

young socialist
the organizer
4·15·70



10 Cents

Anti-Complicity Drive Launched

The SMC steering committee meeting held on March 8 in Philadelphia announced that the SMC is launching a major campaign against campus complicity with counter-insurgency projects in Southeast Asia. This campaign has the potential of being a major nation-wide effort which deserves a full campaign effort of support by the YSA. A summary of the projected SMC campaign follows:

Since Sept. 6, 1966, if not earlier, the University of California and subsequently other institutions and/or individual faculty members have been employed by the U.S. government as part of a counter-insurgency program directed against revolution in the Kingdom of Thailand. The SMC has obtained documented information detailing the involvement of social scientists at a score of major universities.

On Sept. 6, 1966, a contract was signed between the U.S. government, "as represented by the Agency for International Development," and the Regents of the University of California. In part, the agreement called for the university to "identify research that is being, has been, or will be conducted in universities, foundations and other institutions that may relate to developmental and counter-insurgency activities in Thailand . . ." The report also indicates that a similar program is going to be set up by AID in Zambia.

The program involves many agencies besides AID, including AACT (Academic Advisory Committee for Thailand), USOM (United States Operation Mission) and such private organizations as the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

For example, one agency, The American Institute for Research, headquartered in Pittsburgh, outlines the "problem" which it is designed to solve. It begins:

"The struggle between an established government and subversive or insurgent forces involves three different types of operations. The first is to make inputs into the social system that will gain active support of an ever-increasing proportion of the local population. Threats, promises, ideological appeals, and tangible benefits

are the kinds of inputs that are most frequently used. The second is to reduce or interdict the flow of the competing inputs being made by the opposing side by installing anti-infiltration devices, cutting communications lines, assassinating key spokesmen, strengthening retaliatory mechanisms, and similar preventive measures. The third is to counteract or neutralize the political successes already achieved by groups committed to the 'wrong' side. This typically involves direct military confrontation.

"The social scientist can make significant contributions to the design of all three types of operations. But it is in the first area—that of designing programs to win or strengthen public support—that he is expected to take the lead; and it is with this area that we are chiefly concerned."

The types of tactics being discussed by the U.S. for use in Thailand are best illustrated by this question from Murray Gell-Mann, noted physicist from the California Institute of Technology when he asks at one of the planning meetings, "Can we find out what effect increasing police density, or ear cutting, or other negatives have on villager attitudes?"

The material indicates that faculty members are involved from social science departments in universities across the country. Many of these campuses have large active SMC chapters. It is the role of the YSA as the revolutionary socialist tendency in the SMC to help provide leadership in waging struggles across the country to end this campus complicity with U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia, and to fight to insure the Thai people, like the Vietnamese, the right of self-determination.

The role of the SMC in this anti-complicity campaign has two important aspects. First, successful campaigns to eliminate these counter-insurgency programs will have the concrete effect of striking a blow against the ability of U.S. imperialism to expand its counter-revolutionary activities further in Southeast Asia. Second, successful campaigns waged around the axis of mass actions and defensively-formulated demands will edu-

cate the student movement on the correct and effective way of waging struggles against complicity. They will provide a positive example in action of what is wrong with the ultra-left approach to campus struggles, which only results in defeat and demoralization.

In order to effectively wage this struggle we can draw heavily on our experience in the antiwar movement. The most effective form of protest is massive action by the student body demanding an end to campus complicity with this project and that the administration open their files to the students so that other such projects can be eliminated from the campus. Other demands would include either the resignation from the faculty of individuals involved or an immediate end to their participation in the project. SMCs should launch an educational program aimed at reaching the entire campus, using leaflets, rallies and articles in the school papers exposing the project and the role that the campus is playing in assisting the U.S. government's policy of "counter-insurgency." A coalition should be formed of all groups opposed to the war and the role the university is playing. Call a mass meeting to discuss how best to get the demands met. It is essential to mobilize the maximum number of students and faculty in order to force the administration to meet the demands.

Mass campus actions against complicity also offer opportunities to build the YSA by getting out our literature and press on a massive scale and by participating in and leading the actions themselves. It is crucial that the YSA nationally take an aggressive approach to this SMC campaign, which will be a central focus of SMC activity.

Information on the role of the schools and faculty involved can be obtained from the national office of the Student Mobilization Committee, 1029 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20005.

SUSAN LAMONT
YSA National Secretary

Case Western Reserve U. Campaign Report

Student government campaigns at CWRU have traditionally been Mickey Mouse affairs with the prize rotating among the fraternities. This year was different—YSA ran a very strong campaign and set a political tone for all the other candidates. The campaign was only two weeks long, but we accomplished a lot with it. Other locals running campaigns might benefit from our experience. This report will summarize what we did and what we gained.

What We Did

1. We ran 2 candidates: Gale Shangold, a well-known and respected SMC leader who joined the YSA three months ago, for President, and Mike Welte for Vice President.

We wrote a draft program and spent about a week taking it around to radical organizations' meetings, YSA sympathizers and unaffiliated radicals on campus to get support for the campaign and suggestions for additions to the program. We got both. We contacted members of women's liberation discussion groups, student government, Zero Population Growth, University Christian Movement, SDS, Afro-American Society, and SMC. We made it clear that to support and vote for us, one didn't have to be a young socialist or even a supporter of our entire program. One just had to view us as the only serious alternative.

2. We printed 3000 program brochures, enough for every undergraduate. Independent supporters did most of the distribution for us—mostly at cafeterias at dinnertime, so they could talk to people during and after dinner.

3. We organized an informal campaign committee. We would rather have had a regularly meeting formal group, but exams interfered—so the group of supporters working with us fluctuated with test schedules.

4. We made sure we had a campaign letter in every issue of the campus newspaper during the campaign. We encouraged campaign supporters to write support letters and two did.

5. We made lots of brightly colored campaign posters each with a plank of our program across the top. (This helped to distinguish our issue-oriented campaign from the personality contests.)

6. We initiated a round of newspaper interviews for all the candidates. We challenged the other candidates to a public debate. This debate was one of the high points of the campaign: every candidate based his opening remarks around our program, whether supporting sections of it or opposing. In all cases their comments were made in relation to our program. Most of the questions from the audience were directed to Gale, or to the other candidates in relation to our program. We were considered one of the major candidates—the other was from the National Student Association. He was a major candidate only because of his NSA affiliation—he did not present any program at all. His cohorts called us saying that he would adopt our whole program if we wouldn't run since he didn't want anyone more radical than himself running.

After the debate, one of the unaffiliated radical presidential candidates was so impressed with our program he withdrew from the race and publicly urged his supporters to vote YSA. He actively campaigned with us from then on.

7. Visiting the dorms, announcing we were downstairs available for questions and discussion was very useful in building support for the campaign. It was very exciting for us to see the kind of support our campaign and program had among kids we didn't even know. Literature tables in the student union were good too.

What We Gained

1. The incomplete returns show Gale won 423 1st place votes, running second to NSA's 1077. Mike won 171 running last in Vice President group. We don't know the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th place votes for our ticket, but we're sure they will be large. Compare these results with our campaign for President last year which won 12 votes!

2. Our CWRU fraction of 5 is very new. Running this campaign has had a very integrative effect for us—in order to do it we have had to work in a close and disciplined way together. It has given our newer comrades an opportunity to explain and defend our program in public. It was one of our first chances at CWRU to publicize our ideas and participate in actions outside the anti-war movement—and it was very exciting for all of us.

3. The YSA is now a familiar name to most of the kids in the dorms. Everyone is talking about us.

4. Red-baiting was really at a minimum—much less than we expected. We were aggressive in advertizing ourselves and openly confronted red-baiting when it did occur.

5. For us the campaign didn't end on election day. We are continuing informal dorm visiting since it was so successful. We'll go into the dorms and announce over the loudspeaker "anyone interested in talking about women's liberation (or socialism, etc.) come downstairs." We're sure we'll get discussions going. We are considering calling a meeting, publicized by a leaflet, announcing that Gale's campaign to change CWRU continues after election day, inviting all those who voted YSA to plan future actions. We also intend to recruit many of our new supporters to the YSA.

CATHY PERKUS
Cleveland, Ohio YSA

Relating to Labor Struggles

The nation-wide strike of federally-employed postal workers was a clear indication of the rising militancy of the nation's working class. And as the postal strike drew to a close, the federal air controllers in many major cities began a "sick" strike, the Atlanta municipal employees remained out on strike after rejecting a "tentative settlement," the trucking industry is threatened with a massive strike in early April, and the major New York newspapers face a shutdown.

The tremendous upheaval of the postal employees bypassed the top leadership of those unions, which apologized to an angered ruling class for the untimely and disruptive outbursts of their ranks. The strikers defied the threats of the ruling class and its representative in the White House. The strike hit at the heart of U.S. capitalism, paralyzing Wall Street and threatening to force major companies to a halt, and thus, of course, could not be tolerated. *The New York Times*, in daily editorials, denounced the strike as illegal and urged federal action.

The implications of the strike go far beyond the immediate blow to the ruling class. A leader of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, one of the unions involved in rail contract negotiations, complained before a Senate committee that the postal strike did indeed have an effect on the rank and file of his union, encouraging many of them to agitate for a strike. He spoke of his men as being "dangerously close to open revolt."

During the postal strike, business-as-usual was suspended for the YSA and the Socialist Workers Party, as we went on a mobilization footing as part of our national effort to support the strike. The seriousness with which the national YSA and SWP took the situation was displayed by the distribution of over 55,000 of the special strike issue of *The Militant*. Comrades sold and passed out nearly 10,000 in New York alone on the street corners, picket lines, union meetings, and on the campuses.

A strike situation brings along both major opportunities and responsibilities for revolutionary socialists. Our opponents, of course, feel the same way and do not hesitate to put forward their ideas on the struggle. The postal strike gave us the opportunity to explain our approach to a major social struggle and to contrast our politics with those of our opponents.

The obligation to support the struggles of labor is very serious and must be weighed with certain considerations. While we seek to support and advance them as best we can, we also seek to promote class and socialist consciousness among the strikers and those we draw into support of the struggle. However, the seriousness of a strike situation, where the striker's and often his family's welfare is involved in a very direct way, demands that our support be carried out in a well-thought-out and responsible manner. The primary consideration is the advancement of the struggle. Our object is to aid the strike and not be an obstacle to it. Our intervention in terms of support actions or literature circulation during a strike must be carefully planned out and defensively formulated. It should be realistic, to the point, and careful not to leave the workers open for attacks by the employers, the press or the union bureaucrats.

The Citizens Committee to Support the Postal Workers, initiated in Minneapolis (see *The Militant*, April 3), is an excellent example of the type of support action that can be taken by revolutionary socialists. The motions pre-

sented and passed unanimously at the meeting concur with the character of the group, i.e., a support group. Its purpose is not to direct or attempt to direct the struggle from the outside but to simply declare its support and go about building and demonstrating massive support for the striking workers. It is in this area of work that students can be the most effective. We are in an excellent position to reach into the student population and organize them in support of the struggle. We can initiate struggles on the campus around the demand that the university make its facilities available to the strikers, come out in support of the strike, or end its complicity with the bosses, etc.

In New York a plethora of leaflets and statements were issued by opponent tendencies during the strike. Leaflets were distributed to workers and GIs brought in to move the mail by the Progressive Labor Party, the American Servicemen's Union (which is dominated by Youth Against War and Fascism), the Workers League and the International Socialists. The leaflets ranged from accusing the GIs of being scabs to calling for a national general strike. The only leaflet to mention the war was that put out by PL.

PL headlined a leaflet directed to GIs, "GIs: Tell the Brass to Shove It!" They didn't stop there. Their leaflet concluded, "We in PLP believe that a real socialist system is needed to get rid of all the bosses and their armies that shoot down and SCAB on workers. To get that goal, workers must take on the bosses in a united and militant fashion, as the postal workers are doing, and learn from these struggles, with a communist leadership, how to overthrow the whole damn system. What we HAVE is a dictatorship of the bosses. What we NEED is a dictatorship of the workers." Needless to say, this leaflet made little impact on either the strikers or GIs.

The ASU leaflet urged the GIs, in the name of "Your union, the American Servicemen's Union . . ." to "screw up the work—go to the latrine and disappear—or just tell them (the brass) to go to hell . . ."

The Workers League issued a leaflet calling for a national general strike. So much for the Workers League.

The International Socialists, while issuing a leaflet more rational than any of the others, was particularly paternalistic in its approach to the GIs. For example, "So if the striking workers seem to be mad at you,

don't take it personally." As it turned out, the striking postal workers were a few steps ahead of IS. When the GIs showed up at the main post office in New York, the strikers exchanged peace signs and clenched fists with them. The strikers clearly understood that the GIs, many of them unionists themselves, were not their real enemy. The IS leaflet concluded by stating, "We are committed to the building of a movement for workers control of industry and the state, a socialist democracy opposed to both capitalist and bureaucratic collectivist ('Communist') class rule and exploitation."

In contrast to the ultraleft and sectarian approach of our opponents' literature, the special strike issue of *The Militant* developed the issues involved in the strike, portrayed the militancy of the strikers, analyzed the meaning of the strike, and contained support statements issued by other unions and reports of other labor struggles going on around the country. This is the type of socialist propaganda which can build support for a strike and help educate and recruit limited numbers of these fighters to our movement.

One of the most politically significant aspects of this strike was that it occurred while the U.S. government is carrying out its imperialist aggression in Vietnam. Strikes such as those of the GE and postal workers provide an opportunity for the Student Mobilization Committee to mobilize massive student support for the workers, whose strike in a very direct way threatens the government's ability to continue waging the war.

By building support for these strikes, the SMC can help draw out the connections between the government's continuation of the war in Vietnam and its refusal to grant the demands of the strikers. Mobilizing student support can be instrumental in reaching out to and linking up with those forces which the antiwar movement as a whole must bring into the antiwar struggle.

The YSA must be prepared to go on a campaign footing when these strikes occur to build support, to get our ideas out and to recruit.

FRANK BOEHM
Editor



New Magazine On the Way

International Socialist Review, the new magazine of the Trotskyist movement published by members of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party, will be making its debut this month with a May issue. The success of our movement's new monthly, the plans for which were approved by the YSA Convention in December and the SWP plenum in February, will to a large extent depend on how well comrades in the field organize themselves to help contribute to its pages.

The staff of the *International Socialist Review* urges comrades from around the country to submit reviews of books, films and records, ideas for articles they are interested in writing and ideas to help improve the magazine in general.

Comrades should keep in mind the potential the current radicalization gives us to solicit articles from people

outside the ranks of our movement as well, and be aware of independent revolutionary-minded writers in their areas. One good possibility in this regard is the talks given at our forums. When there is a good forum comrades think might make a good article for the magazine, they should speak to the person who gave it, get his agreement to help in editing the transcription, transcribe it and send it to the staff.

There is an abundance of material we would like to use in the *International Socialist Review* which needs to be translated into English. The translators in the center are already overloaded with work. It is essential that we develop a group of competent and reliable translators in the field if we are to take advantage of all the opportunities we have to publish material from other countries. Comrades who have translating ability

should write to the *International Socialist Review* right away, letting us know from what languages they can translate and how much time they are able to devote to this work.

If everyone looks upon work for the new magazine as part of his or her regular assignment and really pitches in, we can expect the *International Socialist Review* to rapidly assume leadership in the arena of radical journals in this country.

Send all correspondence to:
International Socialist Review
873 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

LARRY SEIGLE
Editor, *International Socialist Review*

Why did Guardian staff writer Randy Furst join the YSA?

For the answer read the latest issue of the Young Socialist. Randy Furst of the Guardian and Nick Gruenberg of Liberation News Service covered the convention of the Young Socialist Alliance in Minneapolis. After the convention both decided to join the YSA. They give their impressions of the convention and explain why they decided to join in the Young Socialist.

"As a staff reporter for the Guardian, I had written a number of articles in the past that were anti-Trotskyist, some explicitly, some implicitly. In large part, however, I did not cover the YSA at all, having been persuaded that it was an irrelevant, static, old left organization. The convention was living proof such was not the case, that in fact the YSA was neither irrelevant nor static, but rather the most significant revolutionary tendency on the radical left."

Randy Furst in the Young Socialist

Also: articles on the Chicano liberation struggle, an interview with an Irish Militant and a review of the women's liberation play, "How to Make a Woman."

—Enclosed is .25 for the latest Young Socialist. —I would like more information about the YSA.
—I, too, want to join the YSA.

Name _____
Address _____
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State _____

Clip and mail to:

young socialist

Box 471
Cooper Station
New York, N.Y. 10003

To the left is the advertisement which The Guardian refused to print. Another version, which The Guardian modified, appeared in the March 21, 1970 issue, and in only three days has resulted in over 25 responses. Locals and at-largers should make an effort to get this ad in as many campus and underground papers as possible. The advertisement should be presented as it appears to the left.

The pace of political events and our deep involvement in them is reflected in this special eight-page issue of The Young Socialist Organizer. The period between the publication of the last YS Organizer and this issue was one of the intense political activity containing the unfolding of many political developments which our movement relates to, and consequently, The YS Organizer should reflect. The amount of activity that we are engaged in across the country could, of course, regularly provide the material for a paper many times the present size. Special issues will appear at certain times as they are needed.

— Editor

New Publications

Two new publications of the YSA are now available: *Introduction to the Young Socialist Alliance* is a 56-page, 8 1/2 x 11 pamphlet containing the antiwar, political, and Black struggle resolutions adopted by the December 1969 National Convention, plus the YSA Constitution and material on the organizational concepts of the YSA. It will sell for 75c, but the cost to locals and at-largers will be 60c. *Organizing the Young Socialist Alliance*—32 pages, 8 1/2 x 11—includes an article by Mary-Alice Waters on the basic concepts of democratic centralism; Robin Maisel's essay which appeared in a pre-convention discussion bulletin last year and which takes up the practical application of our work in the context of the norms of Leninist organization; the YSA Constitution; and some miscellaneous material such as a YSA basic reading list. This pamphlet will cost 40c.

Both of these pamphlets will be invaluable in regional organizing and contact work. The *Introduction to the YSA* provides a concise explanation of what the Young Socialist Alliance stands for—our analysis of the current political situation and what we see as our tasks in the on-going mass movements against the war, for women's liberation, and for Black and Chicano self-determination. In explicitly contrasting our positions to those of all the opponent tendencies, it serves to give the potential YSA member an understanding of what the YSA is all about, and will prove to be an important recruitment tool.

Organizing the Young Socialist Alliance will be particularly valuable for new locals and anyone involved in regional work. Far from simply being an "organizer's handbook," this pamphlet puts the day to day organizational norms of our movement in the context of how and why we are building the revolutionary socialist youth group as a Leninist combat organization. The article by Mary-Alice Waters contrasts democratic centralism to the old "participatory democracy" of the New Left, to the bureaucratic centralism of the Stalinists and

the ruling class parties, and to the pseudo-all-inclusiveness of the social democracy.

An up-dated version of Robin Maisel's article explains the details of local functioning (local meetings, executive committee, fractions, etc.) not as "this is how it is," but in terms of precisely where our organizational forms come from and why we do things a particular way. As the Introduction to the pamphlet states, "As professional revolutionaries we must constantly try to improve our working procedures and sharpen our theoretical understanding. . . . We strive to be professionals because there is no job on earth which requires more professionalism than the one we have set for ourselves: making the socialist revolution in the United States."

Locals and at-large members should fill out the coupon below and return it to the National Office as soon as possible for initial orders of these publications.

ANDY ROSE
YSA National Office

LOCAL OR AT-LARGE AREA _____

NUMBER OF COPIES _____

INTRODUCTION TO THE YSA _____

ORGANIZING THE YSA _____

ENCLOSED IS \$ _____

PLEASE BILL ME _____

Higher Dues...

On March 17 a letter was sent out from the NO announcing the decision of the YSA National Executive Committee to increase monthly membership dues from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

The basic reason for the increase in dues is the expense involved in printing and distributing the new YSA publication, *The Young Socialist Organizer*. The average monthly expense is \$500, which should be more than adequately covered by the increased dues. Any additional revenue above the actual cost, either from dues or from bundle sales, is much needed to supplement the national budget.

Although it would have been theoretically possible to finance *The YS Organizer* by increasing the national fund drive quota, it appeared more logical to the NEC to increase the dues at this time. *The YS Organizer* is published by and for YSAers and is distributed free (not sold—the 10c cover price is there for public sales) to YSA members. A new YSA member will automatically receive *The YS Organizer* as a right of membership.



SMC and the New Opponents

Since the SMC now clearly represents the largest student organization on the left, it has begun to attract the attention of other radical youth groups. Reports into the YSA National Office from several areas indicate that the following groups are intervening in the SMC to some degree: PL, WSA-SDS, Young Workers Liberation League (CP-oriented youth group), International Socialists, RYM, Workers League, Spartacist League, and the SDS Labor Committee (Marcus group).

So far, the most serious intervention from these opponent groups has come from PL and WSA-SDS, which have mobilized considerably for antiwar meetings in Boston and New York, and which have sent forces to SMC meetings in a few other areas. They have made no pretense of working to build the SMC's activity. Although the YWLL has intervened less in the SMC, they have enough strength in some areas to make it worthwhile to pay close attention to what they are doing. The other groups are less sizable, but we must also be prepared to take them on politically.

This intervention into the SMC by our opponents is not unexpected after the Cleveland conference, which showed the SMC's size and breadth. We should expect that it will be a regular feature of SMC meetings from now on. We must, therefore, adequately prepare our own participation in SMC meetings and take care to encourage the widest participation by SMC activists. It is important to have adequate political discussion in the YSA on all the issues that will be arising and convince the antiwar activists of our political proposals.

Unlike the YSA, which has actively built the SMC since its inception, these opponents have not previously been involved in the SMC (the CP youth, who had initially been members of the SMC, walked out of the organization a year and a half ago). We welcome all groups who join the SMC in order to build and strengthen the SMC and the antiwar movement in the continuing fight to bring all the troops home now. By and large, however, the new-found SMC activity of all these groups has been limited to presenting motions at SMC meetings. They are not actively participating in the work of the SMC. This flows from their basic political orientation of antipathy or opposition to the antiwar orientation of the SMC as it has existed up until now. If we are prepared, both politically and organizationally, there is little likelihood that these groups will be able to succeed in turning the SMC away from its basic course. We should be able to register the same type of decisive success over these opponents as at the national SMC conference. In addition, we will have the opportunity to reach some of the ranks of these groups with our ideas, especially the WSA-SDS and the YWLL.

To do this means that the main job of YSAers is to answer these groups politically and educate the SMC activists in the perspective that we have consistently fought for in the antiwar movement, the perspective which has won the SMC its position of leadership today. They are: mass action; the demand for total, immediate

and unconditional U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam; non-exclusion and democratic decision-making in the antiwar movement.

An argument raised by some of our opponents is that the YSA sells out by supporting demonstrations at which bourgeois politicians speak. The WSA-SDS says, "One reason that the demonstrations haven't ended the war is that the leadership of these demonstrations has consistently tried to push liberal politicians (such as McGovern and Lindsay) as the people who not only have the desire to end the war, but who have the ability to attract many more people to the antiwar movement." They raise the demand, "that SMC exclude all liberal politicians and corporate industrialists from their antiwar rallies."

The capitalist politicians have no interest in an independent antiwar movement. They do not favor immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Their goal is to divert the antiwar movement away from mass actions in the streets and turn it into a supporter instrument for themselves. The Democratic and Republican politicians are the main example, but they are not the only ones. The pro-capitalist Peace and Freedom Party had the same function in 1968—and it received the support of Progressive Labor and the International Socialists.

Since the beginning of the antiwar movement, massive street demonstrations organized by nonexclusionary antiwar committees, outside and independent of the capitalist political parties, have cut across the basic goals of the ruling class. The massive demonstrations November 15 had this character—even though the speakers' list at the rallies included a couple of capitalist politicians.

From this it does not follow at all, as some sectarians have argued, that the antiwar movement must exclude liberal speakers and shun mass demonstrations where the speakers' list may include one or another capitalist politician. While the YSA does not initiate or take responsibility for inviting capitalist politicians to speak, other sections of the antiwar coalitions have pushed strongly for them and we have often had to accept this. It is more important to us to have a mass united show of antiwar protest in the streets than to split the antiwar coalition over this question. What we have always tried to do is make sure that the speakers' list as a whole is acceptable to the broad coalition, and that there were SMC speakers representing the militant left-wing of the antiwar movement.

WSA-SDS, the IS and the other groups who raise the specter of liberal capitalist politicians are seizing on a secondary issue in a sectarian way. Their line, rather than confronting the capitalist political challenge and defeating it, would have the effect of retreating and surrendering the field to the capitalist politicians.

The thrust of the YWLL line is that racism "prevents a strong, broad-based, multi-racial antiwar movement. This is exemplified by the SMC's national convention which had less than 100 non-white people out of 4,000.

This is due to the Young Socialist Alliance, in leadership of the national committee, because of their refusal to link up the imperialism abroad with the racism at home."

The YWLL's charges are patently false. The SMC has long characterized the war in Vietnam as a racist war and pointed to the exacerbation of racist oppression at home as a result of the war. The SMC has raised the slogan of self-determination for Vietnam and Black America. Furthermore, Third World Committees of the SMC have been set up to organize Third World participation in antiwar actions. These committees are growing and represent a real step forward as compared with other antiwar organizations. The YWLL's goal in raising these charges is to try and graft the CP's class-laborationist line on the Black struggle onto the antiwar movement and utilize this to turn the antiwar movement away from the war issue. *The Militant*, March 27, has an article by Derrick Morrison which takes up the CP approach in more detail.

PL consistently raises the slogan, "U.S. Get Out of Vietnam Now! No Negotiations!" There is no objection to including the first slogan, although we feel that "Bring All the GIs Home Now!" should be the primary way of stating the immediate withdrawal demand because it has wider appeal to the American people and its defensive formulation puts the burden of responsibility on the U.S. government. We are opposed to PL's slogan, "No Negotiations!" which is directed at the NLF, which PL feels is selling out by engaging in negotiations. We believe that the NLF and the Vietnamese people, under the gun of the strongest military power in the world, have the right to use any tactic they deem necessary in order to continue their life and death struggle for self-determination. Our responsibility is to direct our demands to the U.S. imperialists, not the Vietnamese.

The common feature of the proposals of all our opponents is the attempt to interject into the single-issue antiwar movement a general program for social change, such as the Workers League and IS demand for a labor party. These are all attempts to graft parts of their own multi-issue political programs onto the mass action antiwar movement. The YSA, a multi-issue organization, recognizes that our duty is to defend the Vietnamese struggle for self-determination. The best way to accomplish this is to build the most massive antiwar movement to bring all the troops home now. True, the antiwar movement alone will not accomplish all the social goals the YSA is working for, but a victory for the antiwar movement in this country will bring us a huge step closer to making the socialist revolution a reality.

By building the antiwar movement along the main principles that have made it powerful, the YSA will be doing its duty in regard to the Vietnamese people, and will also build the YSA, the revolutionary socialist youth organization in this country.

HELEN MEYERS
National Office

Follow the Phoenix Example!

The fund drive nationally is quite far behind schedule as we go into the second month of the drive. Only 6 locals are on time or ahead on their payments.

Those locals which are behind in their payments must pay immediate and serious attention to this problem. Most locals should be reviewing their financial situations and determining how they can regularize their fund drive payments and get back on schedule. All locals should plan to be on time for the next scoreboard.

Comrades will notice that the national quota has changed—it is now \$28,090.00. This is due to the fact that 4 locals—Lexington, Ky., Lawrence, Ks., Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and Twin Ports, Minn.—have returned to at-large areas or have been dropped. We have also recruited 4 locals which do not appear on the scoreboard (El Paso, Tex., Pittsburgh, Pa., Oskosh, Wis., and Oberlin, Ohio). Since they were recruited since the fund drive began, their quotas fall in the "General" category, which we have raised by \$100.00.

Congratulations goes to Phoenix for being the first to make 100% of their quota. Let's all follow the Phoenix example!

FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD
(as of March 28)

LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	PERCENTAGE	DEKALB	140	0	0
PHOENIX	\$ 150	\$ 150	100%	EASTERN WASHINGTON	100	0	0
CHICAGO	2100	980	46.5	GAINESVILLE	100	0	0
WORCESTER	100	40	40	HOBOKEN	100	0	0
DETROIT	1900	700	37	HOUSTON	100	0	0
NEW YORK	3000	1050	35	KANSAS CITY	100	0	0
BERKELEY	1500	500	33.3	KENT	100	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	1600	500	31	MANSFIELD	100	0	0
PORTLAND	100	30	30	MILWAUKEE	100	0	0
BOSTON	1700	492	29	NEWARK	250	0	0
CLEVELAND	1900	505	26.3	OXFORD	100	0	0
ATLANTA	500	100	20	PATERSON	100	0	0
AUSTIN	500	75	15	SAN DIEGO	100	0	0
HAYWARD	150	20	13.3	SAN FRANCISCO	1600	0	0
LOS ANGELES	1800	240	13	SAN JOAQUIN	100	0	0
MADISON	800	70.60	9	ST. LOUIS	100	0	0
RED HOOK	100	7	7	TWIN CITIES	1800	0	0
PROVIDENCE	250	10	4	WASHINGTON, D.C.	650	0	0
SEATTLE	500	14.20	3	YPSILANTI	100	0	0
ALBANY	100	0	0	N.O.	2000	0	0
ANTIOCH	100	0	0	GENERAL	600	93.90	15.6
ANN ARBOR	100	0	0	TOTAL	\$28,090.00	\$5,577.70	19.8
ATHENS	100	0	0	SHOULD BE	28,090.00	9,363.33	33.3
BINGHAMTON	100	0	0				
BLOOMINGTON	100	0	0				
BOULDER	200	0	0				
CHAPEL HILL	100	0	0				
COLUMBUS	100	0	0				

HELEN MEYERS
Fund Drive Director
National Office

National Tours Slated

This spring, Nelson Blackstock and Helen Meyers will be conducting national organizational tours for the YSA. They will be visiting every local of the YSA between April 17 and mid-June. These tours are extremely important for both the National Office and the locals of the YSA around the country. They offer comrades the opportunity to discuss their plans and perspectives for the YSA and to exchange ideas and suggestions on both local and national functioning with members of the National Office staff.

These tours are primarily organizational tours rather than speaking tours. Most of the time in each area will be spent in meetings with the comrades, and the tour stops should be planned out carefully and well in advance. Nelson and Helen will want to meet with and report to a full meeting of both the local and executive committee in each area.

Nelson and Helen will each have a public talk prepared. Locals with tour stops of two days should plan on having one public meeting; those with three-day stops should plan no more than two public meetings. No meetings should be planned on "travel" days—these are for rest as well as travel.

Nelson will be speaking on "Capitalism and Revolution in America," and can be billed as the National Organizational Secretary of the YSA. The title of Helen's talk is "Out from Under: The Revolutionary Impact of Women's Liberation," and she can be billed as a member of the YSA National Executive Committee. The public talks can be used to raise money to help cover the tour quotas. The tour quotas should be given to Nelson and Helen at each tour stop.

Comrades will note that the tours are very tightly scheduled, in order for Nelson and Helen to visit and spend as much time as possible in each local. Changes can be made in the schedule only if absolutely necessary.

The form attached to the tour schedules and quotas must be filled in and returned to the National Office before April 10th.

HELEN MEYERS SPRING TOUR SCHEDULE

	Dates	Quota
Washington D.C.	April 17-19	\$25
Chapel Hill	20-21	15
Atlanta	22-24	40
Travel	25	
Gainesville	26-27	25
Houston	28-29	20
Austin	30-May 2	30
Travel	3	
El Paso	4-5	15
Phoenix	6-7	20
Los Angeles	8-10	40
San Diego	11-12	20
Bay Area	13-20	100
San Joaquin	21-22	15
Travel	23	
Portland	24-25	20
Seattle	26-28	35
Eastern Washington	29-30	15
Boulder	31-June 1	20
Travel	2	
Kansas City	3-4	15
St. Louis	5-6	15
Travel	7	
Twin Cities	8-10	40
Madison	11-12	40
Milwaukee	13-14	15
Oshkosh	15-16	15

NELSON BLACKSTOCK SPRING TOUR SCHEDULE

	Dates	Quota
Hoboken	April 16-17	\$15
Paterson	18-19	15
Worcester	20-21	20
Providence	22-23	25
Albany	24-25	20
Travel	26	

Red Hook	27-28	15
Binghamton	29-30	20
Philadelphia	May 1-3	40
Travel	4	
Mansfield	5-6	15
Pittsburgh	7-8	15
Travel	9	
Cleveland	10-12	40
Kent	13-14	15
Travel	15	
Athens	16-17	15
Columbus	18-19	20
Antioch	20-21	20
Oxford	22-23	15
Travel	24	
Bloomington	25-26	15
Travel	27	
Chicago	28-30	40
DeKalb	31-June 1	25
Travel	2	
Detroit	3-5	25
Ypsilanti	6-7	15
Ann Arbor	8-9	15
Boston	10-12	40
New York	13-15	50
Newark	16-17	20

Local _____

We accept the proposed tour dates _____

We accept the proposed tour quota _____

Comments:

SUSAN LAMONT
YSA National Secretary

Best Sellers Available

(Orders for the following material should be sent to Pathfinder, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. A catalog containing a complete listing of books and pamphlets available from Pathfinder may be obtained upon request.)

ANTHOLOGY	
Leon Trotsky, The Man and His Work	2.45
ANTHOLOGY	
The Worldwide Youth Radicalization	.40
JOYCE COWLEY	
Pioneers of Women's Liberation	.25
FRED HALSTEAD	
Antiwar GIs Speak Out: Interview with Ft. Jackson GIs United Against the War	.50

CAROLINE JENNESS	
Immediate Withdrawal vs. Negotiations	.25
DOUG JENNESS	
War and Revolution in Vietnam	.35
ROSA LUXEMBURG	
Reform or Revolution	.95
ERNEST MANDEL	
An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory	1.00
Key Problems in the Transition from Capitalism to Socialism	.75
The Marxist Theory of the State	.50
On the Revolutionary Potential of the Working Class (with George Novack)	.65

The Revolutionary Student Movement, Theory and Practice	.65
Revolutionary Strategy in the Imperialist Countries (the speech Nixon and Mitchell tried to ban)	.35
50 Years of World Revolution 1917-1967 (with 14 contributors from around the world)	2.45
EVELYN REED	
Problems of Women's Liberation	.95
LEON TROTSKY	
On the Suppressed Testament of Lenin (includes Testament)	.50
On the Communist Manifesto (includes Manifesto)	.75

Antiwar Conference Report

The weekend of March 14, the Clark University SMC sponsored a Worcester-wide antiwar conference to decide what direction the antiwar movement in Worcester should take this spring. Approximately 115 people attended in all. Press coverage of the conference itself was fairly good. We had a large article in the Worcester paper and a filmed interview on a Worcester TV station about the conference.

WSA-SDS was the only opponent tendency which came. They brought about twenty people, about half of whom were from Boston. There were two main proposals put on the floor. The Clark and Holy Cross SMC proposal called for: a) a mass march in Worcester on April 14, with the central demands of "Bring All the Troops Home Now" and "Let the People Vote on War"; b) support and active participation in the April 15 march in Boston; c) student strikes and teach-ins on April 14 and 15; and d) that these demonstrations be based on

the principle of non-exclusion on all levels, including participation on the speaker's platform. SDS agreed with the march and student strike idea. Their proposal differed from the SMC's in two ways: a) the idea of a referendum on the war should be dropped as a waste of time, and b) "no liberal politicians, college presidents, businessmen or other imperialists should be allowed to speak." This is the same thing that they brought up in the Boston antiwar conference on February 28. They bring up the exclusionary clause as their main difference with SMC proposals. Such statements as, "We have to tell the people who their friends are," alienated almost all of the independent SMC activists present from the SDS position.

The SMC proposal overwhelmingly won. The vote was about two to one, and SDS won over only one or two people to their perspective. In the afternoon there were workshops. SDS got all of their people together

and presented a proposal at the evening session from the "Ad Hoc Workshop to Smash Racism." They wanted the April 14 march to relate to a building project which is displacing many Worcester homes. Since they said that immediate withdrawal should still be the central focus of the march, we agreed on their proposal.

The YSA went into the conference in a centralized manner, with every comrade able to defend our political perspectives, and we came out with many gains. The experience of the Cleveland and Boston antiwar conferences really helped develop the comrades so they were confident of what they were doing at our local SMC conference.

ALAN EINHORN
Worcester, Mass. YSA

Special

April 22: Opportunities for Socialists

The following report on the "April 22 Environmental Action" is based on newspaper reports and literature received from the "Environmental Action" committee.

The idea for this nation-wide series of campus teach-ins dealing with the issue of pollution and general destruction of the environment was first proposed by Senator Gaylord Nelson, and the committee that is coordinating the actions nationally has ties with him. Although a number of rallies or demonstrations may be held in a few areas, as well as some individual acts of protest over the environment, the main activity will be in the form of teach-ins on the high schools and colleges.

The "Environmental Action" committee says that it has wide and growing support for the teach-ins, with claims running as high as 900 colleges and 3,000 high schools in all 50 states. Whatever the actual figure may be, it does appear to be a very large action. An environmental teach-in was already held at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. It lasted four days and drew an attendance of 15,000. It was carried out with a budget of \$50,000, including sizable donations from some corporations.

The national office of "Environmental Action" is based in Washington D.C. at 2000 P St. N.W. It is run by a competent staff of college students and capable organizers in their late 20's. The committee publishes a printed newsletter, high quality posters and buttons, and mimeographed organizing memos. A specially prepared paperback book, *The Environmental Handbook*, has been published for use in the teach-ins, and it is being sold in the commercial bookstores. The committee has tax-exempt status and was initially funded with \$50,000 raised from several conservation foundations and by Daniel Lufkin, a New York stockbroker who is finance director for the committee's adult 'policy board' (which includes Nelson). The committee also says that it will be placing ads in major newspapers with the assistance of the UAW.

The committee says that it has no formal ties to any federal agencies for tactical reasons, although it has received the support of some representatives of the Nixon administration. Featured speakers at the University of Michigan teach-in included Robert Cahn of the Presidential Council on Environmental Quality and Dr. C. C. Johnson, who is head of the "consumer protection" department of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

One of the themes that the *New York Times* has put forward is that of a contradiction between protest over environmental destruction and the issues of Black liberation and the struggle against the Vietnam war. An article on March 22 states that, "The organizers (of Environmental Action) are unhappy but undaunted by disapproving rumbles from anti-Vietnam radicals who see a diversion of student zeal from the war issue and are mounting a counter-protest for mid-April; and from some Negro quarters who say that they have been fighting environmental pollution all along."

The March 16 *Times* report on the University of Michigan teach-in states that, "The

loudest notes of dissent to the mass contemplation of a reordered world came, paradoxically, not from the right, but from the left. Discussions were regularly punctuated with Marxian repudiations of environmental reform as an evasion of needed social and political 'revolution.' And Negro leaders repeatedly charged that preoccupation with pollution was a 'white middle class cop-out' from attention to the problems of blacks and the poor."

We should take an interventionist approach toward these environmental teach-ins and cut across any attempts to portray discussion over this issue as a diversion. Despite the intentions of the capitalist politicians, who are trying to utilize this issue for their own purposes, the issue of environmental pollution is one which revolutionary socialists are wholeheartedly in favor of organizing around. The approach of the capitalist politicians on this issue is the counterpart to their position in relation to the Vietnam war. Although the official Environmental Action Committee is tied to the capitalist politicians, there is nothing wrong in principle with our support to the campus teach-ins, demanding speakers when they occur, and intervening in them in other ways.

The antiwar movement can point out how in the war in Vietnam, the imperialists are systematically, and with premeditation, trying to destroy the basic environment of Vietnam. In addition, massive resources are being allocated for a war of aggression, rather than being utilized for social needs, including the pressing task of cleaning up the environment. The antiwar movement can point this out on April 15, prepare literature along these lines for the April 22 teach-ins and demand antiwar speakers at the teach-ins. The same basic points can be made in relation to the oppressed national minorities in the U.S., who suffer most from the misallocation of resources and from unbearable living conditions related to environmental destruction.

The most effective way in which we can intervene in these teach-ins is through the Socialist Workers Party election campaigns where we are running them, or in the name of the YSA and the SWP in general. Due to the anticipated large size and wide interest in these teach-ins, we have an opportunity to mount a major intervention. Our proposals for solving the problems of en-

vironmental pollution are the only realistic and rational ones, and we should make sure they are heard.

The environment issue is of growing concern to larger and larger numbers of people—and for good reason. The basic cause for environmental pollution is from a system in which industry is run with a minimization of protection for workers, for humanity at large, for plant and animal life—all for the purpose of maximizing private profit. What started out under capitalism as simple pillaging of natural resources without concern for long-range planning, safety or waste, is now compounded by a crime against humanity as a whole. (Oil spillage from underground drilling is one example.) Pollution, which started out affecting industrial workers on the job and in working class neighborhoods close to industrial locations, is now affecting everyone. The basic problem lies in the irrational and inhumane nature of the capitalist system. The working class has the greatest interest in solving this problem, and the complete reorganization of society through socialist planning for human need is the only solution.

One of the most destructive forms of environmental pollution that we should point out is that which affects workers on the job and in working class neighborhoods. We should demand that workers be invited to speak at these teach-ins to explain the exacerbated conditions which exist.

The April 22 teach-ins offer us a big opportunity to get our ideas on some basic points across to a wide audience. We should demand the right to have YSA and SWP speakers at the teach-ins to present the revolutionary socialist alternative point of view on this problem. Our election campaigns can issue statements for distribution. Large literature tables can be set up. We can utilize the interest generated around this issue to obtain radio, TV and newspaper publicity for our campaigns. Through an interventionist approach many other ideas can be thought of for injecting our ideas into the discussions that will take place.

NELSON BLACKSTOCK
YSA National Organizational Secretary

GUS HOROWITZ
SWP National Office



Preview of Article in Next Issue

April 15 not only marks the focal point of the Spring Antiwar Offensive—it is the tenth anniversary of the founding of the YSA. The next issue of *The Young Socialist Organizer* will contain an article detailing the exciting history of our organization. The national and international political events that shaped the development of the radical movement, the major decisions made determining our political and organizational perspec-

tives, and the changing relationship of forces within the radical movement over the past decade are integral parts of our history. Today, after ten years of struggle, we have emerged as the largest revolutionary youth group in the country. There are many important lessons contained in our short history that will be valuable to every comrade and sympathizer.



PETER CAMEJO'S TALK WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE

Report from the Road

At our national convention in December, much of the discussion under the Organizational and *Young Socialist Report* focused on the importance and necessity of carrying out consistent regional work—work which is vital to the geographical expansion of the YSA. One of the most significant breakthroughs in terms of this expansion occurred last week during our stay in Pittsburgh—a major industrial city where, up until now, we have never had a local of the YSA.

After a 1 1/2 week stay in the Pittsburgh area, \$199.41 worth of literature was sold, three public meetings were held, a major article appeared in the *Pittsburgh Press*, a local of twelve comrades was formed, and the construction of a city-wide Student Mobilization Committee was launched.

Meetings were set up at three schools in Pittsburgh — at the University of Pittsburgh, Duquesne University,

and Robert Morris College. The day we spent at Robert Morris College was the most interesting. Our literature table was set up in the student union during the day. It quickly became the center of attention in this rather small (1500 students) and conservative campus. Several fraternity men and student government officials attempted to "remove" the table. At one point they even called the police. Over 200 people gathered around the table listening to the heated debate. At one point the Arab students on campus intervened and vigorously defended our right to set up the literature table. When I spoke on the campus that night over 160 students jammed the room to hear what we had to say. Several frustrated fraternity men stood outside the room throwing rocks at the windows. After my presentation, "The Coming American Revolution," a lively debate and discussion ensued.

Because of that meeting, a major article with a picture of the meeting appeared on the second page of the *Pittsburgh Press* the next evening entitled, "Two Sides (Right and Left) Stir Robert Morris Meeting."

The public meetings at the University of Pittsburgh and Duquesne University were not quite as eventful but also brought us new contacts and recruits.

After the meetings and follow-up work, the first organizational meeting of the Pittsburgh YSA was held and the local was formed.

The comrades are presently working to form a city-wide SMC and are building actions for the week of the Spring Antiwar Offensive.

RICH FINKEL
YSA National Field Secretary

2 The Pittsburgh Press, Tuesday, March 24, 1970

2 Sides (Right, Left) Stir Robert Morris Meeting

By ROBERT JOHNSON

The tyranny of youth was evident on both sides — the left and the right.

Students who leaned to the left spoke of "fraternity guys" as if they were campus bogeymen and slightly subhuman.

The students inclined to the right played loud rock music and engaged in boisterous conversation in an attempt to disrupt a leftist-oriented meeting.

Rich Finkel, national field secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), presided at the meeting in the temporary student union on Robert Morris College's Moon Twp. campus last night.

Earlier in the day, Moon Twp. police were called to the campus when YSA representa-

tives caused a slight incident by distributing their literature in the college cafeteria.

It became readily apparent last night that YSA was not overly welcome on the campus.

One clean-cut student, when asked if he knew where the YSA meeting was being held, replied, "I'm afraid I do."

About 160 students jammed into the building where Finkel was decrying the evils of capitalism, a system which he said is "based on exploitation."

At one point in the meeting, the din of the music and loud conversation was joined by the rattling of stones thrown against the side of the building.

Several times the statements of a student who ob-



RICH FINKEL
Decries capitalist evils.

viously didn't share Finkel's views were met with derision from the crowd.

"Any time someone says something different from him (Finkel), this group puts up an act," said an athletic-looking student. "That's what I'm against."

"They make fun of the guy that asks a question they don't like."

Splinter arguments, generally pitting students of flamboyant appearance against their more conventional counterparts, developed.

One youth of conventional appearance pointed out the absurdity of stereotyped images.

"I'm more radical than most of these long-haired people, but I don't show it," he said.

Another youth illustrated the lack of dialogue between the establishment he represented and the socialism advocated by Finkel.

"He (Finkel) doesn't care what I say, and I don't care what he says," the youth shrugged. "We're at a stalemate."

Eugene Milich, dean of men at Robert Morris, sat in on the meeting and said he was "proud of the way the students conducted themselves."

"I'm sure most of them weren't buying this (socialism), but still they were attentive."

"It's part of the learning experience," Milich said. "People will sift things out and make their own judgments."

young socialist the organizer

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

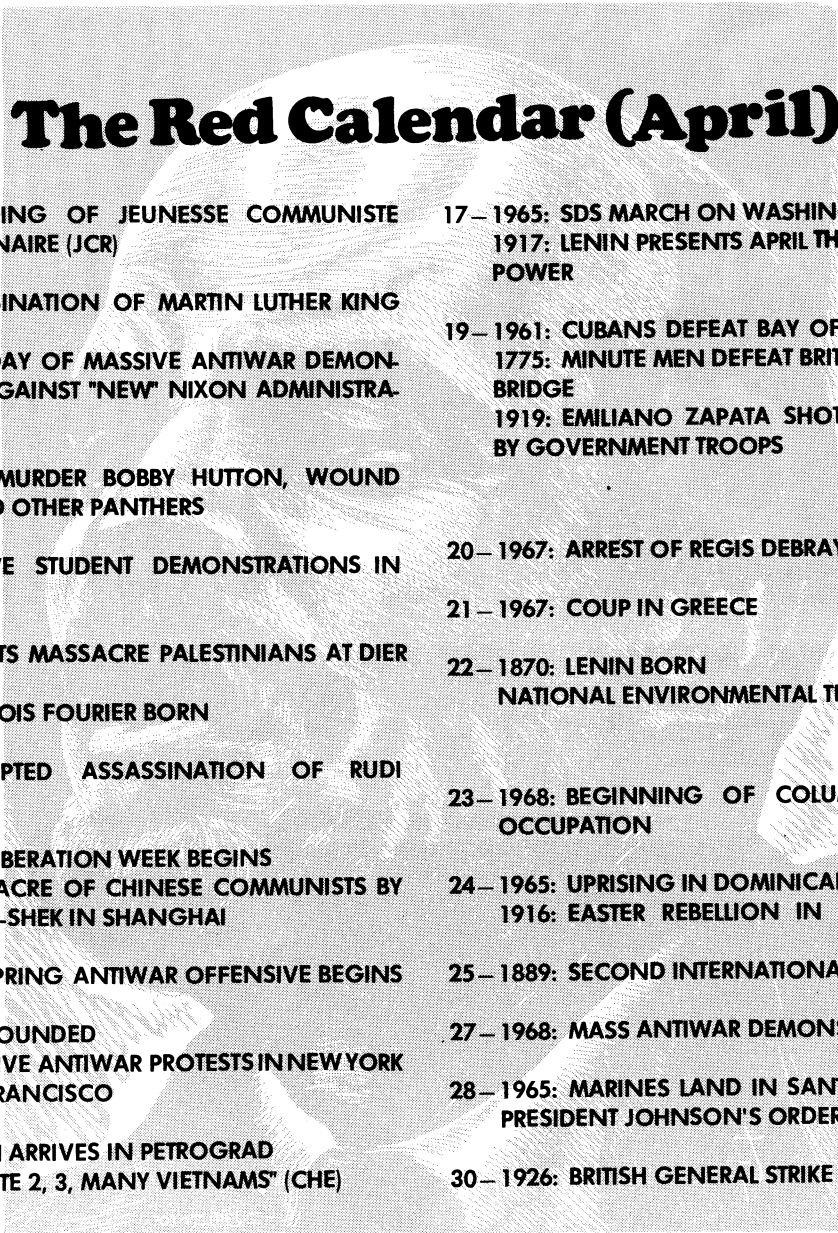
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APRIL 15, 1970

The Red Calendar (April)

- 
- 2-1966: FOUNDING OF JEUNESSE COMMUNISTE
REVOLUTIONNAIRE (JCR)
- 4-1968: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING
- 5-1969: FIRST DAY OF MASSIVE ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST "NEW" NIXON ADMINISTRATION
- 6-1968: COPS MURDER BOBBY HUTTON, WOUND CLEAVER AND OTHER PANTHERS
- 8-1968: MASSIVE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARSAW
- 9-1948: ZIONISTS MASSACRE PALESTINIANS AT DIER YASSIN
1772: FRANCOIS FOURIER BORN
- 11-1968: ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF RUDI DUTSCHKE
- 12- PALESTINE LIBERATION WEEK BEGINS
1927: MASSACRE OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN SHANGHAI
- 13- WEEK OF SPRING ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE BEGINS
- 15- 1960: YSA FOUNDED
1967: MASSIVE ANTIWAR PROTESTS IN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
- 16- 1917: LENIN ARRIVES IN PETROGRAD
1967: "CREATE 2, 3, MANY VIETNAMS" (CHE)
- 17- 1965: SDS MARCH ON WASHINGTON, D. C.
1917: LENIN PRESENTS APRIL THESES ON TAKING POWER
- 19- 1961: CUBANS DEFEAT BAY OF PIGS INVASION
1775: MINUTE MEN DEFEAT BRITISH AT CONCORD BRIDGE
1919: EMILIANO ZAPATA SHOT DOWN IN TRAP BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS
- 20- 1967: ARREST OF REGIS DEBRAY IN BOLIVIA
- 21- 1967: COUP IN GREECE
- 22- 1870: LENIN BORN
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TEACH-IN
- 23- 1968: BEGINNING OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY OCCUPATION
- 24- 1965: UPRISING IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1916: EASTER REBELLION IN DUBLIN, IRELAND
- 25- 1889: SECOND INTERNATIONAL FOUNDED
- 27- 1968: MASS ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS
- 28- 1965: MARINES LAND IN SANTO DOMINGO ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ORDERS
- 30- 1926: BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE