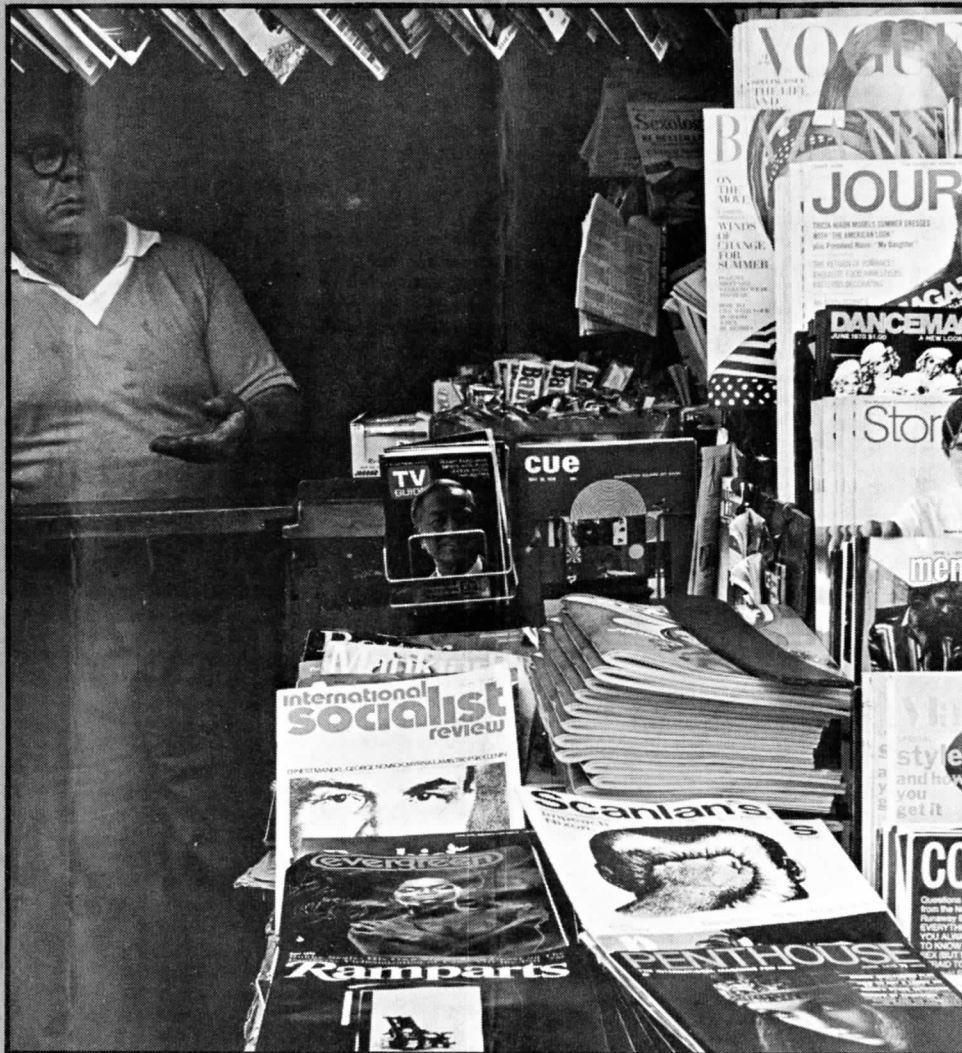


young socialist the organizer

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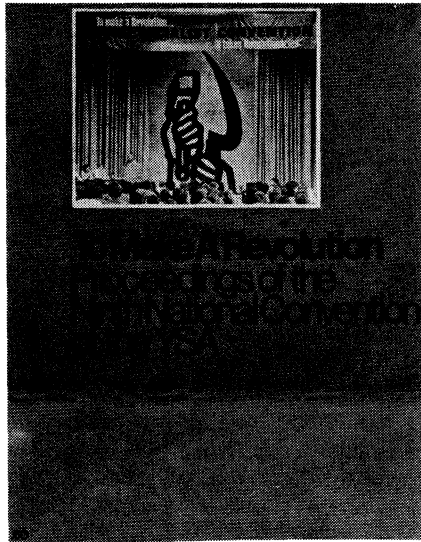
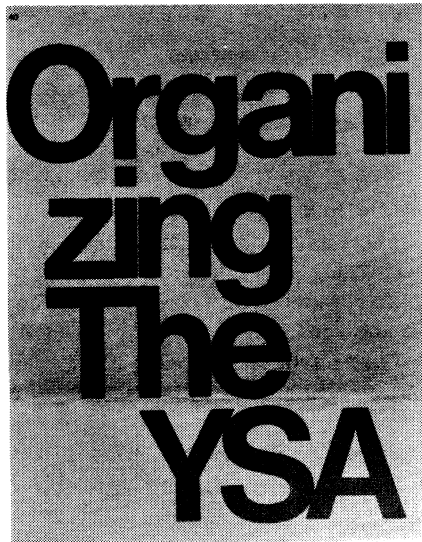
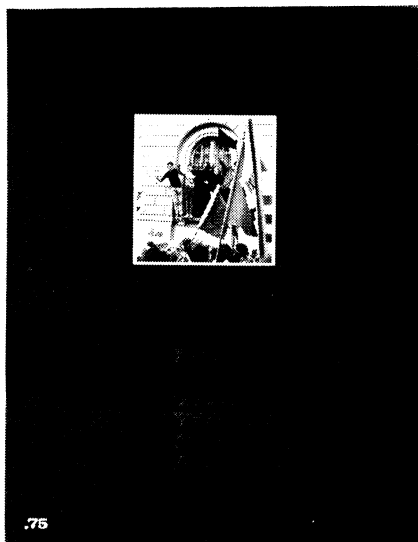


The *International Socialist Review* should begin appearing alongside *Ramparts*, *Evergreen*, *Playboy* and *TV Guide* all across the country. Our aim is to get the *ISR* on every newsstand and in every bookstore, drugstore, shopping center and movement center in the country. If the *ISR* has yet to appear on a newsstand in your area, the

local's *ISR* representative, or a special team, should check into all the possibilities right away. For tips on this procedure, check the last issue of *The YS Organizer*. Make extensive distribution of the *International Socialist Review* part of the preparation for the fall offensive!

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young socialist the organizer



Order YSA Pamphlet Series

All three of the YSA's new large-format pamphlets are now available. Locals and at-large members who have not yet sent in their orders should do so now by filling out the coupon below and returning it to the National Office.

Detailed descriptions of the contents of these publications may be found in the April 15 and April 29 issues of *The Young Socialist Organizer*. Briefly, they are:

1) *Introduction to the Young Socialist Alliance*—contains the antiwar, Black struggle and political resolutions adopted by the Ninth National Convention in December 1969, plus an essay on the organizational concepts of the YSA and the YSA constitution. 56 pages; price 75c; cost to locals and at-largers 60c.

2) *To Make a Revolution: Proceedings of the Ninth National Convention of the YSA*—contains the organizational and *Young Socialist* report and the Black liberation struggle report approved by the convention. In addition it contains the transcriptions of the women's

liberation panel discussion and of the speech by Farrell Dobbs on "The 1934 Strikes and the New Radicalization." 56 pages; price 60c.

3) *Organizing the YSA*—contains two major articles on our organizational norms, one dealing with the general concept of democratic centralism and the other with its practical application in our day to day work, plus useful supplementary material including the YSA constitution, a sample of local minutes, reading lists, etc. 32 pages; price 40c.

The first two pamphlets together provide a comprehensive introduction to our politics, and we want to get them into the hands of the thousands of radicalizing youth who are more than ever before open to our ideas. *Introduction to the YSA* in particular should be considered one of our most important recruiting tools.

ANDY ROSE
YSA National Office

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July-August ISR Features "Mod Donna"

The July-August issue of the *International Socialist Review* will feature the full length play "Mod Donna" by Myrna Lamb, which was produced this spring off-Broadway and was recently reviewed in *The Militant*

by Kipp Dawson. The play expresses with clarity and emotion the oppression of women on several levels and is indirectly a strong statement of support for the women's liberation movement.

With the publication of this play we are offered an opportunity to reach thousands of women who are active in the movement or are concerned about the issues it raises. In order to take full advantage of this and gain a maximum number of new readers, a major promotional campaign is being initiated. Ads for the *ISR* will appear in the *Village Voice*, the *Guardian*, *The Great Speckled Bird*, the *L.A. Free Press*, *The Old Mole* and other national publications. A promotional brochure is being mailed to women's liberation groups and their memberships and will be sent to YSA locals for distribution to potential readers in each area. YSA locals can also help in this promotional effort by placing the accompanying sample ad in campus and underground newspapers in their areas immediately. The ad can be cut out of this issue of *The YS Organizer* and used as a photo-ready copy. Because Myrna Lamb's play has received national attention through articles and reviews in such publications as *The New York Times*, maximum effort to publicize this issue will enable us to introduce the *International Socialist Review* to a larger audience than we would normally be able to reach. Place the ad today!

mod donna

By Myrna Lamb

... a play which raises the issues of the women's liberation movement. Produced off-Broadway, it addresses itself to the oppression of women and the distortion of the male-female relationship in our 'whores and wars' society. Published for the first time in the July-August *International Socialist Review*. Buy it.

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MARTY RUDENSTEIN
Business Manager
International Socialist Review

The Column

Since the previous issue of *The Young Socialist Organizer* announcing the addition of a new local in Riverside, California, still another local has been organized. Conscious work in recruitment by the at-large members and regional visits from Madison led to the consolidation of the LaCrosse, Wisconsin local.

* * *

The final fund drive scoreboard will appear in the next issue of *The Young Socialist Organizer* along

with a special report and analysis of the Cleveland antiwar conference and further contributions for the Socialist Activists and Educational pre-conference discussion. The closing date of the fund drive and the fact that some money is still trickling in made it impossible to compile the total figures in time for the final scoreboard to appear in this issue.

* * *

Since there are only four more scheduled issues of *The Young Socialist Organizer* prior to the Socialist

Activists and Educational Conference in August, articles for the pre-conference discussion should be sent in very soon. Every YSAer should make sure that he or she also reads the *Party Builder* and follows the SWP pre-conference discussion.

Comrades who send in reports or articles for the pre-conference discussion should make sure that they are triple-spaced and 40 characters in width. Although reports and articles may vary in length, five to ten pages in the manner described above is preferred.

EDITOR

YSA Pre-Conference Discussion

Antioch Strike Report

Editor's Note: Antioch College is a school of approximately 1,500 students.

The antiwar university is a new concept in practice and some measure of clarification as to its organizational and practical aspects has yet to be reached. At the May 24 SMC expanded steering committee meeting a good deal of discussion took place on the problems faced in turning the university into an antiwar center. Undoubtedly more will take place at the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference in August. This report is an attempt to contribute to this type of discussion in *The Young Socialist Organizer* so that the YSA will be better prepared for the next mass upsurge of antiwar sentiment in this country.

At Antioch the YSA was clearly in the leadership of the strike at its most intensive stage. At the initial mass meeting (Monday, May 4) we were the leaders in calling for a strike vote, formulating demands and organizing committees such as communications, etc. The ultralefts exhibited no will of their own, at best following our lead in the voting. The Young Workers Liberation League ranted about racism and being serious revolutionaries, all the while opposing the strike. We called for a massive "Hands Off Cambodia" demonstration in the village (Yellow Springs) the next day and called for and built a statewide memorial march in Columbus. The march in Columbus drew over 5,000 students from 18 schools in the state and was led by 24 students from Kent State. A YSAer was head marshal for the march.

In addition to adopting the national demands of the strike as put forward in New Haven, four demands were made directly on the college at the first mass meeting. These were: 1) that the college take a stand for immediate withdrawal of all troops from Southeast Asia; 2) that the college terminate its one defense contract; 3) that all college employees be paid in full during the strike; and 4) that the college donate a certain amount of its institutional funds to the Black Panther Defense Fund. The strike won a major victory when, on Thursday night, the Administrative Council met the first three demands.

The fourth demand represents one of the two key mistakes made during the strike. This demand was picked up by the ultralefts, who are proportionally very strong here, and empha-

sized as the main issue of the strike. A sit-in, teach-in, trash-in and referendum only served to divide the community and immerse political debate in the legal machinations of meeting such a demand. The demand was not met and the time spent on it only served to divert energy from the real task of spreading the strike and building the May 30 actions. In this respect, the comments made by Jack Barnes in the June 10 issue of *The YS Organizer* are particularly relevant. The ultralefts will seize on the question of the Black Panthers and repression at every opportunity. The ultraleft hodgepodge Radical Students Institute voted specifically against building May 30 and the work fell to the SMC alone. After problems with other groups in the area, a demonstration took place in Columbus which was much smaller than what could have been built.

The demand around the repression of the Black Panthers should have been that the college take a stand against political repression and for the freedom of all political prisoners (which it did). Winning such a demand would provide the necessary bridge for demanding that the college make funds and facilities available for such purposes, much like the antiwar university demand.

It is not tactically incorrect to make demands on the individual university which are related to the national demands. In fact, this is the key to the transition of the university into an antiwar center. As in any struggle, however, correct formulation of demands is crucial.

The second mistake was more critical and one perhaps experienced by other areas in the same form. This involved the establishment of an ongoing strike committee with permanent facilities. The first night of the strike a 14-person committee was elected but by the next day many students already felt that they were being manipulated. As a result, mass meetings of 500 or more were held nightly in which a great deal of trivial business came up which could have been better handled by a smaller body. There are important questions involved in forming such a committee, such as representation. Should the committee include representatives from every political group and/or college department, or should it simply be elected out of mass meetings as a whole? Concrete examples of the composition of such committees would be welcome. Another important question is that of executive power. How does the committee carry out the decisions of the mass meetings? Also, what pro-

visions are made for emergency decisions?

In conducting any struggle, timing is crucial. The demand for the establishment of an antiwar center with college facilities and funds did not come up for a vote until Tuesday, May 12, when the strike was on the ebb. The obvious and most opportune time for this demand would have been Thursday night when the Administrative Council granted the first three demands. The reason for the delay was partially because of the fourth demand and the lack of reliable information about the course of the strike nationwide. A coordinating committee was eventually elected and funds made available. However, the committee was elected by referendum and consisted of a number of politically disparate types who have not found it convenient to meet yet (June 5).

However, the strike built on its own dynamic and often without the conscious expression of the antiwar university as a goal. The action committees—communications, leaflet printing, day care—and the acquisition of facilities proceeded almost instinctively. The radio station went on 24-hour strike schedule; the newspapers published strike specials daily; classes and workshops were continuous; the art department produced hundreds of posters. All of this developed virtually spontaneously and is in itself a confirmation of the validity of the strategy of the antiwar university. During this time the YSA conducted a number of workshops on our general program and orientation. A number of people were reached by our ideas for the first time. *The Militant* was essentially the national strike organ.

What was lacking in the strike was an effective body to coordinate and to some extent direct these activities. For example, at one time there were several committees working independently on building the May 8 Columbus demonstration. In the organizational aspect of any upsurge the YSA has great experience and expertise to draw on. A thorough discussion is absolutely necessary to prepare the YSA nationally for the next American May.

Prospects are good here for further activity around the gains made by the college position for immediate withdrawal and for a successful campaign to concretize the gains of May in order to build the fall offensive.

DUNCAN WILLIAMS
Yellow Springs, Ohio YSA

On Recruitment and Education

During the past two years the Boston local has been experimenting with different methods of assimilating the many new members we have been recruiting into the YSA.

Prior to late 1968 we had a candidate program whereby an applicant for membership would first become a candidate for two months. During this time he or she would attend business meetings and participate in special educational and other activities, but would not vote or accept responsibilities as a full member. After this two month period his or her membership would be voted on if full membership was requested.

When we entered a period of rapid growth during and after the Halstead-Boutelle campaign, this method seemed to present unnecessary barriers to recruitment as the YSA moved to becoming a much larger organization. After considering the alternatives, we dropped the formal candidacy period, retaining it only on a voluntary basis for those few individuals who felt hesitant about joining and wanted a short time to become more acquainted with the YSA before becoming full members. The "voluntary candidacy" applied in only a very few cases where it tended to break down the barriers to recruitment.

The only problem we found with this method was that we lost the advantage of having a two month period during which prospective members would concentrate very hard on learning about the YSA, and during

which the local could work with these new comrades and aid their political development into serious members. We found we were losing many potentially good comrades before they had a chance to understand our program and feel comfortable in the YSA.

We felt that neither of these approaches really fits the needs of the YSA at the present stage, when we are engaging in a great deal of outside activity and recruiting very rapidly from this work while at the same time trying to build effective educated cadre.

We experimented with various forms of new members' classes on the fundamentals of Marxism and various topical subjects. While such classes are important and certainly should not be neglected, they tended to drag on for months due to interruptions from outside work (conferences, meetings, etc.), and many new comrades joining would come in the middle of a series and we would miss the opportunity to pay special attention to their immediate needs.

About mid-March we decided to begin a new type of class, similar to what would have once been a candidate program, but which we are calling for lack of a better title "YSA Orientation Classes." These have turned out even better than we first anticipated. We decided to keep the series short (four to five classes) so that we could always be starting a new set as needed, and so that if a comrade misses one class he or she can make it up the next month. We have been

holding classes just before forums on Friday evenings, which seems to be a convenient time.

We spend two classes on *Socialism on Trial*, by James P. Cannon. These two classes facilitate discussion of all aspects of our program. The third class is on the organizational principles of the YSA, using the *Organizing the YSA* pamphlet as a text. Here we carefully go over all aspects of how the YSA functions nationally and locally, explain the obligations of YSAers, what various fractions and assignments the local has, why business meetings are run the way they are, why these weekly meetings are so important, etc. We spend the last two classes relating the "Transitional Program" to the work we do in the antiwar movement, Black struggle, trade unions, women's liberation movement, etc., and contrasting our program to that of our opponents.

It is obvious that these classes cannot and should not substitute for serious study of the fundamentals. The classes are only intended to give new comrades an immediate general idea of what the YSA is all about and to get them to begin reading and taking their education seriously. The response by the new members has been so enthusiastic and their development so rapid that we feel we have found an orientation program which fits our present needs very well.

CHRIS SINGER
Boston YSA

SWP Campaign Supporters in GSU Elections

When arguing with the ultralefts over the question of participating in bourgeois elections, we say that it is through such participation that we explode, not maintain and perpetuate, the myths and illusions about such elections while at the same time prove the seriousness of our campaign forcing other groups to deal with us on political grounds.

We can see the validity of this analysis most clearly in the establishment of "Young Socialists for the Socialist Workers Candidates in 1970" supporter groups and what those groups have meant to the SWP campaigns.

The Socialist Workers Party in Georgia is running candidates for governor and congress. The establishment of a Young Socialist supporter group indicated to the press and to the population the seriousness, strength, and growing appeal of the SWP candidates.

Similarly, by establishing such a group and by competing with and confronting all the party-affiliated and non-party-affiliated youth groups on campus, and by running in student elections we have been able to accomplish the following things: show the seriousness of the YSA; demonstrate our strength; directly counterpose our ideas, program, activities and actions to these student reformist formations; force these and other organizations to confront and deal with us politically; provide us with a wider area of intervention and draw people into more directly and explicitly socialist activity; and recruit to the YSA.

At Georgia State University the Young Socialist group was able to accomplish all these things. Shortly after the public announcement of the SWP campaign we announced the formation of a Young Socialist supporter group. Its membership was about eight, only four of whom were members of the YSA. Its task was to support the 1970 campaign program of the Georgia SWP on the campus of Georgia State University. Its first projected activity was a campaign for the executive board offices of the Student Government Association.

The YS group was a united front coalition. It was not the YSA under a different name, but rather a group of individuals, many of whom had been around the YSA, who considered themselves socialists or who supported the SWP's statewide program and the YSA's campus program, and who wanted to work toward putting that program into practice.

The people who wanted to get involved in such a campaign, with such a program, were students who saw the problems of modern society. They were opposed to the direction of their education within that society. They were beginning to demand that the government be utilized for, not against, people. They were beginning to see how the university could become an institution playing a role in changing the current conditions. These students were interested in developing a program and

reaching students with a program calling for the utilization of the university in just such a way. And they were beginning to see the importance of the Young Socialist campaign and program for the university and the campaign and program of the Socialist Workers Party for the state offices.

The Young Socialist campaign was a united front campaign. When we announced our intention to run there were four candidates, only one of whom was a YSAer. Of the other three, one was a Vietnam vet and war correspondent, one was a founder of the first Georgia State women's liberation group, and one was a member of the Black Students United.

Our literature was serious, more completely thought-out, more professionally done and more impressive than the literature of the other candidates. Through a free speech fight centering around discriminatory qualifications for holding office, through demands for debates which were refused, and through leaflets and fact sheets explaining the situation, we were able to force all the campus groups to reckon with us. They had to answer questions and defend their actions before us, before the student body, and before their own membership. Was the Political Science Forum against the war? Were the Young Republicans against the war? Did the Black fraternities support open admissions? Would the SGA endorse the antiwar actions? Being so politically backward and skilled only in maneuvering, none of the other people could even raise the facsimile of a program. This was very embarrassing for them, in confronting our campaign with its full, worked-out program.

Three minor incidents concretely indicate the results. The secretary of the Young Republicans (the president of the YRs was running against Ginny Osteen, the Young Socialist presidential candidate) quit the YRs, joined the SMC and became a strong supporter of the Young Socialist campaign. After the elections, which were as incompetently organized as they were undemocratic and slanted toward the fraternities, a motion was put to the fraternity-dominated SGA to invalidate the elections and hold new ones. The old power structure felt it necessary to walk out of the meeting in order to break the quorum to keep the motion from coming to a vote. Christy Wallace, the one candidate qualified in the executive board elections under their impossible criteria, received 23% of the vote. In the class elections, held two weeks later, she was elected as a senior class senator.

As the campaign developed, all of the non-YSA candidates saw more and more the necessity of an organization to fight for the goals stated in the platform. While previously they had formally understood the need for such an organization, now they were face to face with the necessity of organizing a real struggle not only to win their program but just to run on their program.

They saw the need for an organization which would be capable of dealing with their political opponents, capable of dealing with ideas and actions they opposed. As the campaign developed, all the candidates joined the YSA.

Finally, as a result of the campaign organized through the supporter group, we became a recognized force on the campus. The most radical and conscious students looked to us as the only group worth supporting, the only group who had anything to say or offer, and the only group who could provide leadership. Even many of our opponents agreed we were the most competent organizers. We were able to draw a number of people around us who agree with our ideas and who now more completely understand and agree with socialism and who support the statewide socialist campaign. In fact, as a result, the entire campus has come to a better understanding of and sympathy for socialism and socialist ideas. And the YSA has emerged the stronger.

Moreover, during the campaign the AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union) strike in Atlanta broke out. We were able to get out the facts about the strike and build support for it through the campaign. We added a plank to our platform calling for support to the strike and for the university and the Student Government Association to make contributions to the strike fund. On the back of the one-page leaflet listing our program and our candidates, we printed a fact sheet about the strike showing how the city could afford the wage increase demanded by the workers (the city's main contention was that while the workers had a just grievance over their low wages, the city would not have any money for raises until September).

In our brief interviews for the school paper our candidates stressed the strike as the central question in the SGA elections. Further, when the school paper came out with an incredible editorial calling for the university to organize the student body into a scab force to pick up garbage for the duration of the strike, we immediately responded with a letter to the editor condemning the editorial. A student responded to our letter attacking us for being opposed to freedom of speech (?) and stated she would "side with anyone so long as my garbage was picked up." We again responded to this and consequently were able to raise the issue, the facts of the case and the demand for university support in three consecutive issues of the paper. Lastly, copies of all these strike support activities were sent to the union officials leading the strike.

JOHN VOTAVA
Atlanta YSA

Seattle Strike Report: Part 1

Editors note: The following article from Seattle, Washington goes over the events of the strike actions at the University of Washington and in Seattle in chronological order. Although quite lengthy, the article gives a real feeling of the excitement and political character of the eleven crucial days that are covered. In relating the events of each day, a clear insight into the role and functioning of the YSA, our opponents, the bourgeois politicians and the strike body is gained.

One group frequently mentioned is the ultra-left Seattle Liberation Front. The SLF, prior to the upsurge, was the largest radical grouping in Seattle. It emerged from the strike very much weakened and, since this report was received (June 3), further reports indicate that repercussions from their intervention in the May upsurge and pressures from bourgeois "peace candidates" have taken a heavy toll among SLFers, not to mention on their political influence in Seattle.

Monday, May 4—Coalition of various groups calls for a student strike to begin Tuesday around following: 1) End the war in Southeast Asia; 2) End suppression of political dissent at home as exemplified by the Kent killings; 3) End oppression of Black people such as the current trial of Bobby Seale. The University of Washington student government (ASUW), YSA, Seattle Liberation Front, SMC, International Socialists, Labor Committee are groups in coalition. The IS, SLF, YSA submit proposals to student newspaper for mass rally to consider next day. YSA proposes demonstrations to support strike demands and that university hand over Air Force ROTC building to be used as organizing center against war. SLF proposes action off campus that would be disruptive but non-

violent. IS proposes closing of the university for the rest of week, disarmament of campus cops, snake dance through the university to urge people to leave classes.

Tuesday, May 5—Mass meeting held at UW of approximately 5,000—largest mass meeting ever. Vote taken to affirm goals above. Demands made on university are: 1) President must make statement about and close school in honor of Kent students; 2) ROTC and military research off campus; 3) President must pledge never to call National Guard onto campus; 4) University must immediately sever all relations with Brigham Young University for racist practices (big fight had taken place around this demand lead by BSU about 1 month ago—never won, fight died out).

YSAers Stephanie Coontz and Russell Block propose rally-march to administration building to confront UW president with demands—lead march which was voted on. President Odegaard speaks to rally in front of his offices. Says he has already written letter to Nixon condemning Kent murders. Refuses to grant other demands. Stephanie Coontz proposes students march through university district in protest. Over 5-7,000 move out for march. SLF moves to head off march and urges crowd to go to Freeway. Thousands follow. Freeway totally blocked by thousands of students who then begin to march downtown. Met about one-half mile into march by tactical police squad. Students evacuate Freeway by climbing up walls and continue march downtown to Federal Courthouse in streets. Our comrades get sound truck and resume leading march. Reaction on streets and from cars blocked by march fantastic. People pour out of their houses and cars to cheer stu-

dents on and give V sign. Rally of 7-10,000 takes place at courthouse. Stephanie Coontz chairs open forum that takes place there.

Tuesday night—Mass meeting of 2,000 takes place at UW to decide where we go from here. YSA proposes we stage another mass march in streets next day and leaflet passers-by as we march—stopping at high schools and other campuses to bring those students out. Proposal formulated as 1-2 punch: tomorrow we will concentrate on getting all students in town out; Friday project mass demonstration that will shake whole city as memorial for Kent students. SLF, IS, etc. oppose another march—say main task is to stay on campus and get it completely shut down. YSA proposal passes overwhelmingly.

Wednesday, May 6—Mass meeting of over 7,000 held at UW. President of UW addresses rally agreeing to close school Friday as memorial to Kent students. University FM radio station declares itself Radio Free Seattle and begins to broadcast strike news—organize talk shows with people from different political tendencies and others participating in strike. (This is still going on.) University of Washington student building has spontaneously been turned into organizing center of strike with no fight from administration.

YSA proposal for mass march passes with opponents arguing against it again. Overwhelming vote for us. BSU member who we have worked with before urges route of march go through Black community stopping at community college that has large percentage of Black students attending. Mass march moves off meeting with thousands of students from community

continued on the following page

RICK CONGRESS
Seattle YSA

young socialist the organizer

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

EDITOR: FRANK BOEHM

BUSINESS MANAGER: MARTY RUDENSTEIN

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continued from the preceding page
college and picking up community people as it moves through town. Ends in front of Mayor's office about 20,000 strong. Delegation goes in to see Mayor (Stephanie Coontz, Chris Robinson, HSSMC, YSA, 2 BSU representatives, 1 SLF representative). Acting Mayor Carroll comes out on balcony of 5th floor surrounded by delegation. Nervously tells crowd that he is declaring Friday "day of reflection on problem of violence" and has asked UW to open pavilion for mass meeting—urges city to attend. Boos from crowd at "day of reflection." Stephanie and Chris counterpose mass march on Friday to cheers of crowd. Prior to Stephanie speaking one of BSUers comes on with super heavy rap about need for violent revolution—large percentage of crowd boos him and demands: "We want Stephanie." As rally breaks up SLFers urge crowd to go into Freeway again. About 700-1,000 follow. Freeway shut down again, but this time police move in with tear gas and clubs, badly injuring a few, and forcibly clear lanes.

Wednesday night—Another mass tactics meeting of about 2-3,000—this time outside in dark. About 25 different proposals are made on where we go from here. YSA proposal for building Friday demonstration and moving on demands on university on Monday gets good response but meeting is very long and confusing and nothing really comes out of it.

Thursday, May 7—Mass meeting of 5-7,000 held. Proposal for building mass march as challenge to city's day of reflection passes overwhelmingly. City comes out that night in evening paper saying it will support mass march if that's what people want. Our proposal to set up steering comm. of representatives from each organization, living groups, faculty, community support groups, etc. passes. Steering committee

proposed as organizational body only—main political decisions to be made at mass meetings. Faculty support continues to pour in. Opponents, especially ultralefts, bait crowd telling them they are not militant enough—marching is not the answer, we have to shut the campus down. One leader of the SLF is smart enough not to do this and throws his support behind the proposed Friday march. Also lines up behind concept we have been putting forth that school should not be shut down but kept as antiwar organizing center.

In addition to regular picketing duty to tell people not to attend classes, massive numbers of students begin passing out leaflets in community for Friday march. Students are continually exhilarated by favorable response from community—in overwhelming numbers understand the importance of the links that are being forged.

While masses of students are out leafletting about 100-150 go off under leadership of ultraleft to set up burning barricades in front of UW entrances. When a comrade passed by about 150 had a police car surrounded (empty). Half the crowd was urging that it be turned over and the other half protested. The democratic spirit of the mass meetings had so permeated people's consciousness that in the middle of this trashing action several people were yelling, "Well let's take a vote on it." On Thursday night about 100 or so took part in a march and trashing action in the university district. It was quickly broken up by police, who arrested all kinds of businessmen and invaded and smashed up a dorm in the process. The newspaper coverage the next day condemned the police. In addition vigilante squads roamed the UW district on Thursday night beating up students. It was discovered and publicized in the press that many of the vigilantes turned out to be plain clothes and off duty cops.

(to be continued in the next issue)