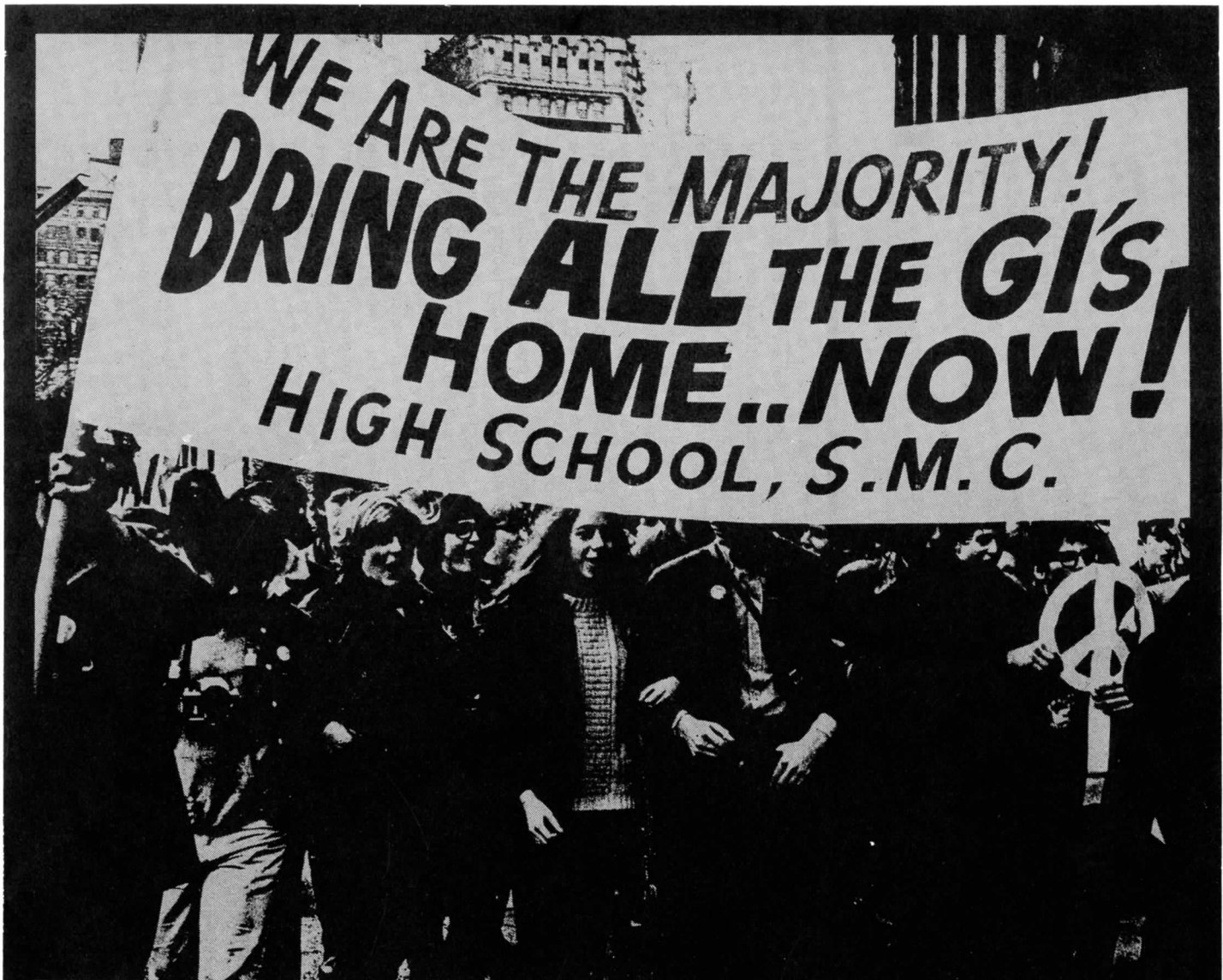


young socialist the organizer

4·1·70



"The employers will love this generation. They aren't going to press many grievances. They are going to be easy to handle. There aren't going to be any riots."

—Clark Kerr, 1959

3rd World Fraction Maps Perspectives

In this article I would like to briefly relate some of the experiences the Chicago YSA has had in Third World antiwar work, the mistakes we made and our efforts to overcome these mistakes.

For the past year the Chicago Third World comrades have been working in the Third World Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam. This committee was initiated by our comrades with the aim of drawing Third World groups and individuals into the struggle against the war. Originally this committee was composed of the Black Liberation Alliance, the Young Lords Organization, the Organization of Arab Students, Loop Jr. College Black Students Organization, the Chicago YSA Third World fraction and a number of independents. The Third World Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam was headquartered in the Black Liberation Alliance office. In the beginning these organizations expressed an interest in this type of work and for a while were active in carrying out the work. After a couple of months, however, many fell away or became inactive. At the last meeting that the TWCSV held, only seven independents, members of the Black Liberation Alliance and ourselves were present. It was at this point that our fraction decided it was time to rethink our work in this area and try to pin down any mistakes that we had made or were making. After a full discussion and analysis of our past antiwar work, we decided that the problem was political as well as organizational.

Some of the things brought out in the discussion included the following: The Young Lords Organization and the Black Liberation Alliance were primarily community organizations without a campus or high school base and had no orientation towards trying to develop such a base. They did, however, agree on the need for Third World students to organize and struggle against the war. The Loop Jr. College Black Student Organization, Organization of Arab Students and the YSA's work in the antiwar movement is oriented primarily towards the high school and college campuses. This state of affairs presented a number of problems for us in terms of trying to coordinate and consolidate this work with the limited and scattered Third World comrades that we had.

We found ourselves torn between trying to work with these community-based organizations and carrying out antiwar work on the campuses, which made it impossible to do either well.

To compound the problem, the BLA became involved in the struggle for more jobs for Blacks in the building trades in Chicago. Since the TWCSV was using the BLA office as its mailing address it would often be three or four days before we would find out about groups or individuals who wrote or called for information about the committee, or else activists would call for advice and there would be no one in the office to provide guidance.

These various organizational and political factors combined to produce a deep demoralization in the ranks of the Third World activists and led to the belief that it would be impossible to involve any significant number of Third World youth in the struggle against the war, and thus caused many of these elements to pull back from Third World antiwar work.

Here are some conclusions that the fraction came to after a full discussion and evaluation:

1. That it was incorrect to set up a separate antiwar organization separate from the SMC without first trying to involve Third World youth in the activity of SMC. This effectively isolated us from antiwar activists in SMC and made it difficult to orient the SMC activists in the direction of trying to include Third World youth in the antiwar movement.

2. By involving Third Worlders in the work of SMC they would get the type of political and organizational training that would make them effective in antiwar work. There would also be someone in the office that could give them advice and direction whenever it was needed.

3. It is necessary for conscious Third World activists to have direct access to all incoming mail or calls in order to make sure that they are followed up promptly with special emphasis.

4. The basic thrust of the antiwar movement and the most active element are high school and college students and, therefore, the basic focus of our antiwar work should be towards high school and collegestudents.

5. If it should be necessary to set up a separate Third World antiwar organization in the future it should be based on the high school and college campuses.

6. That it would be necessary to ensure that a Third World antiwar activist work on the SMC staff so that he or she would be able to talk to any Third World youth and organizations that expressed an interest in antiwar work and make them feel comfortable.

Flowing logically from these conclusions it was decided to urge the dissolution of the TWCSV and instead begin the formation of a Third World caucus in SMC. It was felt that this orientation was the best approach to take based on past experience and discussions with other Third World comrades at the YSA convention.

The rationale behind this approach flows from the need to take advantage of SMC's recognized status and prestige as the best builder of the youth wing of the antiwar movement and the fact that SMC is an already established and viable antiwar organization based on non-exclusion which would permit any Third World person or group willing to struggle against the war to participate. This orientation would also permit Third World activists to have direct access to any mail and follow up any calls from Third World youths in the most effective and prompt manner. This approach would also go a long way in breaking down the feeling among Third World youths that the SMC is a white organization that has no relevance for oppressed minorities and would give us more leverage in orienting SMC activists towards reaching out and including oppressed minorities in the struggle against the war.

In order to implement this perspective effectively in the coming period, two former members of the TWCSV were added to the SMC staff, one full-time as SMC campus traveler and the other part-time to work in the office. We also decided that we should concentrate our antiwar work in the high schools and on the junior college campuses where the highest percentage of Third World students are. In carrying out this work it was decided to direct the basic thrust of our work towards several strategic high schools and colleges where Third World antiwar activists were already based in order to help expand their antiwar activities.

Another decision made in the fraction was to send Third World comrades into existing Black and Latin groups to fight for our orientation in the antiwar movement with the long term aim of winning these organizations and their leaders to the perspective of building mass antiwar actions.

WILLIE PETTY
Chicago YSA

They Can See It Now...

(The following is an AP wire service dispatch which appeared in the *Lexington Leader*, February 23. We have copies of variations of the dispatch as it appeared in the *Boston Globe* and the *Montreal Gazette*. We assume that it must have been picked up by a number of other papers around the country. The background of the article is this: An AP reporter called Susan La-

Mont the day after the SMC conference and discussed the conference and the YSA for about half an hour. Several days later the Boston comrades phoned us about an article which had suddenly appeared in two Massachusetts papers. Our comrades in Lexington, Kentucky, later sent in this clipping. Finally, our Canadian comrades sent a similar clipping with an attached note

reading: "Congratulations! The YSA is news in itself! We were all thrilled when the daily press identified the YSA as the 'dominant force' at the SMC conference in Cleveland. But the enclosed article which appeared in today's *Montreal Gazette* is really something else! Keep up the revolutionary work and you'll soon have hegemony!")

Trotskyites: Short-Haired, Soft-Spoken

Different Type Of Revolutionary Bids For Leadership Of Radicals

WASHINGTON (AP) — A different type of revolutionary, using persuasiveness and careful manners instead of the harsh rhetoric of confrontation, is bidding for leadership in the white radical movement.

Whether the modern-day followers of the teachings of Russian revolutionary leader Leon Trotsky succeed in moving into the void left by the disintegration of the Students for a Democratic Society won't be easy to tell.

For one thing, the Trotskyists — or Trots, as they are called in the movement — are few in number. And their strategy, unlike the confrontation style of the SDS, is low-keyed and pegged to actions aimed at winning broad support.

As a result, it is often difficult to tell whether the Trotskyists are emerging as leaders of the movement, or whether they are just anticipating where the

movement would go with or without them.

Some of the Trotskyists are so studious, neatly dressed, short-haired and soft-spoken that they resemble Mormon missionaries. But they call themselves revolutionaries and say they are building for an upheaval that can come only when the U. S. majority wants it to come.

Their critics within the movement say they are not revolutionaries at all, but temporizers who, in their zeal to win friends, sacrifice the need to build revolutionary consciousness.

But whether revolutionaries or harmless theorists, the Trotskyists appear to be gaining in number and influence among America's young white radicals.

"They are growing considerably," said a government source. "Proportionately, there are still not very many but the SDS was not very large proportionately either. But they are growing,

particularly in the Midwest."

Susan Lamont, national secretary of the Trotskyist youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance, said YSA membership is up from 3,000 to 5,000 within the last year. There are over seven million college students.

Miss Lamont, a 22-year-old Barnard drop-out, said the YSA is benefiting from the SDS collapse as well as youth's weariness with the endless factionalism of the New Left.

"We feel the correctness of our line was proven in the fact that 3,000 people went out to Cleveland last weekend," she said.

The Trotskyists played a major role in organizing the national student antiwar conference in Cleveland Feb. 14-15. But not even the Trots themselves claim that the majority of the 3,000 young radicals who attended the

Student Mobilization Committee (KSMC) sessions were Trotskyists.

Yet when the conference debated plans for a spring antiwar offensive, it was a Trotskyist plan for mass action April 15 that carried the day.

Other factions at the conference, including remnants of the old SDS, wobbled and wavered while the Trotskyists clung together behind a coherent line.

"There has always been so much chaos in the movement," said the government source. "They won't admit it but a great many kids want some guidance and discipline." And the modern-day disciples of Trotsky, who was assassinated by a Stalin undercover agent in 1940, know what they want.

At the moment, it is immediate withdrawal of all U. S. forces from Vietnam — something the Trotskyists say will be

accomplished once the will of the majority of Americans is made clear through mass actions.

Building that majority base is a Trotskyist preoccupation. Thus they tend to shy away from issues that confuse potential allies and frown on tactics that alienate either masses of students or workers.

"By declaration, you are not going to rock the empire," said Trotskyist Bill Martin, chief press officer at the SMC conference. "The empire has got its roots in the society. It's going to take a mass movement to change things."

He cited the impact of a paint-spraying raid on a local draft board. "The majority of kids just don't relate to that kind of thing," Martin said. "They think it's stupid, to be frank."

Educational Series Successful

The three week period between semesters at Clark University, known as "Independent Studies," afforded the Worcester YSA an excellent opportunity to further its internal and public education. The school provides facilities and some money for these projects upon request.

The average attendance was about 30, and on the whole around 60-70 different people showed up. A few students from a nearby college attended as a result of some publicity we did there. Considering that most of the Clark students were either away or involved in a number of various projects, the overall attendance was very good.

A series of lectures was used to give the audience background information in an outline form and to stress certain theoretical concepts in relation to particular events. For primary and secondary resources we referred people to the literature we were selling.

The first set of lectures was on the *Communist Manifesto* (how it came to be, what it said, etc.) and the origins and nature of dialectical materialism. Questions were posed as to whether Marx was merely a theoretician or a real practitioner of revolutionary politics, and in just what way dialectics differs from formal logic (i.e., the latter's failure to realize the ever-changing nature of existence).

The lectures on Lenin and Leninism dealt briefly with Lenin's life, discussed the concepts of democratic centralism, the vanguard party, the united front, etc. and outlined the formation and the structure of the Bolshevik party. These lectures and later ones covering the First and Second Internationals were meant to provide the background for the three talks on the Russian Revolution and its subsequent degeneration under Stalin.

Two successive evenings were spent discussing Marxist economic theory, constantly relating it to the G.E. strike, inflation and the administration's recession-encouraging policies. Ideas such as constant and variable capital, labor theory of value, rate of exploitation, etc. were discussed in detail. A tape of a speech Dick Roberts gave at the fall Educational Conference in Cambridge, Mass., was played and discussed.

The next class traced the history of the First and Second Internationals, their political make-up and relation to the world-wide working class struggles. The Paris Commune and the formation of the Zimmerwald group, predecessor of the Third International, was also covered.

Three excellent lectures (which we taped) were given on the historical setting, events and degeneration of the Russian revolution. These classes turned out to be the longest and most comprehensive that were held. The economic, political and social causes and effects of the revolution were detailed and the roles of Trotsky, Lenin, Stalin, Kerensky, the soviets and various political opponents were painstakingly recreated. A fourth lecture traced the history of the American radical movement until the late 50's. The Knights of Labor, the I.W.W., the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the militant unionism of the thirties, Debs, Big Bill Haywood, Lewis, Foster, DeLeon, etc. were all discussed. Concurrently, the effects of Stalinism on the whole radical movement were systematically described. These talks were very well attended.

The final week dealt with more contemporary issues. A comrade from Boston who traveled through Cuba discussed the Cuban revolution and Black liberation. His major conclusions were that only socialism could bring about real progress to underdeveloped coun-

tries like Cuba and that the struggle for Black liberation would be of primary importance to the socialist revolution in the U.S.

In another lecture a Boston comrade who had been in France in 1968 ran down the history of the French working class and discussed the meaning of the May-June worker-student revolt. He described the anti-working class role of the French Communist Party and the demonstrated need of the vanguard party in a revolutionary situation.

Toba Singer, also from Boston, gave a Marxist interpretation of the development of the family structure and a history of the women's liberation struggle in America.

The last lecture dealt with the revolutionary potential of the working class. The speaker presented a brief history of the American labor movement, described the significance of recent rank-and-file caucuses and explained the role of the antiwar movement in helping create the conditions that made the G.E. strike possible in a war economy without the usual repression.

Our only regret is that we did not press vigorously for new membership. However, among those who attended, we were fairly successful in creating a positive attitude towards the ideas and actions of the YSA and Marxism-Leninism, and we did recruit one person. The interest expressed by many in the class was encouraging. We are planning a more intensive and comprehensive educational program to be open to the public. This will further the momentum we acquired during the Independent Study Educational and add to the strength of the local.

RICHARD CAHALANE
Worcester YSA

Cal '70 Campaign—Just the Beginning

The first four months of the California Socialist Workers 1970 Campaign has surpassed all expectations. It will surely be the biggest campaign in the Party's state history.

By the first week of March, the state campaign office had received over \$8,000, mainly from contributions and honorariums. One sympathizer donated a car for regional work and another donated the insurance. All California SWP branches and YSA locals have instituted a \$1 per month pledge from each member to give the state campaign a guaranteed income.

During these four months more than 550 people have endorsed the campaign. Many of them are leading movement figures. A majority are "Young Socialists for the Socialist Workers Candidates," with over 60 Afro-American and 65 Chicano endorsers. Compared to the total number of endorsers from California for the Halstead-Boutelle 1968 national campaign, the 1970 state campaign already has 250 more. The endorser cards include a sub blank for three months of the *Militant*, "the campaign newspaper." Sixteen percent of the endorsers have subscribed so far. This figure will go up significantly with the new sub blitz and a goal of 1,550 subs as a minimum in California.

The campaign has distributed over 14,000 buttons, 5,000 posters, 52,500 brochures, 50,000 stickers and 3,000 reprints of news articles covering the candidates. All of this material can be ordered from the SWP Campaign Committee Office, 2338 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94114.

The California SWP is running eight state-wide candidates and each SWP branch will run in local elections. The state candidates have spoken over 150 times to audiences ranging from 50 to 2,000. Eight press conferences have been held so far along with 12 press releases. Many more speaking engagements are projected for the next few months.

The candidates have spoken to high school classes, organizations, campus rallies, teach-ins and antiwar demonstrations. Dave Frankel, SWP candidate for Lt. Governor, has been doing regional work in Arizona and New Mexico. He and the northern California regional traveler have laid the groundwork for the candidates' statewide tours.

In addition to their acknowledged roles as antiwar and campus activists, each candidate is uniquely qualified as a spokesman in a major area of the campaign program. Herman Fagg has already received the endorsement of two Black Student Unions at Cal State Hayward and the University of Southern California. Individual members of other BSUs have also endorsed the campaign. The chairmen of the BSUs at the Uni-

versity of California Davis, Occidental College, and San Jose State College have also endorsed the SWP campaign. Herman has been invited to speak before many other BSUs and has arranged a statewide tour of all the Black Student Unions speaking on the need for an independent Black political party and on the need to build the Third World contingent of the spring antiwar action. He spoke alongside his Democratic opponent, Jesse Unruh, on November 13 and after Gov. Reagan February 9 at Cal State Fullerton.

Dianne Feeley, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator, is a leader of the bay area women's liberation movement. The response to her campaign has been enthusiastic as the media coverage reflects. Sympathetic articles about her campaign have appeared in every major paper and in all the campus papers in the greater bay area. Her campaign has been taken very seriously by the media as the headlines indicate: "Senate Candidate Backs Sex Equality," "Senate Candidate Assails War and Racist Policies," "Running on Women's Rights," and "Socialism 'Serious Alternative,'" are examples of only a few. She was scheduled to speak on a radio call-in show for one hour but was on the air for a full three hours to accommodate all the calls. As a result of this publicity, she was the featured speaker at a Stanford University symposium on "The Image of Women in the 70's," attended by over 300 people. She also spoke at major teach-ins at San Francisco State College and the University of California at Berkeley. She has begun her state-wide tour speaking on women's liberation and publicizing the women's task force for the April antiwar actions.

The campaign has been equally successful in the Chicano movement. Froben Lozada was cheered when he announced his candidacy at an AFT convocation at San Francisco State College. He has concentrated his campaign on building the Chicano conference in Denver, March 25-29, and the Chicano movement against the war in Vietnam. He participated in the first Chicano moratorium demonstration on December 20, and was a featured speaker at the next one on February 28. He and Antonio Camejo, SWP candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke along with Corky Gonzalez from the Crusade for Justice at a two day Chicano symposium at Cal State Hayward. Both candidates were applauded as candidates who would represent and speak for the Chicano movement. Froben also participated in a marathon four hour radio call in show.

It is clear that the candidates are already supported by broad layers of the antiwar, women's, and Black and Chicano liberation movements. To coordinate this state-wide campaign, the California SWP branches and

YSA locals have established a separate state office—a new concept for California. The office is in charge of organizing candidates' tours, printing and distributing material, and handling state-wide publicity and fundraising. The candidates and the two regional travelers also work out of this office although they are still members of the YSA locals and SWP branches.

We have launched two major projects; the establishment of a Choice '70 ballot on all college and high school campuses and a legal challenge to the California ballot laws.

The Choice '70 campaign is modeled after Choice '68 where students voted on all the major candidates and issues. Nearly every student body president in California has endorsed the project. The presidents are also being asked to set up Choice '70 Committees to gather broad support for the project among prominent citizens and to find financial backers. Given the initial base of support there is a very likely possibility that a major publication or foundation will fund the project. After Choice '70 is established on the campuses it will have the legitimacy with which to go into the high schools. The AFT may be helpful there. This extension into the high schools will tie in directly with the movement for high school rights—the right to hear the candidates to openly debate the issues and to vote on them. Choice '70 will be a central focus for the YSA campus campaigns all over the state in the upcoming elections.

The legal suit to place the SWP on the ballot for the first time in California will be implemented by the Committee for a Fair Ballot in California. The Committee is challenging the ballot law on the basis of the first and fourteenth amendments and precedents in other states. The challenge is directed against the filing fees (approximately \$6,000 for a full slate), the signature requirements, the residency requirements for electors and the loyalty oath. The case will immediately go to the State Supreme Court and then the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. Other political parties are being encouraged to enter as joint plaintiffs on one or more grounds and to support the Fair Ballot Committee. Several prominent attorneys and writers have already endorsed this fight.

The California campaign is now beginning its big push for the spring offensive. If these ambitious plans are even partially successful, the California Socialist Workers 1970 Campaign promises to be one of the most significant in the SWP's history.

SHARON CABANISS
California SWP Campaign Secretary

Movement:4 - Florida Bourgeoisie:0

Last spring three movement leaders in Gainesville were arrested. Charles Fulwood, a militant Black and leader of a Panther-like group, Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), was arrested while traveling to a speaking engagement for "transportation of obscene material," to wit, the Panther film, "Off the Pig." Fulwood and four other JOMO members were held for 36 hours, not allowed a phone call to lawyers, manhandled, and threatened by red-neck police. Fulwood's head was shaved by the cops. Ed Freeman, an SDS leader, was arrested on a very crude dope charge, an obvious frame-up. At the same time, Jim Fine was on probation stemming from dope charges. Some time earlier, in an illegal and brutal search and seizure, he had been arrested for possession of drugs and had pleaded guilty on the promise that he would receive probation and that his wife and roommate would not be arrested. It was a mistake, but due to the complete break-up of SDS, it was felt that there was little chance of building a political defense at the time of Fine's first arrest.

When the YSA local was formed we were already involved in defending Fine, Freeman and Fulwood against an obvious attempt to decapitate the local movement. (It is no coincidence that Fine and Freeman are the two oldest and best-known movement leaders in Gainesville.) Framing two of them on dope charges seemed a beautiful way for the authorities to discredit the movement (the antiwar movement was already reaching into the more "respectable" sections of the community).

The Florida Defense Fund, which had defended activists in the early civil rights days, was regenerated. Information on the cases was well-received, producing moderate success in terms of money and good success in terms of support.

Fulwood's case, the first to come up, was to be tried in Brooksville, a small city some 80 miles from Gainesville. We started organizing a mass demonstration in Brooksville. We expected over 700 people from around the state to participate. (Brooksville's population is less than 1000.) The sheer incredibility of the charges and the brutality of the cops was enough to bring heavy sentiment and favorable publicity to our side. The authorities acceded to a preliminary motion that the evidence (the film) was obtained illegally.

By this time (September-October) there was little love between what was left of SDS and the new YSA. While we actively supported Freeman, we found our SDS friends reluctant to give more than verbal support to Fine's defense effort.

Freeman's hearings had drawn only a modest number of people, mostly "old" radicals. However, the first day of Fine's hearing drew a much more diverse crowd, mostly SMCers. SMC had endorsed Fine's defense. The attempt to revoke his probation stemmed from antiwar activities last April 6. The second day of Fine's hearing drew over 200, possibly 300 people. The authorities, well aware of the national publicity that the case had gained through the *Militant*, began harrasing Fine and playing a game of nerves, i.e., constantly postponing the final decision. We speculated that they hoped to drive Fine "underground" so that they could get him as a fugitive.

The final decision was beautiful. The judge, previously hostile to the defense, stated that his court was not a tool of repression, said that the state had proved no charges of dope usage or procurement—in effect, pointed out the ludicrousness of the state's perjured evidence—and finally, said that although he disagreed with Fine's politics, he would dismiss the charges (this was over the combined actions and protest of the U.S. Navy, state and local authorities, and Fine's probation officer). The judge further stated that local and national publicity had nothing to do with his decision. His mentioning it the way he did, however, made it obvious that the reverse was true.

Prior to the final decision on Fine's case, two YSAers had been arrested for distribution of leaflets. The charge was "profanity." They were originally arrested for "resisting arrest," which is rather curious but typical of local police. The same legal defense movement brought into motion for Fine fell in behind the newest victims. They were found innocent. This served to increase the momentum for Fine's defense case. The attempt to revoke Fine's probation was denied.

In essence we did pretty well in our legal defense, even though it tied up a great deal of money and resources. We did make one mistake, however, due large-

ly to our inexperience in political defense, but which, as it turned out, was not crucial.

The mistake was getting involved in an ongoing defense group, FDF, which became other than a united front defense grouping and degenerated into factionalism. Finally, with Fine's case, it was dropped entirely and a Jim Fine Defense Committee was established. I don't think that FDF or an organization like it will develop again, certainly not with our impetus. We realized the mistake very early in the defense cases but by then our problem was how to extricate ourselves. To pull out would have made it seem as though we wouldn't defend Freeman or Fulwood. We stayed and fought the SDS line that FDF had to take political positions.

Finally, the ACLU and the Southern Legal Action Movement (SLAM) have caught on and have picked up the civil libertarian types. They are quite healthy, for the most part, and will help in future defense cases.

The authorities, after four successive defeats, are cooling it but future arrests are probable. In public statements they still adhere to the "get the leaders and crush the bastards" school of repression.

One last note: The political defense of three Black students (February 6, *Militant*, page 16) was crushed when the students' attorney told them that any publicity would mean that they would be sent to jail. The students believed this and before any of the BSU leaders could change their minds they called off a planned demonstration, thereby killing the momentum that had been built up in a short period of time. Since the BSU leaders were convinced otherwise, it has been hard to redevelop the momentum. The chief witness refused to testify saying that he had been pressured by the school into bringing charges against the students. The case, however, is not closed. The defense was built correctly and could have been victorious if not for the misguidance of the "defense" lawyer (a public defender who loses 97% of his cases involving the defense of Blacks—a coincidence?).

JOHN SUGG
Gainesville YSA

High School Tacticians Organize

The interdependency of the high school rights issue and the tasks of the SMC was clearly pointed out at the Cleveland conference. It is universally accepted that in order to build antiwar actions in the high schools the repressive regulations that exist have to be dealt with. Building a high school rights movement has not only been necessary for the development of high school antiwar actions but has aided in building the antiwar movement as a whole. The struggle for high school rights serves to raise the level of consciousness of the students, expand contact lists, and thrust the SMC into prominence as a leader and defender of the struggle for high school rights.

There are 91 public high schools in New York City and each student government (G.O.) sends representatives to a G.O. City Council. It is this body that is recognized by the Board of Education as the legal student government. The G.O., in reality, has no decision-making role. In fact, it is not even empowered to send out a mailing without first checking with the Board of Education. Traditionally both the G.O. and the G.O. City Council have been inactive and useless organizations. Last year's student unrest and the promise of increasing disturbance this year has caused the Board of Education to draw up a "Bill of Rights" for high school students. As might be expected, the bill was designed to pacify angry students rather than to ensure high school students their rights. The G.O. City Council, with SMC's help, drafted and passed their own Bill of Rights while overwhelmingly rejecting the

Board's. SMCers spoke with leading members of the G.O. City Council about the nature of the High School Bill of Rights in terms of it being a document of struggle. Upon reaching agreement about the nature of the bill, it was relatively simple to introduce the idea of a student strike.

Our next step was to form a coalition which would be responsible for leading the coming struggle. This was accepted by the G.O. City Council as they themselves clearly understood that a coalition of groups, with themselves included, would be necessary in order to draw as many forces as possible into the fight.

A highly successful press conference was held at which time the formation of the High School Students Rights Coalition was announced. The Coalition, which consists of groups such as the HSSMC, G.O. City Council, High School Moratorium, and many others, formally announced that it had only one non-negotiable demand—that the Board of Education agree to negotiate with the Coalition. This is a key point in our strategy at this stage. In order for the Board of Education to negotiate, it must recognize that the students are an organized constituency that has to be dealt with in the same manner as the teachers or the principals are dealt with. Negotiations and, therefore, recognition of the HSSRC would have serious implications in terms of displaying the potential of the rights movement. Realizing this, we expected no quick action from the Board. This led to the second key point. The Co-

alition formed an Action Committee which has called for mass demonstrations at the Board of Education on March 20 and on April 14 and a city-wide strike on April 15. The perspective for April 15 is for a massive high school rally which will then serve as a feeder for the city-wide antiwar demonstrations.

All of this has helped build and expand the depth of our antiwar work and it is expected to continue to do so. New forces, like the G.O. City Council leadership, have become interested in SMC and its antiwar work. As a result of this our contact list has been expanded to include key activists in the student government and elsewhere. In addition, both the Coalition and SMC have gained prominence. Coverage in both the movement and establishment press has been quite extensive. Finally, the Coalition will bring April 15 to all high schoolers as a strike for high school rights. In addition, SMC's work will make April 15 a massive strike against the war.

It should be evident that the high school rights issue is one that can serve to build the SMC as well expand its work into the high schools. Initiation and participation in such movements should be considered a primary responsibility and an integral aspect of the Spring Offensive.

MIKE WEISMAN
New York YSA

YSA Hits the Road

At the YSA National Convention we analyzed the objective possibilities for the YSA's growth and laid out plans for a considerable geographical and numerical expansion. In line with these plans, Rich Finkel, National Field Secretary, is currently on a YSA-building tour that takes him to a number of important cities, primarily in the southern part of the country. His complete schedule is:

March 3-14
March 15-28
March 29-April 6
April 7-15

April 16-30
May 1-11

Buffalo, N.Y.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.
Johnson City and
Knoxville, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.
Birmingham and
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

May 12-26
May 27-31

New Orleans, La.
Fayetteville, Ark.

During the tour Rich will be available to speak on "The Coming American Revolution" and on "Israel and the Arabs."

young socialist the organizer

A BI-WEEKLY ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, A MULTINATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION.

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APRIL 1, 1970

Fund Drive On!

The fund drive is off to a good start with 13 locals and 4 at-largers having made payments. So far \$4,038.80 has been paid which represents 14.1% of the fund drive quota.

There are many locals, however, which have not yet begun payments. Since most locals have quotas which are much larger than in previous drives, it is necessary to begin payments immediately. It is very difficult to raise all or most of the quota during the last part of the drive.

Due to the increase in activity each local and at-large area is involved in, it is important that payments are made on a regular basis so that fund-raising will not hamper any other area of work. It must be remembered that fund-raising is a crucial aspect of our work, and is a must if we are going to continue to grow and build the YSA.

Locals which are using fund-raising projects to raise part of their quota should send in reports on successful projects so that we can make them available to all the locals and at-largers.

Let's have every local on schedule when the next scoreboard appears in *The YS Organizer*.

FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

(as of March 11)

LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	PERCENTAGE
PHOENIX	\$150	\$150	100%
DETROIT	1900	700	37
CHICAGO	2100	700	33
PHILADELPHIA	1600	500	31
PORTLAND	100	30	30
BERKELEY	1500	300	20
NEW YORK	3000	550	18
BOSTON	1700	312	18
CLEVELAND	1900	330	17
AUSTIN	500	75	15
LOS ANGELES	1800	240	13
MADISON	800	70.60	9
SEATTLE	500	14.20	3

ALBANY	100	0	0
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON	100	0	0
ANTIOCH	100	0	0
ANN ARBOR	100	0	0
ATHENS	100	0	0
ATLANTA	500	0	0
BINGHAMTON	100	0	0
BLOOMINGTON	100	0	0
BOULDER	200	0	0
CHAPEL HILL	100	0	0
COLUMBUS	100	0	0
DEKALB	140	0	0
EASTERN WASHINGTON	100	0	0
GAINESVILLE	100	0	0
HAYWARD	150	0	0
HOBOKEN	100	0	0
HOUSTON	100	0	0
KANSAS CITY	100	0	0
KENT	100	0	0
LAWRENCE	100	0	0
LEXINGTON	100	0	0
MANSFIELD	100	0	0
MILWAUKEE	100	0	0
MT. VERNON	100	0	0
NEWARK	250	0	0
OXFORD	100	0	0
PATERSON	100	0	0
PROVIDENCE	250	0	0
SAN DIEGO	100	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	1600	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN	100	0	0
ST. LOUIS	350	0	0
TWIN CITIES	1800	0	0
TWIN PORTS	100	0	0
WASHINGTON, D. C.	650	0	0
WORCESTER	100	0	0
YPSILANTI	100	0	0
N. O.	2000	0	0
GENERAL	500	67	13
TOTAL	\$28,640.00	\$4,038.80	14.1%
SHOULD BE	\$28,640.00	\$5,728.00	20.0%

HELEN MEYERS
Fund Drive Director
National Office