

young socialist
the organizer

3-18-70



V.R. Dunne
(1889-1970)

10 Cents

young socialist the organizer

Vincent Raymond Dunne dedicated his life to the socialist revolution. From his days as an IWW organizer, leader of the 1934 Great Minneapolis strikes, and leader of the Socialist Workers Party, Ray was in the forefront of the class struggle, respected and loved by his fellow revolutionaries. His life story cannot be separated from the struggles of the working class. It is militant fighters like V.R. Dunne who have inspired the new generation of revolutionaries and whose life long work has laid the basis for the strides forward made by the YSA today. This first issue is therefore dedicated to Vincent Raymond Dunne.

Introducing The Young Socialist Organizer

The publication of *The Young Socialist Organizer* reflects the seriousness and confidence with which we enter the 70's. The dynamic struggles for self-determination of Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Indian peoples, the rapidly growing women's liberation movement and the continuing struggle against the war in Vietnam are generating revolutionary sentiment among an ever growing layer of young people. The impact of this intensifying radicalization has resulted in the complete disintegration of the New Left and SDS in particular. More young activists than ever are ready and anxious to fight in the revolutionary struggles being waged today. We can provide the answers and action for the radicalizing activists who are raising the questions of fundamental importance to the revolutionary movement. We enthusiastically participate in and initiate actions because it is struggle that tests and proves the correctness of politics. The challenge of organizing this radicalization on a mass scale is one we eagerly accept. This period is also one in which many tendencies

are vying for political leadership of the youth movement. The politics and organizational strength of each tendency will be tested in this arena. It is crucial that a national organization operate efficiently to meet this challenge. This is an area in which our movement has an especially rich history. We hope to make *The YS Organizer* express our experiences in the struggles of our generation. The experience accumulated by our movement should be translated into usable knowledge to help us build a cohesive national team of revolutionary leaders. Through our leadership and participation in the ongoing struggles we look forward to bringing an increasing number of the best revolutionary youth of our generation into our ranks.

The YS Organizer belongs to all YSAers. Comrades in locals and at-large areas should send in reports about the various areas of their work. Third World work, antiwar, women's liberation, campus work, regional traveling, defense and or-

ganizational work should be reported. The reports should describe the lessons, successes and problems that invariably occur in the process of building the movements in which we are involved.

On our end we will provide regular reports of the activities carried on nationally and attempt to provide material that can be of help to locals and at-largers in education, such as reviews of tapes from the National Tape Service. *The YS Organizer* will also publish scoreboards and other information about important subscription and fund drive campaigns, and new books, pamphlets, posters and buttons available from the National Office.

We are not content to sit back and observe the unfolding of history. We want to be in the center of the fight for socialism. *The Young Socialist Organizer* will serve as a vehicle for drawing the lessons of our participation in these struggles and provide effective nationally coordinated action.

FRANK BOEHM
Editor

SMC Conference I

The recent SMC conference was the largest and most democratic conference in the history of the student antiwar movement, and, in fact, in the history of the entire student movement.

This conference overwhelmingly reaffirmed the principles that the SMC has been built upon: mass action; total, unconditional, immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops; non-exclusion; and democratic decision-making.

Mass action was reaffirmed with the vast majority of the conference voting to support the proposal made by Carol Lipman, SMC National Executive Secretary, and a member of the YSA, for a week of nationally coordinated antiwar activities April 13-19 with mass actions in cities across the country on April 15. The central demand is "Bring All the GI's Home Now!"

The non-exclusionary nature of the conference was demonstrated by the participation of nearly every tendency on the left.

The democratic nature of the conference was evident in both the plenary sessions and the workshops, where every point of view represented had the chance to be expressed and voted on.

The conference also revealed a maturation of the student movement in the serious attitude everyone took toward the discussion. Those who attempted to dis-

rupt by howling and shouting were ignored or told to be quiet by the overwhelming majority which was concerned with the business at hand. In addition, when the rules of the conference were presented and voted on, there was no hissing or booing at the proposal to admit the press. Bourgeois media and press coverage was extensive and largely favorable, especially in the Cleveland area.

What the conference means to the YSA is a culmination of five years of fighting and working for an antiwar movement based on mass action, non-exclusion, immediate withdrawal, and democratic decision making.

The first national antiwar conference was the NCC (National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam) conference on Thanksgiving weekend, 1965. That conference was bureaucratically run by the liberals and followers of the CP line in the antiwar movement. There was a four day battle waged by the CP and liberals arguing for the demand of "Negotiations" against the YSA and SWP arguing for the demand of "Bring the Troops Home Now". In the past five years the questions of Withdrawal vs. Negotiations, mass action vs. moral witness, and non-exclusion vs. red-baiting have been repeatedly debated and fought out within the antiwar movement.

The Cleveland conference served as vindication for the ideas that the YSA has continually fought for in the antiwar movement. As a result of this struggle YSAers are now recognized as leaders and the most consistent and enthusiastic builders of the SMC, both locally and nationally. The complete hostility to and rejection of red-baiting by the overwhelming majority at the conference confirmed this important policy of the SMC and it also indicated that independent antiwar activists recognize and respect the role that the YSA has played in building the antiwar movement into the powerful force it is today. The independents refused to tolerate baiting or accusations from other tendencies against the YSA—every vote indicated that they understand and agree with continuing to build the SMC on the same basis as it has successfully been done up until now.

Our job as YSAers is to go back to the campuses and into city-wide SMC's to build the biggest demonstrations in the history of this country on April 15—to Bring All the Troops Home Now!

HELEN MEYERS
YSA National Office

SMC Conference II

The Cleveland SMC conference marks not only the largest and most successful antiwar gathering to take place in the history of the movement, it also represents a major victory for the YSA in terms of the number of young people we were able to win to a revolutionary socialist perspective.

The amount and nature of the literature sold at the Pathfinder Press tables indicates the interest that the serious antiwar activists have in the revolutionary movement. Over \$485 worth of literature was sold including especially big sales of Peter Camejo's speech, "How to Make a Revolution in the U.S."; Evelyn Reed's, "Problems of Women's Liberation"; Mary-Alice Waters', "Maoism in the U.S."; "Revolutionary Strategy, Analysis, and Tactics"; and Trotsky's, *The Permanent Revolution*.

By far the best seller of the weekend, however, was the *Militant*. The sale of over 400 subscriptions marked the opening of the new sub drive. A thousand single copies of the *Militant* were also sold, which means that one out of every four persons at the conference bought the *Militant*. The *Militant* became such a common sight that a news program on Cleveland TV showed, among other scenes typical at the conference, an SMCer reading the *Militant*.

The SWP campaign table, where over \$450 in election posters and "Vote Socialist Workers" buttons were sold, drew a large number of SMCers who saw our campaign as the only real alternative to the phony "peace" stances of the Democrats and Republicans. On Saturday the SWP candidates appeared in a press conference on the campaign which attracted ABC radio, Channel 5 TV, the *Cleveland Press*, and fifteen campus newspapers and radio stations. Syd Stapleton, SWP candidate for Congress in Ohio, was interviewed on Cleveland TV the next evening. Systematic public relations work resulted in extensive and sympathetic media coverage.

The "Join the YSA" table became the center for activists seeking to join up with the revolutionary socialist youth movement. More than 200 people from 25 states signed the "I Want to Join" list. They are antiwar activists from every major city across the U.S. plus some areas like Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Falls Church, Virginia; and Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The YSA's name has been carried back to hundreds of cities and hamlets across the nation, where we were never known, by antiwar youth who are very much impressed with our movement and convinced of our program.

The hundreds of people who came into contact with

the YSA plus the thousands hearing of the YSA through the media, many for the first time, provide us with a tremendous opportunity and at the same time a serious task. These gains can only be concretized by locals and at-largers consciously following up on those people who signed the "I Want to Join" list. These names represent the best activists in the country all of whom should be in the YSA. The National Office will send out a special letter and package to all those who signed the list. Copies of the names will then be sent to the nearest local and/or at-larger and the regional center. Comrades should immediately provide for a means of following up our letter with mailings and personal contact in order to help them join. The systematic follow-up work should be carefully integrated into the regional and contact work. Virtually every town in the U.S. has potential revolutionaries, the point is to get to these places and recruit these people.

Our major task in the next two months is to build the most massive antiwar demonstrations in history—every new YSAer will make these actions that much more powerful.

CINDY JAQUITH
New York YSA

Counteroffensive in Illinois

At 8 p.m. on the night of December 6, 1969, a group of masked hoodlums, members of the right-wing Legion of Justice, invaded the apartment of a DeKalb YSAer and, using mace, tire irons, and baseball bats, brutally attacked the five members of the YSA present. The attack, like several similar attacks boasted about by right-wing attorney S. Thomas Sutton and executed by his associates, was calculated to gain the Legion recognition as a combative right-wing force and to appeal to lumpen elements on the basis of "serving justice to left-wing traitors." In fact, Sutton himself, a conscious student of European Fascism, spoke in an interview with the Northern Illinois University student paper of beginning a bloody anti-communist purge which would "make the French revolution look like a tea party."

But Sutton has misjudged two things in his attempt to smash the left in this country. First of all, his assessment of the political temper of the times is incorrect. Although there is a rightward polarization to a degree, it is primarily only a small scale reaction to the deepening youth radicalization which has been escalating steadily since the late fifties. The U.S. today is not the Germany of the early thirties and it would be virtually impossible, in this period, for a fascist like Sutton to mobilize mass support for unprovoked, vicious, hoodlum attacks on political groups.

Sutton's second mistake was choosing the Young Socialist Alliance as his target. No other organization on the left has the benefit of the long history of organizing solid defense efforts which belongs to the Trotskyist movement. Instead of a snowballing fascist movement, Legion of Justice attacks on the YSA have touched off a national defense campaign geared not only towards stopping the raids by mobilizing mass support against such gestapo tactics, but also towards blowing Sutton's public relations cover by exposing him for the menace he really is.

The full-scale YSA counter-offensive began a few hours after the attack in DeKalb, upon the return of the victims from the hospital. Aside from the obvious threat which the Legion's terrorist attacks posed to the entire university community, the immediate response of the DeKalb police, who thoroughly questioned the victim's political affiliations, confiscated YSA literature, and seemed quite content to write the whole incident off as a "political action altercation" with black militants, made immediate action on the part of the YSA absolutely crucial. To prevent local authorities from burying the whole episode, the DeKalb YSAers set to work getting out publicity on the raid and the police response. After informing the Chicago comrades of the attack, the YSAers called a defense meeting for the next day and despite the late hour, began notifying campus leaders (faculty, heads of campus groups, etc.) by telephone.

The following day's meeting, a successful gathering

of over thirty prominent campus individuals, produced support statements from every campus political group including the Young Americans for Freedom, Young Republicans, University Democrats, Students for Israel, and the Arab Students Association. The campus ACLU and the president of the student government also pledged their help, and an ad hoc faculty committee sprang up to gather faculty support.

At a mass press conference attended by over 300 students the next day Laura Miller explained the attack and the police reaction, and the heads of the other campus groups read support statements. Although a whole strategy had not yet been worked out, this initial support group formed a healthy basis for the defense committee which was to evolve in the coming weeks.

It should be pointed out here that only by organizing defense in a completely nonsectarian way can a broad base of support be established. Although YSAers were careful to delineate political lessons learned from the experience (for example a strong analogy was evident between police actions in the recent assassination of Fred Hampton and the DeKalb attack, and this relationship was frequently pointed out), at no time were individuals or groups excluded from the defense because of disagreement with the YSA. The entire defense was organized as a united front against the right-wing attacks and police indifference to and collusion in the attacks, not as a platform for the total YSA program.

Community support spread rapidly from the initial sponsors' list. The Student Association and the DeKalb City Council, both rather conservative bodies, passed resolutions condemning the attack and calling for a city investigation of police actions. A group of over one hundred prominent faculty members issued a statement against the police response to the attack. Perhaps the best indication of local reaction to the incident was the almost complete turnabout effected by the local press. Relations between the YSA and the local newspapers (the campus daily and several area newspapers) had in the past been quite strained, with the press either ignoring YSA activities or printing openly hostile articles. However, in light of the tremendous public sympathy aroused by the attack, every area paper, especially the campus *Northern Star*, suddenly became YSA conscious, and each assigned reporters to cover not only the defense campaign, but also other YSA activity. This is one side benefit of the campaign which the DeKalb local will faithfully cultivate in the future.

Since Legion of Justice activities are not merely a DeKalb phenomenon, as Sutton's statements and their previous attacks showed, it became necessary to build a defense apparatus that could go beyond the DeKalb city limits. The Committee for Defense Against Terrorist Attacks was established with two prominent Northern Illinois University faculty members as chairman and treasurer and Laura Miller as secretary. Because of active community response and a healthy political

climate, DeKalb was chosen as home base for the new committee. DATA Committee gained a national apparatus at the YSA National Convention in December when every local across the country pledged to carry on the work of gaining supporters for the defense effort.

On a national scale, publicity and support received underscore the benefits of a united front and an ambitious approach. Aside from donations and support statements from a host of individuals and groups, including Bob Lucas of the Black Liberation Alliance, Richard Criley of the Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, Noam Chomsky and Louis Kampf of MIT, the Independent Voters of Illinois has undertaken a public investigation of Legion of Justice activities and related police actions. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has requested that the DATA Committee submit an article to be published in an upcoming issue of the ECLC *Rights* magazine. All of the above support greatly helps the Committee in conducting the present major phase of the campaign: A campaign around the demand for a DeKalb County Grand Jury investigation into the activities of Sutton and the Legion of Justice.

In view of the Chicago and DeKalb Police Departments' failure to conduct a serious investigation of Sutton and his group, the DATA Committee has, since its inception, been carrying out its own thorough and independent investigation. National publicity has aided in following up numerous leads. One of the best examples of this is the case of Richard Flacks, a teacher at the University of California in Santa Barbara and a founding member of SDS. While teaching at the University of Chicago last year, Flacks was brutally attacked by an unknown right-winger. Robin Maisel, who was travelling in California as the YSA's National Field Secretary, talked to Flacks about the Legion's attacks, establishing a possible connection between the Legion and his assault. Flacks is currently working with the defense committee to discover concrete evidence proving the existence of such a link. The John Doe warrant out for Flacks' assailant(s) charges attempted murder.

Through their work in supporting and participating in the DATA Committee, the YSA members have been given an opportunity to put forty years of collective defense work experience into practice and show others on the left how a defense effort should be properly organized. In direct contrast to those who believe that fascism already exists in this country and therefore scoff at attempts by any group on the left to defend itself, the YSA is currently demonstrating to the movement at large how a revolutionary socialist organization can take on the ruling class challenge—issued through the police and the organized right-wing—and win by mobilizing a mass defense.

JOHN STUDER
Chicago YSA

Tapes for Revolution: Malcolm X

(The following article is a brief review of *Malcolm X on Tape*. A review of a tape series will be presented in each issue of the *YS Organizer* in order to encourage locals and at-largers to take advantage of this unique service provided by the Socialist Workers Party. Orders for the tapes should be sent to: National Tape Service, 873 Broadway, 2nd floor so., New York, New York 10003. Be sure to indicate whether you want the two or four track reproduction and include the proper amount for payment. No tapes will be lent out under any conditions.)

This collection consists of everything by Malcolm X available for release by the National Tape Service, including discussion periods, two interviews, and four short memorial speeches given in 1965 and 1966. All speeches are clearly intelligible and suitable for general presentation. Due to the use of "extended play" tape, the speeches are uninterrupted and the entire collection is on one reel (4 tracks) or two reels (2 tracks).

Included are:

"The Black Revolution"—a speech by Malcolm X given at the Militant Labor Forum on April 8, 1964 in New York. The discussion period is complete except where the original was cut when questions from the audience were not intelligible. The main presentation is 46 minutes and the discussion is 40 minutes. This speech was published in *Malcolm X Speaks*.

"Interview by the Young Socialist"—Malcolm X was interviewed in the office of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (the organization Malcolm formed after his expulsion from the Black Muslims) in Harlem, January 18, 1965. Although recorded on a small portable machine, the answers by Malcolm X are very clear.

A slightly shortened transcript was approved by Malcolm for publication and is contained in *Malcolm X Talks to Young People*. This interview lasts 30 minutes.

"What's Behind the Harlem 'Hate Gang' Scare?"—Malcolm X spoke as a panelist at a symposium of the Militant Labor Forum in New York on May 29, 1964. Other speakers are Clifton DeBerry (presently New York SWP candidate for governor), William Reed, and Quentin Hand. The moderator was Robert Vernon. The talks and all the discussion are included. Malcolm's speech and part of the discussion are contained in *Malcolm X Speaks*. The total length of this forum is two hours. A news story on the "Hate Gang" was published in the *Militant*, June 8, 1964.

"Prospects for Freedom in 1965"—speech at the Militant Labor Forum in New York January 7, 1965. The speech and all the discussion are included totalling nearly two hours. The last 45 seconds of the discussion are lost due to damage of the original tape. The speech was first published in the *Militant*, January 25, 1965, and the full discussion period in the May 24th *Militant*. The speech and most of the discussion have been reprinted in *Malcolm X Speaks*.

"Malcolm X on WBAI"—an interview by Harry Ring on January 28, 1965. This is a 15 minute talk recorded from a radio but is quite clear.

"What Malcolm X Means to Youth"—a speech by Jack Barnes, then National Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance, given in Philadelphia, April 2, 1965. This speech lasts 21 minutes.

"The Legacy of Malcolm X"—given in New York, February 11, 1966 by Clifton DeBerry, National Committee member of the Socialist Workers Party and candidate for the U.S. Presidency in 1964. DeBerry's speech lasts 20 minutes.

"Malcolm X's Place in History"—by George Breitman,

editor of *Malcolm X Speaks* and author of *The Last Year of Malcolm X: The Evolution of a Revolutionary*. This speech was given in New York, February 11, 1966 and appears in the *Last Year of Malcolm X*. This talk lasts 37 minutes.

"Malcolm's Meaning to Black People"—a speech by Milton Henry given in Detroit, February 26, 1966 at a memorial meeting where George Breitman had also spoken. The length of this speech is 30 minutes.

The total recorded time of this series exceeds seven hours. The 4 track reel which contains the full series is available at a cost of \$6.50. The two track (2 reels) is available for \$7 per reel.

This series graphically displays the bold self confidence that Malcolm reflected as the leading spokesman of the revolutionary struggles of Black Americans. His rare talent as an agitational speaker is combined with unusual insight. His style cuts across the ultraleft rhetoric that is so common today, setting an example in the presentation of revolutionary politics. This series is invaluable in providing a deeper understanding of Malcolm X as a revolutionary politician.

Suggested Works To Read With Series:

Malcolm X Speaks, edited by George Breitman
The Last Year of Malcolm X: The Evolution of a Revolutionary, by George Breitman

The Autobiography of Malcolm X, by Malcolm X
The Assassination of Malcolm X, by George Breitman et al.

Malcolm X Talks to Young People, by Malcolm X
On Afro-American History, by Malcolm X

Malcolm X: The Man and His Ideas, by George Breitman
Myths About Malcolm X: Two Views, by George Breitman and the Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr.

How a Minority Can Change Society: The Real Potential of the Afro-American Struggle, by George Breitman

Women's Liberation: Abortion Fight in New York

The main arena of activity for the joint YSA-SWP Women's Liberation fraction in New York has been active support of and participation in an effort to have all state abortion laws declared unconstitutional. Currently there are four suits filed in the state courts charging that the laws violate the constitutional rights of women, and therefore, that they should be abolished. The plaintiffs are clergymen, welfare mothers and doctors. The last suit is comprised of 350 women plaintiffs from Women's Liberation groups, the medical profession, plus the YSA and SWP.

In order to publicize and gain broad public support for the suits, an ad hoc committee, People to Abolish Abortion Laws, has been formed and is building a mass demonstration. Office space and telephones have been provided by a local church.

To lay the foundation for the group, an open meeting was held to begin planning for the demonstration. A mailing was sent to other groups already organized around the abortion issue, all the Women's Liberation groups and other women's organizations in the city in order to assure wide participation. The meeting was well attended, marked by lively and enthusiastic discussion, and covered by both the movement and bourgeois press. Over 20 organizations, as well as

numerous individuals, indicated their support for the demonstration by signing sponsor cards. The meeting heard reports from lawyers in the case, members of the Women's Abortion project, Myrna Hill, a YSAer who participates in a Black Women's Liberation group, welfare mothers who pledged their support and the staff of People to Abolish Abortion Laws.

Serious discussion and consideration were given to the demands to be raised for the action. The staff proposed that, given the nature of the suits and the support group itself, the main thrust of the demand should be focused on the constitutional issues involved. At the same time this would serve to involve the greatest numbers. The militancy of those present, many from Women's Liberation groups, was reflected by their adding the demand for free abortions to the literature.

The few attempts to exclude men from participating in the demonstration met with opposition from women at the meeting who understood the importance of a policy of non-exclusion. A date was set, tentative march routes laid out, and subcommittees formed to carry out the decisions reached. The meeting projected a demonstration involving literally thousands.

Support and interest in the ad hoc grouping has continued to mount daily. Many women who were un-

able to attend the meeting have sent letters of support along with contributions. Speakers have been requested by campus and high school groups, medical groups and the Citywide Welfare Rights Organization.

The meeting and the support group testifies to the rising public sentiment in favor of wiping all abortion statutes off the books, as well as to women's growing consciousness of their oppression. YSAers must be in the forefront of struggles by oppressed sections of the population to gain control over their own lives. The move to abolish all abortion laws fits this criterion. The right of women to control their own bodies is a basic right. A vital movement around such an issue which has the potential of involving masses of people demands serious attention from revolutionaries. YSAers have valuable political and organizational experience to contribute to such a movement. By openly participating as socialists, i.e., selling our literature, introducing our election campaigns, and joining in the day to day work, we can reach many women who realize the abortion issue represents only one part of their oppression and women who are looking for a serious organization with a program of revolutionary socialism.

SUSAN CHRISTIE
New York YSA

Recruiters Meet SMC Everywhere

On January 15, 1970, military recruiters from the army, navy, air force and marines, as well as a draft counselor came to Hamilton College. The administration attempted to rationalize the recruiter's presence of campus by saying that seniors with low draft numbers must be very anxious to talk to recruiters in order to determine what future actions they will take. The newly formed Hamilton-Kirkland Student Mobilization Committee immediately called a demonstration against the Vietnam war. The demonstration was held on the first floor of the campus center while the recruiters were on the second floor.

Many students at Hamilton and Kirkland took the defeatist attitude that any actions which we could take on this campus would be futile because of our isola-

tion from real political movements. The SMC began to combat this frustration by explaining that if all the defeatists reversed their attitudes and decided to work together something could really be started on this campus.

About 60 students (out of 1200) participated in the demonstration. Peter Blood, a Quaker, spoke about the need to end campus complicity as well as his own decision to resist the draft. YSAer Brian Williams spoke on behalf of the Hamilton-Kirkland SMC on the role of the SMC in building antiwar actions on this campus and the reasons of why mass actions must be accelerated, not abandoned. Finally YSAer Steve Wattermaker from the Colgate SMC knocked down the argument that banning a recruiter is a violation of free speech. He

explained that the recruiter was on campus to perform an action and not merely speak for the war. Many of the demonstrators then proceeded upstairs and confronted the recruiters with political arguments against the war and recruitment. We reminded the recruiters that the military does not permit GI's to exercise their constitutional right to speak out against the war.

For Hamilton, the demonstration must be considered a success just because it took place. The Hamilton-Kirkland SMC has a long way to go in overcoming the feelings of political frustration which result from being isolated in a small liberal arts college, but the first step has been taken.

BRIAN WILLIAMS
At-larger, Clinton, New York

Fall Fund Drive Victory

(The following is a round-up of the fall fund drive which was successfully completed. This is the first time the results have been printed.)

LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	PERCENT
ANTIOCH	75	125	166.6
ATLANTA	350	500	142.8
LAWRENCE	75	100	133.3
PHOENIX	75	100	133.3
WASHINGTON D.C.	250	320	128.5
DEKALB	125	160	128.0
PROVIDENCE	125	159.65	127.6
TWIN CITIES	1450	1800	124.5
ST. LOUIS	350	400	114.5
ANN ARBOR	75	85	113.2
BOSTON	1500	1608.51	107.2
LOS ANGELES	1600	1700	106.2
DETROIT	1750	1852	105.8
SAN FRANCISCO	1400	1475	105.3
PHILADELPHIA	1300	1325	101.9
MADISON	750	764	101.8
NEW YORK	2850	2850	100.0
CHICAGO	2100	2100	100.0
CLEVELAND	1700	1700	100.0
BERKELEY	1300	1300	100.0
NEWARK	150	150	100.0
SEATTLE	325	325	100.0
KENT	75	75	100.0
AUSTIN	400	325	81.5
BOULDER	150	120	80.0
HAYWARD	150	60	40.0
CHAMPAIGN	100	36	36.0
EAST LANSING	75	25	33.3
BLOOMINGTON	75	25	33.3
CARBONDALE	75	25	33.3
SAN DIEGO	75	20	26.6
GAINESVILLE	75	15.83	21.1
YPSILANTI	75	15	20.0
BINGHAMTON	75	11.50	15.4
CHAPEL HILL	75	0	0
ALBANY	75	0	0
LOGAN	75	0	0
KANSAS CITY	75	0	0
GENERAL	250	469.25	187.7
NATIONAL OFFICE	2000	2198	109.9
TOTAL	\$23,625	\$24,319	102.9

...Onward to the Spring

"Our last and biggest fund drive brought in \$1,729 dollars. For this fund drive we have set our goal at \$2,000. Can we realistically expect to go over the top? Absolutely!" Times have changed since Peter Camejo wrote the above in the YSA Builder November, 1962, inspiring the comrades around the country to make the "biggest fund drive ever." The slogan "Over the Top!" echoed throughout the country as YSAers hustled around raising the funds that have helped sustain the YSA until it today emerges as the largest revolutionary youth group in the country.

Today our goal has been increased (by \$26,740) to \$28,740. However, the attitude and enthusiasm towards this drive has not changed. Now, more than ever, it is crucial that we not only maintain our national functioning but expand it to answer the challenges and possibilities of the coming 6 months. It is crucial that every local and at-larger assume its proportion of the quota in order to ensure a real success.

The fund drive began on February 15 and will last until June 1. Can we expect to go over \$28,740? Absolutely! On to June 1!

HELEN MEYERS
Fund Drive Director
YSA National Office

Organizing the Organizer

Local distributors should remember that enough Young Socialist Organizers for YSA contacts and SWPers should be ordered over and above the number ordered for YSA members. It is important to have enough copies so that SWP members can purchase **The YS Organizer** while still leaving the local enough for literature tables, regional work, contacts, etc.

Buttons, Posters, Misc.

(ORDERS FOR THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL SHOULD BE SENT TO YSA, P.O. BOX 471, COOPER STATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003.)

BUTTONS: (25c UNDER 20, 15c OVER 20; RED BUTTON—15c UNDER 20, 10c OVER 20)

BLACK PANTHER
JCR—SUPPORT THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
BRING THE TROOPS HOME NOW
VIVA CHE (AVAILABLE IN RED, GREEN & ORANGE)
CHE PICTURE

LENIN AND TROTSKY/YSA
BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY

FREE HUGO BLANCO
HAMMER AND SICKLE/YSA
LITTLE RED BUTTON

POSTERS: (50c UNDER 20, 20c OVER 20; ARAB REVOLUTION—75c UNDER 20, 35c OVER 20)

CHE
ARAB REVOLUTION
VIVA CUBA
WE WILL GO ALL THE WAY (FROM MAY-JUNE '68)
CHIENLIT (FROM MAY-JUNE '68)

MISCELLANEOUS:
JOIN THE YSA BROCHURES (\$1 PER 100)
MANDEL'S "ON WORKERS DEMOCRACY" (3c UNDER 200, 2c OVER 200)
YSA PROGRAM FOR CAMPUS REVOLT (3c UNDER 200, 2c OVER 200)
CHE STICKERS (\$1 PER 200)
PEACE POLITICS VS. REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS: HENRY WALLACE AND THE 1948 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN (35c PER COPY)

young socialist the organizer

A bi-weekly action publication of the Young Socialist Alliance,
A multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization.

Editor: Frank Boehm

Address all correspondence to YSA, Box 471, Cooper Station, NYC 10003.
Subscription rates to non-YSA members: \$2.50 per year. The Young Socialist magazine will become The Young Socialist Organizer. This is an experimental copy of the YS Organizer to test readers' reaction.

The Red Calendar (March)

- 1—1881: ASSASSINATION OF TSAR ALEXANDER II
- 3—1918: TREATY OF BREST LITOVSK
- 4—1919: FOUNDING OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL
- 5—1953: STALIN FINALLY DIES
1770: BOSTON MASSACRE
1870: ROSA LUXEMBURG BORN
- 6—1939: HITLER INVADES CZECHOSLOVAKIA
- 8—INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
1917: RUSSIAN REVOLUTION BEGINS
- 9—1937: EXECUTION OF BUKHARIN AND RYKOV
- 10—1917: GENERAL STRIKE IN PETROGRAD
- 12—1917: FORMATION OF 2ND PETROGRAD SOVIET
- 13—1954: VIETMINH LAUNCH LARGE SCALE ASSAULT AGAINST DIEN BIEN PHU
- 14—1931: FALL OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY
- 15—1919: END OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY KRONSTADT REVOLT
- 16—1948: 100,000 CIO WORKERS IN 140 PACKING HOUSES STRIKE FOR THIRD ROUND WAGE INCREASE
- 17—1776: BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE BOSTON IN DEFEAT
- 18—1871: REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING BEGINS IN PARIS RESULTING IN SEIZURE OF POWER AND FAMOUS PARIS COMMUNE
- 21—1919: SOVIET REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY FOUNDED
1968: BATTLE OF AL KARAMEH
- 22—1968: MARCH 22 MOVEMENT FOUNDED IN PARIS
- 25—1969: ARMY TAKEOVER CRUSHES REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING IN PAKISTAN WITH CHAIRMAN MAO'S BLESSING
- 28—1956: PRAVDA DENOUNCES STALIN FOR "MONSTROUS EXCESSES IN HIS LATER YEARS"
- 29—1906: STRIKING TORONTO STREETCAR WORKERS BATTLE COPS
- 30—1965: NLF BLOWS UP U.S. EMBASSY IN SAIGON
- 31—1968: ANTIWAR MOVEMENT FORCES LBJ TO RESIGN



Rosa Luxemburg