Sunday night was second place in the bright story category. It dealt with a Little League ballplayer who had a premonition that lightning would strike third base.

MRS. JOHNSON

Zap! It did.

Mrs. Johnson's prize-winning story last year was a feature on "The Man In the Plum-Colored Overcoat."

Stith took first place in news photography with his picture of a military plane crash.

The picture, taken on a stormy night, showed the broken fuselage of a Thunderjet with lightning flashes illuminating the sky in the background.

Inskeep, one of Arizona's most honored newsmen, is past president of the Arizona Press Club and was three times president of the Tucson Press Club.

In 1961 he won the Arizona Press Club's top political writing prize for his coverage of the 1960 Democratic National Convention. It was during that convention that he accurately predicted that Stewart L. Udall would be named Secretary of the Interior.

Sunday night's award, recognizing him for his many years of public affairs writing, was established by the Arizona Press

(Continued on 6A, Col. 9)

Did Laxity, Overconfidence Kill 3 Astronauts?

By HOWARD BENEDICT

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) —Virgil I. Grissom, the old pro of the crew, made no secret of his misgivings.

Grissom thought he and his two colleagues were being shortchanged in their training for the first manned Apollo flight. A few days before he died, he complained about the spacecraft trainer at Cape Kennedy.

The simulator, a duplicate of the Apollo cabin, wasn't working properly. One morning, in disgust, Grissom hung a lemon on it.

Grissom saw little prospect that Apollo would stay aloft for the hoped-for two weeks in February. He didn't seem too happy.

Others were worrying, too.

Nothing appeared to be going right in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's man-to-the-moon program.

Rockets blew up in tests. There were troubles with the Apollo spacecraft. Schedules had slipped badly. Some government and industry people felt the Apollo project was falling apart at the seams.

In December, Joseph P. Shea, spacecraft manager of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, told a symposium of newsmen at Houston that "something like 20,000" failures of one kind or another had been logged in tests of the Apollo cabins and engine sections.

Said Shea: "We hope to God there is no safety involved in the things that slip through."

Then, in a blazing, tragic climax to the Apollo ills, its three-man crew died Jan. 27 in a flash fire that trapped them in the cabin during a launch pad test.

Air Force Lt. Cols. Grissom and Edward H. White II and Navy Lt. Cmdr. Roger B. Chaffee might one day have flown to the moon. Instead, death caught them earthbound.

Were they victims of haste, poor judgment, laxity in procedures and planning? Improper design? Overconfidence?

Immediately after the tragedy, NASA clamped a lid on most information about the fire. Officials said all data had been impounded by a board of review investigating the accident.

Slowly, through NASA reports and from reliable sources, the story is unfolding.

NASA Administrator James E. Webb told a congressional committee the agency had taken technical risks because of what he called an "austere budget." He and other officials denied that they jeopardized the safety of astronauts in an effort to beat the Soviet Union to the moon.

The Apollo 1 history is revealing.

NASA accepted the spacesip from North American Aviation Co., Downey, Calif., last August and shipped it to Cape Kennedy. The vehicle required two years to build, during which many changes were made when testing uncovered weaknesses.

Late last year everything was rosy. The Gemini program was nearing an end, two unmanned Apollo shots had experienced no major difficulties, and officials planned to move quickly into manned earth-orbit missions with the three-seat vehicle. They set a Nov. 15 launch date for Apollo 1.

Some talked optimistically of a manned lunar landing in 1968 — a year ahead of the goal set by the late President John F. Kennedy.

(But last Thursday, President Johnson was asked as a news conference whether the original moon timetable could be met. He replied that, "We have a very difficult undertaking. I am very hopeful we'll be able to keep it. I don't think there is any guarantee that we will at all.")

Things started to go wrong well before the January tragedy. There were bugs in the communications system, a power inverter, an oxygen pressure regulator and a water boiler.

The launching date slipped to December.

During an altitude chamber test, trouble developed in the environmental control unit—the ship's life support system. Porous nickel plates, through which coolant water is passed, were clogged. Investigation concluded it was faulty engineering. New stainless steel plates were designed.

A metal line in the water supply system cracked while being ordered under pressure.

The launch date slid into January. Finally the firing date of Feb. 26 was set.

"We'll try to go as long as the spacecraft will operate," said Shea. "It could be anywhere from an abortive job shot down the Atlantic to two weeks."

Hard-nosed Grissom, veteran of Mercury and Gemini flights, was the command pilot on Apollo 1. He was irritated with the numerous problems and the lack of training devices. He gave the flight "a pretty slim chance" of going 14 days.

In an interview, Grissom indicated he, White and Chaffee were being rushed into a flight before they were ready.

"We've been hard - pressed

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