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freedom newspaper"

The Rising Tide

Volume Three, Number Fourteen

July 16, 1973



If each individual helps,
we will light the world.

Assistance

(Continued from page 5)

2. The role of U.S. involvement in Latin America in
 - a. government and
 - b. business
3. National government policies, i.e., nationalization
4. Inter-American Environment Problems
5. The role of the American volunteer in Latin America.

The final report of the delegation was sent to many Congressmen and published in the Congressional Record. Among the observations applicable to the role of U.S. youth in developing countries was the following:

"Among community development workers we encountered a basic change in thinking: in the past, the promoter (the community organizer) was looked on as the agent of social change; now there is a realization that the true agent of change in the *campesino* himself. Also there has been a move on the part of certain social action groups away from volunteers altogether. *Accion*, the well-respected group founded by Joseph Blatchford, now uses local professionals with only a few remaining exceptions.

"When asked about the opportunities for U.S. young people interested in voluntary service in Latin America most Latins responded negatively. Because of the questions of cultural imperialism, and lack of adequate skills and maturity which the Peace Corps experience has raised, the principal opportunities described to us were in the area of technical skills or work camp programs.

"Yet within the areas mentioned above--that of technical skills and summer work-camps-- there are still some opportunities."

This year the Council will be continuing its work in South America by sending a delegation, similar in purpose to that sent to Asia, to Mexico and Colombia to explore possibilities of setting up an ongoing program.

The Rising Tide
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The Freedom Leadership Foundation became a member of the United States Youth Council at its annual meeting on June 23. We are looking forward to participating in this pro-democratic and internationalist-minded group. To begin our association, we have devoted this issue of the Rising Tide to the Council, stressing its international programs -- especially those proposed and discussed at the annual meeting. In this issue are overviews of projected international programs in Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe; sketches of the youth vote and cooperative projects of the Council, and descriptions submitted by member organizations of their philosophy and activities.

Why A National Youth Council?

What is the basic premise of the United States Youth Council? There are, of course, a number of principles behind the formation of a national youth council. Basically, however, there are two main reasons.

First, it is important that there be a representative non-partisan body of national youth organizations with varying political and social concerns. The opportunity for communication alone is very significant. Additionally, the general body can undertake projects not specifically in the framework of member organizations but of interest to all of them. A good example of this is the Council's voter education projects. This is of concern to all of our member organizations but -- aside from the Republican and Democrat youth organizations -- not likely to be carried out on an extensive scale by any one group. The Council as a whole, however, has made an important contribution in this area.

Another prime function of a national youth organization is to funnel representation of

American youth into international forums. To successfully fulfill this responsibility, the U.S. Youth Council has developed educational programs in international affairs issues. In the face of a rising attitude of isolationism, the Youth Council strives to keep the leaders of American young people aware of the importance of international activities. The Council believes that young people must be involved in the affairs of the world rather than being withdrawn from commitment and participation as can come about either through conservative complacency or pseudo-radical cynicism for the prospects for democratic change.

David Dorn

President, United States Youth Council

David Dorn, a graduate of Drake University, is a former Peace Corps volunteer and has done graduate work in international relations. He is in his third term as President of the Council.

Member Organizations

College Young Democratic Clubs of America
 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

College Republicans
 310 First Street, S.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20003

Encampment for Citizenship
 2 West 64th Street
 New York, N.Y. 10023

Freedom Leadership Foundation
 1365 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20036

Lisle Fellowship
 511 Meadow Hall Drive
 Rockville, Md. 20851

NAACP Youth and College Division
 1790 Broadway
 New York, N.Y. 10019

ARROW, Inc.- National American Indian Youth Committee
 1000 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20036

National Catholic Youth Organizations Federation
 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20005

National Young Adult Council-YMCA
 291 Broadway
 New York, N.Y. 10007

National Student YWCA
 600 Lexington Ave.
 New York, N.Y. 10022

National Young Adult Council-YWCA
 600 Lexington Ave.
 New York, N.Y. 10022

North American Jewish Youth Council
 515 Park Ave.
 New York, N.Y. 10022

North American Student Co-operative Organization
 Room 2546 Student Activities Bldg
 Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Operation Crossroads Africa
 150 Fifth Ave.
 New York, N.Y. 10011

World University Service
 20 West 40th Street
 New York, N.Y. 10018

Young Democratic Clubs of America
 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

Young People's Socialist League
 1182 Broadway
 New York, N.Y. 10001

Young Republicans
 310 First Street, S.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20003

Youth For Federal Union
 1736 Columbia Road, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20009



by Mary Eva Candon, USYC Administrative Assistant

WASHINGTON, D.C. - A young black trade unionist from Nashville, Tennessee, spent his first morning in Dahomey discussing construction problems with African construction workers; a young Costa Rican journalist, before participating in a USYC program, had travelled outside his home country only once before, to visit the Soviet Union; a young U.S. teacher trained a group of high school students to help close to 800 people a day register to vote in New York City last summer; four young U.S. politicians travelled to Helsinki, Finland to participate in the European Youth Security Conference, attended also by representatives from Eastern and Western Europe, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

Such varied activities are all part of the United States Youth Council's efforts to promote communications and co-operation among youth organizations in the U.S. and among national youth organizations of the world.

USYC is a coalition of nineteen national, social, political, and religious youth organizations listed at the left of this article. Representatives from each member organization meet quarterly; USYC elects its board of directors and administrative officers annually from its membership. USYC is part of an international system of national youth councils, more than sixty of which include USYC as members of the World Assembly of Youth.

Two hats

Understanding of the Youth Council's functions has often been confused by its dual role which has both national and international facets. Through a number of separate but coordinated endeavors, the goal of the Council has always been to increase participation of young people in democratic processes in the United States and abroad.

USYC was founded in 1946 as the Youth Division of the National Social Welfare Assembly. It became an independent corporation in the mid-1960's funded by foundations, member organizations, and the Department of State. It has a twenty-five year history of involvement in human rights problems that includes sponsorship of biracial student and youth conferences in the South during the 1950's and sponsorship of the Books for Equal Education program which supplied almost half a million books to black college libraries during the 1960's.

Since its inception, the Youth Council has been instrumental in bringing young leaders from other countries to the United States to observe and participate in democratic institutions. In the late 1940's, it was a principal vehicle for introducing German youth leaders to democratic methods. Today it is helping young people in developing countries build their own representative institutions.

National programs

USYC is one of the few youth organizations with a steady record of involvement and achievement in the field of voter registration and education. The Council began this work in 1967, motivating college students to volunteer

in helping low-income and minority groups to register and vote. This project has become a national program, "Youth Vote Project", concentrating on the recently enfranchised non-student young. According to the Council's organizing manual: "...only if these (non-student) youth are involved in the electorate can a truly fair and representative vote occur." This year USYC is registering the non-student and high school youth through a media-educational campaign and registration projects in over twenty states.

USYC also has recently been involved in the youth cooperative movement and has sponsored the writing of a book on youth and student cooperatives.

International programs

Our international program is threefold: international exchanges, participation in international development, and seminar and conference series.

Traditionally, the international exchange programs have involved exchanges of youth delegations for general cultural issues. Conclusions and recommendations of participants are disseminated through seminars with USYC member organizations, through publications, and in meetings with policy makers. For example, before the U.S. delegation which visited Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Chile examined U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, they discussed this issue with members of Congress, the State Department, and private business groups. Their observations were reported to these groups upon their return, and were published in the Congressional Record.

The program for the coming year includes exchanges with Southeast Asia, Africa, Western Europe and the Nordic countries.

The Council participates in development programs through the World Assembly of Youth, USYC has engaged in fund raising to assist in grass roots development projects, such as school construction, sanitary water systems, and medical assistance programs in the "25 Villages Program" in Ghana and the "100 Village Development Scheme" in Indonesia.

Currently USYC is promoting the construction of a Leadership Training Center in West Africa to train West African youths in technical and administrative skills. A symposium on "Popular Participation in Human Resource Programs" and labor internships were begun in Dahomey in June, July, and August 1972. Ten U.S. participants joined twenty young African leaders from approximately ten countries for the symposium, the results of which have directed USYC planning of the African program toward greater technical assistance.

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Cover - "American Youth Looks at the World," by Alexis Burgess

"One Hopeful Bright Spot"

With over 50 percent of the young citizens of the United States under the age of 25 it seems obvious that more youth should play an increasing role in determining the future course of our country and ultimately history itself. Those often ignored — seen but not heard — bundles of energy have unleashed a power that has literally swept the world over the past decade. However, those energies — because of misguidance, Marxist influence or whatever — often tend to produce at times more of negative than a positive result.

Certainly not all of the results have been bad; many good changes have occurred. Nevertheless, in the wake of the civil rights activism of the early sixties and the mass demonstrations which followed, young people have not "arrived" at wherever they thought they were going. American youth are in a quandry — not really knowing where to go next. Such a situation could prove to be dangerous. The need for a positive, moral direction centered around a practical, yet idealistic approach to solving man's problems is badly needed as a guiding force to help direct the youth of today and especially those to come. Unless young people unite with such a direction, their idealism will become increasingly exploited by the permeation of Marxist ideology.

One hopeful bright spot in the midst of so much disunity and apathy is the existence of the United States Youth Council (USYC), of which the Freedom Leadership Foundation has just recently become an active member. Although made of groups with varying views, the members of U.S. Youth Council are all committed to basic democratic principles.

The USYC has come to play an especially significant role as the representative of American youth abroad. The Council has participated in many



USYC International Affairs Commission Meeting - June, 1973

international youth conferences, educational exchange programs with foreign students, and joint projects to assist certain underdeveloped countries. FLF has been actively conducting similar programs which thus made it only natural that we become involved with the USYC.

FLF joined the USYC to help provide a positive impetus to other young Americans through its own alternative, the Unification Ideology, and to participate in the representation of American youth to our peers in foreign countries. Young people have especially made an incredible impact in the field international affairs. The world is going through rapid changes and youth everywhere are making their mark. No longer can political leaders act without having their actions scrutinizingly judged by young people. Even more significant is the fact that the very decisions made by world leaders are often influenced by the changing attitudes, beliefs and values expressed by young people. Sometimes their influence is good and sometimes it is bad. Nevertheless, they have become a force to contend with and is an important variable in the reshaping of our world.

How the world will be changed will greatly depend on what direction young people decide to take. They can become entrapped by the revolutionary fervor of Marxist rhetoric or led to create a unified moral society centered upon higher spiritual ideals. Whatever course American youth take will undoubtedly influence other young people on an international scale as they have so often in the past. Particularly at a time when "detente" is causing everyone to relax their ideological defenses is it possible for young people to become more easily seduced by Communist overtures. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the issues in the ideological struggle be clarified and a positive alternative to Communism presented so as to avoid the unfortunate consequences of Marxist radicalism experienced in recent years. With the proper inspiration and direction the USYC could exert a positive influence on the outcome of this ideological struggle. FLF, of course, by participating in the USYC hopes to help accomplish that same goal. The most important thing is that American youth become aware of the great opportunity open to them to help guide America in fulfilling a mission of great service and devotion in the struggle for greater freedom and justice in today's constantly changing world.

Especially in the face of a growing disregard for human rights in Communist nations, it is an opportunity we can't afford to pass up, yet an even greater tragedy for mankind if we did.

by

Neil Salonen
President,
Freedom
Leadership
Foundation



Member Organizations of the United States Youth Council

Encampment for Citizenship

WHAT IS THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC?

Twenty-seven years ago a group of New York City members of the Ethical Culture Movement organized a summer training program to enable young people to learn about participatory democracy in the post World War II era. Today that summer program has evolved into a nationwide high school age citizenship education program sponsored by the American Ethical Union. Over 4,500 young people from all 50 states and a number of foreign countries have participated in the summer program. The policy of the agency is under the guidance of a Board of Directors that represents the political, economic and ethnic diversity of society in the United States. It is non-sectarian and non-partisan and emphasizes the importance of learning by seeing, doing and discussing.

PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for people of high school age to experience bringing about social change and functioning as informed citizens. The best way to do this is through a program of serious involvement — people learn by doing.

PROGRAM:

The goals of the program are:
*To increase the participants' consciousness of their relationship with



others.

*To further their understanding of social, political and economic issues, and their ability to analyze these issues.

*To develop the practical organization skills needed in political, community and service work.

The way the participants and staff reach these goals are:

*By organizing their own government in the Encampment.

*By doing volunteer work in local community agencies.

*By taking part in workshops that deal with social issues. Workshop guests will include professionals in the particular interests of the workshops.

*By going on field trips to agencies and institutions that are working with the issues of concern to the Encampment.

*By joint planning of their social and sports activities.

(We regret that information from the following organizations did not arrive before the publication deadline: NAACP Youth and College Division, ARROW, National Catholic Youth Organizations Federation, National Young Adult Council of the YMCA, National Student YWCA, National Young Adult Council of the YWCA, North American Student Co-operative Organization, North American Jewish Youth Council and World University Service.)

The Lisle Fellowship

Every Lisle program is a living experience. The international composition of each group means the sharing of intercultural ideas and different lifestyles. In the relatively small groups of 12 to 20, individuals find a freedom for expression and independence, and decisions formed or made by the group grow into an experience of group consciousness. On smaller teams, field trips are made to the areas in and around the living center to observe and work with the variety of social, political and economic problems. Throughout the six weeks, there is the balance between recreation and free time and group discussions, lectures and evaluations. Each group lives together cooperatively in a home center, sharing re-



sponsibility and at the same time enjoying international meals, hikes and cookouts, imaginative intercultural evenings and closer caring personal relationships with those of varied national, racial and religious backgrounds. This summer there will be Lisle projects in the Philippines, Canada, Scandinavia, Spain, India, and Colombia.

Operation Crossroads Africa

Operation Crossroads Africa is a non-profit, non-governmental organization which has sent over 3,000 participants to 33 African countries since 1958. Crossroads is based on the conviction that communication between persons of different nationalities, races, religions and cultures is both necessary and desirable.



Our aims are: providing an opportunity for North Americans and Africans to develop mutual understanding and respect through living and working together; making a tangible contribution to Africa's needs; and providing the vital educational experience of exposure to another culture.

The basic device for attaining our objectives is the student workcamp, where the shared experience of working and living together leads to meaningful communication.

Crossroaders spend six to seven weeks constructing a needed community facility such as a school, youth center, road or medical dispensary. This means hard physical labor; hauling sand and water, splitting rocks, digging foundations, mixing cement for six or seven hours a day, five days a week.

Almost 4,000 North Americans have gone to Africa and the West Indies through Crossroads, and about the same number of Africans have

shared two months with their North American counterparts in Africa. 434 Africans have participated in our exchange programs in the U.S. The experience has changed many attitudes and many lives, as well as leaving tangible contributions in the form of schools, clinics, hospitals, and roads. I was able to visit five former Crossroads projects in Togo this past August. It was encouraging to see the buildings cared for and in use, but what seemed most significant to me was talking to people in the communities who had known the groups and feeling the warmth of that shared experience still very much alive.

Jerome Vogel

Young Republicans College Republicans

Don Sundquist, Chairman

Our Party believes in the Constitution; a government built on the principles of individual freedom; limited government and the rule of law. We are dedicated to individualism patriotism.

We have facing us today the challenge to find, or to be the catalyst able to articulate and demonstrate, the "reasons, rewards, concerns, challenges, and strengths of a value system which both cherishes and recognizes human achievement, the quality of life and the wholesomeness of living."

From the combined efforts of both old and young we can lead together in a way that blends past and present, old and new. We can and will continue what has been cherished and dreamed of for almost 200 years.



Young Democrats College Democrats

The Young Democratic Clubs of America is a nationwide network of county, city, college, and high school clubs centered around state structures. Young Democrats maintain organizations in all 50 states, and have officially chartered 46 states and the Virgin Islands. These states have members ranging from a few hundred college and high school students in some states to more than 10,000 members in other states. In 1973, the total Young Democratic membership exceeds 100,000 dues paying members.

The major purposes and functions of the Young Democrats are: 1) to recruit, train, and develop potential party leadership, and candidates, to provide a forum for continuing political participation by youth, and to educate young people in political involvement and campaign techniques. The Young Democratic Clubs seeks to provide young people with a means of expression in-between campaign years, and to give those young people not elected to political office an opportunity for political involvement. The Young Democratic Clubs of America have been recognized as the official youth organization of the Democratic Party since 1932.



According to President Robert Allen, a Phoenix, Arizona, attorney:

During the past two years, it has been my goal, and the goal of the Young Democrats, to provide Young Democratic organizations and caucuses with a national organizational structure. It is our continuing aim to assure participation in Democratic Party processes by the thousands of young people who have recently been initiated into the workings of the political process. It is my hope that the future will bring the continued support of Democratic candidates and their staffs in this effort, and that the Young Democratic Clubs of America will continue to provide a training grounds for political leadership and ever-increasing involvement by youth in the Democratic Party.

Youth for Federal Union

YOUTH FOR FEDERAL UNION is devoted to creating an appreciation for, and understanding of, the federal union concept and its potential on an international level. In particular, we believe in the necessity for building intelligent support among young Americans for the concept of an international federal union of mature democracies. Initial members might include the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, and the Benelux countries. Capable of expanding its membership, this union could provide the first realistic step toward the eventual achievement of a just world order based on the rule of law and free choice.

Youth for Federal Union believes:

*In Advancing individual freedom by uniting the people of the experienced democracies in those areas which can best serve their freedom--common citizenship, common currency, common defense and foreign policy and the removal of trade restrictions. At the same time this federation would guarantee member nations their present independence in all other fields.

*In securing higher living standards FOR ourselves and the world by harnessing the power of freedom--not just civil liberty, but the free movement of men, goods and money.

*In promoting peace by uniting through a federal union those peoples



whose philosophy most respects each individual's life and whose institutions provide the best guarantees for establishing a just world order--expanding this union as rapidly as education and experience allow.

YFU programs include:

1. publication of TOGETHER, a national newsletter designed to provide substantive as well as organizational information on federal union.
2. a national speakers' bureau composed of distinguished American leaders in various walks of life.
3. assistance in organizing local and regional programs by providing substantive materials, bibliographies, and background information on the concept of an international federal union.
4. a seminar program based in Washington, D.C.--utilizing leading congressional and diplomatic personnel.
5. substantive conferences and workshops on international federal union.

Young People's Socialist League

The YPSL works to build a majority movement of the democratic left in which young people join with trade unionists, minority group members, and liberals in building a new America. In chapters throughout the country, YPSLs are working to build that movement.

YPSL is active:

*In the Youth Committee for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East, an organization that is mobilizing student support for a Mideast peace settlement that will preserve Israel's sovereignty and provide a foundation for the social and economic transformation of the entire region.

*In demonstrations against the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia and the brutal oppression of Soviet Jewry. At a time when many people on the Left assume that Communist totalitarian regimes are undergoing a process of liberalization. YPSLs are active in protesting the persisting Communist denial of basic human rights.

*On college campuses where YPSLs counterpose their conception of a democratic mass movement for social change to the anti-democratic philosophy of both the New Left and the New Conservatism; and challenge the



anti-working class prejudices of many liberal students.

Principles of the YPSL:

1) Working people organized in their own interests in the labor movement constitute an enormous force for progress without which meaningful social change cannot be achieved.

2) That integration and non-violence are principles fundamental to the fight for equality.

3) That totalitarianism -- whether in its Communist or Fascist variety -- poses the greatest threat to struggles for social justice and therefore that cooperation with totalitarian groups is inimical to socialist principles.

4) That the right to free expression of any point of view, no matter how repugnant, is inviolable and must be defended against threats from government institutions as well as private groups.

Europe Focus on Education

"The opening address of the European Youth Security Conference held this past August in Helsinki, Finland, was presented by Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs. He declared in his address to the young 500 political leaders from Europe and the Soviet Union that, after a quarter of a century, Europe now has the possibility of creating a new peace system which would replace the Cold War. He continued to describe what would seem to be a sweeping change in the basic relationships between the nations of the Atlantic community and the Warsaw Pact. While the predictions of Mr. Sorsa may be debated, there is convincing evidence that Europe, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are going through a period of major reassessment of their relationships to each other. The results could produce a new political map of Europe or simply reaffirm existing relations with the establishment of new international ground rules. The SALT talks, the European Security Conference, the wheat sales to the Soviet Union, and the expansion of the European Common Market all are symptomatic of the change which is affecting all facets of relationships in the economic, military and government sectors of the nations involved."

David Dorn, President, USYC



USYC President David Dorn (far right) and Vice President Joseph Farmer (far left) with officers of the Finnish National Youth Movement at European Youth Security Conference, Helsinki, 1972.

Such a situation has stimulated the United States Youth Council to propose a series of seminar programs on international affairs specializing in European-U.S. relations. According to the U.S. Youth Council:

The lack of young U.S. leaders who can represent the U.S. in international activities is especially obvious to the U.S. Youth Council. USYC is one of the major U.S. organizations responsible for developing contacts between young political leaders here with their counterparts in the rest of the world. It carries out a program of international exchanges and recruits individuals to represent the U.S. in such international conferences as the European Youth Security Conference. But the value of such international programs drops significantly when its participants are unprepared and naive in regard to major foreign affairs issues. Such programs may even be counter-productive when they involve nations which use youth programs as another arena for their propaganda efforts. Therefore, the Youth Council has proposed the following program:

The purpose of the proposed program is to provide the program's participants, the leadership of the student and non-student youth community, with the framework for an objective understanding of U.S. world interests as they relate to the developed and less developed world, rather than allowing such education to be left solely to special interest groups. It is also the purpose of the program to stimulate USYC member organizations and other national youth groups to promote such educational programs among their respective constituencies.

The program would be entitled, "Toward an Understanding of U.S. World Interests." It will consist of a series of six seminars on major issues of U.S. foreign affairs. The seminars will be organized for young leaders from the member organizations. They will be organized on a regional basis, one in the midwest, far east, south east, etc., to achieve maximum geographical participation. Each seminar will include:

1) A brief background of the geographical region of discussion including a general history and a history of U.S. foreign policy toward that region.

2) A review of major issues and regional concerns to include: a. National strategy; b.

Economic and business interests; c. Labor interests.

3) American options toward the region or issue area of discussion. During the project's initial year, the seminars will be organized on two general topic areas:

1) "U.S.--European Relations in the Seventies" (To include U.S.--Soviet Relations),

2. "The United States, Development, and the Third World."

The program fits in very well with the Youth Council's international exchange programs; the effectiveness of international programs is greatly diminished when the participants are generally unfamiliar with the major issues and U.S. interests of the region they visit. This project will help identify and prepare potential delegates as effective participants for USYC and other international exchange activity. USYC also will remain in contact with the conference participants, forwarding follow-up information and additional literature on foreign affairs issues.

In February 1973, the Youth Council sponsored the seminar "Major Issues of European--U.S. Relations in the Seventies" in Washington, D.C. Participating were 45 representatives from 18 organizations. On the program was: "European Security," Dr. Wynfred Joshua, Assistant Director, Standord Research Institute; "The SALT Talks and European Security," Richard Perle, Professional Staff Member, Senate Subcommittee on National Security; "American Labor's Interest in the Atlantic Community," Irving Brown, Past European Representative, for the AFL-CIO and Current Director of the African-American Labor Center; "U.S. Business' Interests in the Atlantic Community," Gene E. Bradley, President, International Management Development Institute; "The U.S. and the Expanded Common Market," William L. Button, Office of European Affairs, Department of State; "Ideological Trends in Europe," Dr. Karl Cerny, Department of Government, Georgetown University; "Youth Organizations in Europe and the Soviet Union," Jerry Inman, Youth Affairs Advisor, Department of State; "The Role of Educational and Cultural Exchange in International Affairs," Dr. Richard T. Arndt, Director, Office of Youth, Student & Special Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, State Department. (See *The Rising Tide*, Vol. III, No. 4).

"Direct involvement in Vietnam is seemingly over, but the years in which the population agonized between positions on the war, from "Bomb the Dikes" to "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh!", have left a legacy of confusion, doubts, half-truths and untruths about the nature and future of U.S. world interest and foreign policy. Isolationism, ignorance and mistrust toward U.S. international activity are attitudes currently prominent among much of the U.S. population.

Such trends have had a serious impact on the youth community in the U.S. While two recent national surveys, one conducted for the Time-Life Corporation, the other commissioned by the Overseas Development Council, show that the majority of American youth, especially non-students, have not become entirely cynical of U.S. foreign policy, the surveys do reveal a need for education in the area of international affairs."



Gene Bradley addressing pilot International Affairs seminar.



Asia and So Exploring Possibilities

"The Council feels that young people must become involved in action programs educational to the participant than direct assistance to developing nations as education can contribute to our country's approach to the problems of international relations."

Asia

Three of the four USYC delegates to Asia in April, 1973, reported to the International Affairs Commission of the Youth Council on June 12. Nancy Adams, recent graduate of American University; Jim Ellenberger, intern at the AFL-CIO, and Lacy Presnell, assistant to Senator Ervin, presented the following in a preliminary report about their visit to Indonesia, South Vietnam, Bangladesh, and India.

INDONESIA

In Indonesia, the delegation was unable to arrange visits to project sites outside of Java due to the fact that the President of the Indonesian Youth Committee for International Cooperation was in Brussels attending WAY meetings. As a result, news of our arrival reached those representatives remaining in Indonesia at too late a date to arrange internal travel. Despite this fact, the Indonesia program was very well planned and the schedule full. Meetings were arranged with the Minister of Education and Culture, the Director of the Indonesian Scout Movement (Pramuka), Governor of Djakarta, Director General of Sport and Youth Affairs and his staff and the Foreign Minister. In addition to the formal meetings listed above, informal discussions were held with Indonesian youth leaders, and visits were made to Youth Centers and a training center for deprived children.

In all discussions with students and leaders it was obvious that the Indonesian people as a whole are committing themselves to their national development and to the fact that they as a people must work hard and sacrifice for that development. Youth groups have aimed their programs at raising public consciousness about what must be done to develop and have actively participated in individual community development projects approved by government development boards. University students are soon to be required to devote their knowledge to some aspect of the national development scheme--either in plan-

ning or in implementation--for at least one summer of their university study as a pre-requisite to graduation. Similar incentives to encourage the educated and uneducated populace to work for national development goals can be seen throughout Indonesian programs.

VIETNAM

The Vietnamese segment of the trip varied in that no World Assembly of Youth affiliate group actually exists in South Vietnam (though North Vietnamese youth are active members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth). The program was arranged by USIS Youth Officers and was well-planned, yet flexible enough to allow for interior travel. A side trip to DaNang and Hue, where entertainment was provided by students from the University of Hue, served as an excellent opportunity to discuss mutual problems, youth activities, the war and American involvement. Upon return to Saigon, the program included meeting with the General Council of Vietnamese Labor Youth and visits to the Vietnamese Labor Union's (CVT) community health and education center.

Great potential exists among Vietnamese youth and their ability to aid in national development and reconstruction when and if fighting ceases in South Vietnam. The problem exists that youth are greatly feared by the Thieu regime and there are virtually no national youth organizations permitted to exist at present. A possibility exists that international connections may lend some prestige and national credibility to some small youth groups which are not national in character at this time.

BANGLADESH

Despite the aid that has poured into Bangladesh, little appears to have been achieved short of temporarily staving off massive starvation. Much mention was made of the fact that it is the moral obli-



South America Seeks Assistance

grams for development. We realize that oftentimes participation may be more than that we should not overestimate the potential for immediate results. Such development."

gation of the world (especially the "haves" in the United States) to support and continue massive aid to Bangladesh and the Bengali people. Though it is quite obvious that Bangladesh will not and cannot survive without world-wide aid being effectively employed within the country, there remains some doubt as to whether effective employment of aid funds can and will be achieved under the present government and with present intelligensia attitudes. These attitudes support Bangladesh sovereignty while they encourage dependency on aid, rather than on constructive individual self-help programs with foreign aid funds.

INDIA

The delegation's visit to the Indian Assembly of Youth was inhibited by the fact that at the time of the visit, the IAY had split into two factions, each faction was suing the other and all programs and funds had been frozen by the court. Nevertheless, the visit was not a total loss. Meetings were arranged with representatives of most of the member organizations, and with university students and professors and IAY family planning education and community development plans were discussed in light of past and probable future activities. In addition a meeting was held with youth leaders and students working on the Youth Against Famine Campaign, a program being sponsored by the Ghandi Peace Foundation to encourage university and non-educated youth to work together on national development projects during the summer.

The delegation made the following recommendations for Youth Council involvement in Asia:

For INDONESIA, BANGLADESH AND INDIA:

1) To attempt to establish contact between USYC and the various Asian Youth Councils visited, initiate active communications between USYC and the AYC's and to

set up a network of contacts with which mutual problems can be discussed and ideas exchanged without always going through WAY in Brussels;

2) To observe youth activities and youth involvement in development projects and the national development scheme, to hold discussions with young people and students about youth organizations and how they can aid in national development, to discuss, observe and evaluate the various AYC's plans and existing programs;

3) To receive ideas and proposals from each Youth Council staff as to how USYC could interact with them and aid in their activities and programs and how interaction could be maintained.

For SOUTH VIETNAM

1) Specifically, the trip to South Vietnam did not have a defined purpose beyond trying to see if any youth groups have the potential to achieve national status with the view of possible affiliation with WAY at some point in the future. The delegation members naturally attempted to view the effects of war and American involvement in Vietnam.

At the suggestion of the Commission the delegation was formed into a committee to further explore future programs.

South America

Emphasis on technical assistance grew in part from the USYC experience in South America. After having sponsored a conference in Bogota in 1970, the Youth Council sent an exploratory delegation to Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and Costa Rica in 1971. The goals of the 4-member team were to study:

1. Youth movements, their concerns and expressions.

(Continued on page 8)

Africa Action for Development

The African program of the United States Youth Council has been developed over a period of five years in close cooperation with the African American Labor Center in West Africa. In 1969 and 1971 the Youth Council sponsored seminars in Upper Volta and Togo; in 1972 the Youth Council sponsored, with the Pan African Cooperative Center in Dahomey, a symposium on "Popular Participation in the Development Process." After the symposium, seven American interns, sponsored by the USYC, remained in Africa for two months to work with the Pan African Cooperative Center, Workcamps of Ghana, YWCA, and African Youth Councils.

PHILOSOPHY OF AFRICAN PROGRAM

Freedom and self-determination have been the underlying issues of the major African events of the past decade--the civil wars, the various African liberation movements, and the apartheid practices in South Africa. But the achievement of major steps toward political independence is not an insurance of freedom and self-determination for the African population. The growth of social, economic and political organizations, and an educated leadership, is necessary for full representation in these developing nations. The equal availability of education and exposure to basic organizational and democratic concepts is essential if a nation is to achieve a society which does not suffer an imbalanced degree of elite influence.

Community development has to take an active role in the training and utilization of human resources for economic development.

Trained Workers

As rural societies in developing nations undergo change, new and more complex occupational roles emerge in response to the modernization process. By mounting educational and vocational programs, community development can facilitate economic development by assuming a continued flow of trained workers for new industries; it can further contribute to economic growth by training leaders who can help the community adapt to the changing requirements of development.

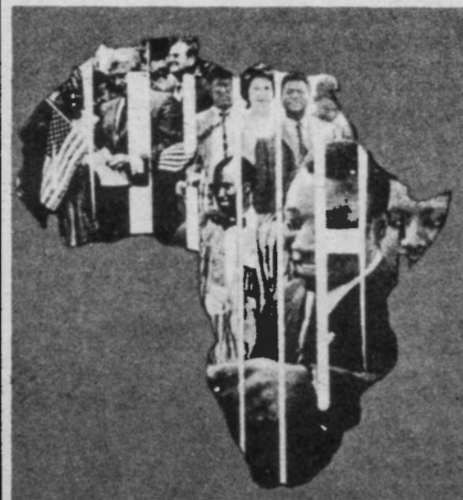
Development programming must focus on the education of the young portion of a nation, since youth is a vital component of a community.

Attempts to induce social change are likely to yield more effective and lasting results by involving youth who are receptive to innovation. As a group, young people have special needs and problems, and are most vulnerable to the effects of modernization. The problem of finding an appropriate occupation or professional role in changing society weighs especially heavily on young people approaching the responsibilities of adulthood.

Shortage

There is a widespread shortage of educational and training schools; students continue to drop out of school in substantial numbers, largely because of economic pressure in the home, inadequate educational curricula and lack of teachers and school facilities; the rate of unemployment among youth tends to run high not only among the school age youth but also among those who have completed their vocational or professional training.

In many countries there is a rising incidence of delinquent and anti-social behavior among youth. Social disintegration is a result of the



David Dorn explaining proposals for USYC African program.

weakening of traditional family and group ties, with the continuing rise in migration to the cities. Youth are particularly vulnerable to many of the social consequences of urbanization including unemployment, malnutrition and delinquency. Until recently there have been very few instances of a national community development effort directed specifically toward youth--or of a request for international assistance for this purpose.

PROGRAM PROPOSALS

One Youth Council proposal is for an education program in technical subjects to be administered ultimately by Africans:

A recent USYC study stressed the need for 1) greater efforts in the rural sector in order to stimulate balanced growth by providing opportunities for those youths who will form the core of a new generation of rural innovators and community leaders, and 2) emphasized the need for an appropriate response to the rapid urbanization which has occurred and is continuing at an unprecedented pace. Correspondingly, it was felt to be highly desirable that programs be established or expanded to train both rural youth and urban youth leaders and to reinforce the administrative and organizational skills of the present youth leadership.

Fundamental to the establishment of the pilot training project, a youth training center, and the specific courses suggested herein, is a clear understanding of the reasons for its creation. Training is provided to expand the variety, quantity and quality of the skills available to aid in the general development process and it is designed to assist the individual trainee to secure a useful and remunerative occupation or to enhance his effectiveness in his current position.

These two courses will be conducted at the African-American Labor Center's Pan African Co-op Center (AALC) in Cotonou, Dahomey under the supervision of a USYC project director.

SAMPLE COURSE:

Title: Rural Leadership Training for Village Health Schemes.

Suggested Course Content:

1) Community development - the role of village innovators as catalysts for collective action.

2) Discussions of various approaches to change in rural areas--how to maximize effectiveness.

3) How to use local expertise as a foundation upon which to develop a program and obtain local participation and cooperation.

4) Basic concepts of public health; the importance of latrines and how and where to construct them, the basic importance of pure water and how to obtain it; soap, germs and people.

5) Maternal care and child delivery--cleanliness; safe and hygienic umbilical separation, nursing, how to conduct child care demonstration programs, etc.

6) Disease prevention--how vaccinations work, how to reduce the mosquito population and the link between this, and malaria, yellow fever, etc; removal of garbage and trash, prevention of food spoilage and contamination, etc.

7) Basic principles of health sciences.

The Youth Council is also looking into the possibility of providing technical assistance through sending American doctors, nurses, journalists, etc. to West Africa. Both kinds of programs were brought up at recent Council meetings.

USYC Members Describe European and Asian Projects

"There is a great need for organizations to try to provide a framework for educating young people on the importance of international issues," commented Richard Clark in explaining Youth for Federal Union's interest in the international programs of the United States Youth Council. "We must represent a responsible picture of what can be done. Concern for international events is not 'in.' Compared to the early '60's, the field of international relations has low priority, judging from the declining number of majors in this field. But we are more dependent on others than ever before. More and more young people are saying: 'Let someone else worry about the world. But what kind of vacuum would be created if the United States does this? China and Russia certainly won't stand idly by. The days of Fortress America is long gone!'"

Youth for Federal Union has proposed an exchange program to be sponsored jointly with the United States Youth Council; the program will take fifteen U.S. youth leaders to Europe in October for an in-depth analysis of the importance of the Atlantic relationship and how such factors as detente, the European Security Conference, and the upcoming talks on the reduction of forces in Europe will affect the Alliance. Visiting London, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Brussels, the delegation will meet with a variety of European youth groups. "We're interested in studying the structure of European youth groups," said Mr. Clark. "Especially of interest to us will be those groups most concerned with the Atlantic Alliance and then perhaps with the idea of Atlantic federal union."

Mr. Clark went on to explain his concept of the unification of North American and Western European democracies in terms of defense and economics. The problems we face--environment, population growth, and



YFU: Atlantic Alliance Critical

defense--are interrelated. Democracies can deal with common problems..." Mr. Clark cited the dollar crisis as an example of a problem that could be solved through an Atlantic union; each country's debt to each other could be internalized within the union itself. He stressed that each country would actually save money working on joint projects because wasteful duplication would be eliminated.

"The question is, of course, which nations should be included in a union," continued Mr. Clark. "They should think alike; they should be similar in nature and homogenous to obtain the strongest union possible. They should be stable, democratic nations with economic wherewithal. They must be social, political, and representative democracies, based on the rule of law. Of course, the U.S. and Western Europe come to mind. If anyone can get together, these countries can. Probably they could form the nucleus of a world government at some future date."

"We're different from world federalists," explained Mr. Clark. "That's what our organization is all about--trying to build a grassroots un-

derstanding of and support for the concept of Atlantic federal union. While the universal approach is a great ideal, it's not realistic. It would be virtually impossible to get 130 different governments to agree on anything stronger than the UN. In fact, if the nations of the world today were to draft a new UN Charter, I doubt that it would give the UN as much authority as it now enjoys. We believe you've got to be selective in terms of nations involved if we're going to be realistic."

A resolution to study the possibility for forming an Atlantic Union is now before Congress. Mr. Clark stated, "I really don't know what it will take to pass it. Maybe a depression."

Mr. Clark also stressed realism in assessing the prospects for world unity. "We can have the ideal of detente, but we must also be pragmatists. We must make sure that now is the time to make a real effort towards detente, and let's make sure that this detente is true, and not as it is declared by the Russians--continued Russian expansion in the absence of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has not changed

any of its aims. In fact, it has played a major role in making NATO become unstuck. Europe has generally accepted the Soviet idea of detente; Watergate has diminished Nixon's prestige, and France is going her own way, playing a weaker role in NATO."

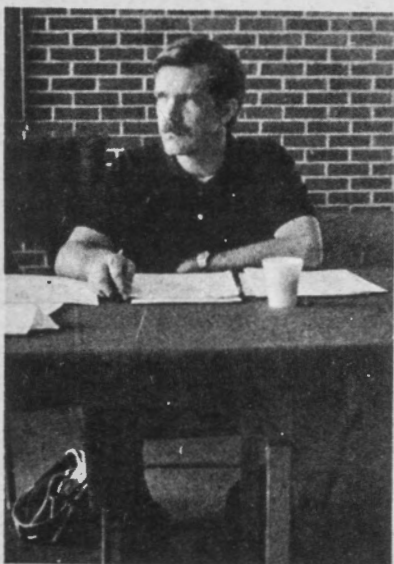
"We have to be very careful, especially in our defense posture," warned Mr. Clark. "The Soviet Union wants to lessen the threat on her Western borders; consequently her arms build-up in the Mediterranean Sea is the greatest in three years. While the Soviet Union may not have aircraft carriers like ours, she now has sophisticated missile destroyers. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, we had the defense preponderance. Now the situation has reversed. I'm not afraid militarily; the consequences are in the realm of political decision-making."

Are most Americans aware of these issues? In describing the increasing attitude of isolationism as opposed to internationalism, Mr. Clark pointed out that in a recent survey, over 50% of the people polled had not heard of the Common Market. Of those who had, only .2% could name the countries involved.

"The people going on this exchange will be in leadership positions in fifteen years. They must be aware of the significance of these issues, and hard-headed enough. An understanding of the importance of Europe is a first step. The future of Europe is closely tied to the United States. A massive educational effort is needed in this country to bring home this point."

Richard Clark, a recent graduate of Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia, is the former program director for the Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs in New York. He joined the staff of Youth for Federal Union in December, 1971, and is now its executive director.

Good Outlook in Indonesia, Vietnam



(Editor's note: James Ellenberger, intern for the international affairs department of the AFL-CIO and USYC delegate to Asia, spoke to me informally about his impressions of the recent trip. In italics are portions of the report he submitted to the International Affairs Commission of the Youth Council.)

INDONESIA

Project Proposals

I. A bilateral exchange of youth leaders, young workers, students, etc.

II. A technical assistance project: a) the establishment of an intern program similar to the one USYC is pursuing in Africa. b) Setting up a graduate studies program where one or more U.S. graduate students in International Development or the practical sciences could spend a semester or a year at Indonesian graduate students on community development, family planning, research, etc. c) Financial assistance for vocational training.

Indonesia has a good climate, is fertile, and is capable of self-sufficiency...if the trend of migration to

Java is reversed. Djakarta alone has over five million people; Java is more dense than Hong Kong, with 1,700 people per square mile.

Politically, Indonesia is important, vitally important. Right now the U.S. and the Soviet Union are competing in grants in aid; each is building roads, dams, etc. There is a lack of things to do there; there is much social economic and political progress to be made. Its Parliament is little more than a debating society. Even considering these things, its youth council is a viable organization, and it would be a good place for a program. The country is basically friendly. We were all impressed by the strong commitment to cultivate an active interest and willingness to explore avenues for development.

(Mr. Ellenberger only briefly discussed the visit to India, due to the difficulty posed by the split in the Indian youth movement).

BANGLADESH

To the person, the USYC delegation left Bangladesh with some very negative feelings concerning the National Youth Council of Bangladesh. A number of things contributed to this impression: the exclusion from the NYCB of anti-Awami League youth and students, the lack of enthusiasm by the leadership of the NYCB for their own organization, the totally unrealistic "requests" for assistance from the United States Youth Council with, of course, no strings attached, and the relative isolation that our delegation was kept in during our visit to Dacca.

Bangladesh is beyond description. Its annual per capita income is below \$70.00, I wish I could give a more definite political picture, but it's hard to tell what's going on. Bangladesh is such a mess. Right now it is divided into two opposing groups. One is pro-China, the other pro-Moslem; both are anti-Indian. They aren't particular where they get money--they get it from the Soviet Union, the United States and

from China. While we were there, a Soviet loan of 15 million dollars was played up by the papers; shortly thereafter the announcement of a 30 million dollar grant by the United States was buried in the back of the paper.

VIETNAM

It was on one of our visits to the CVT's (Vietnamese Confederation of Labor) Social Welfare Center at Khanh Hoi, in the dockworker's community in Saigon, that the USYC delegation viewed one of the most effective person to person self-help projects of the entire trip. This social welfare center doubled as a pre-elementary school for children, as a health center to treat those in need of medical attention as well as to pass out information and supplies for family planning, a vocational training center, a library, a recreation center, a place where youth could meet and a place where adults in the community could come together.

The idea of this Center is so simple and so basic, yet it is something that one does not see in the United States. We took the image of this Center with us when we left Vietnam and constantly referred back to it in our discussions and talks with youth leaders in Bangladesh and in India.

Vietnam was one of our most important visits. I was impressed with a lot of things. There were a great many changes since I was there several years ago. Most shocking was the absence of American soldiers, especially in Da Nang, where there had been a depot, a Marine command, and an air base. Now there are no Americans--the only reminders are a small hospital and a cultural center. The tempo is the same as when the Americans were there, but now it is more natural. It's a beautiful thing. The Americans are replaced by Vietnamese soldiers.

Hue is quite different from when I was there--I arrived three weeks after the battle of Hue. The two bridges to

the city had been sabotaged by the North Vietnamese--a small pontoon bridge was built to cross the river. Now there's a new bridge, and a new hospital with 1,000 beds. And the hotels are reopened. We stayed in a hotel that used to be used to house refugees. It was quite nice in Hue. Life was as normal as it has been in years.

One day we went to the tombs of Ming Mang. Before it was never safe to go there. Now it is. That day it was swarming with Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and students reading on the grass under the trees. Later we heard that ten miles southwest there had been a tank battle that day, but there it seemed secured.

Vietnam was the best stop on the trip; I wish we'd have more time there--it would have been especially beneficial to the Vietnamese youth groups. The leaders were the only genuine youth leaders on the trip. (The leaders in other Asian countries were not always young). The best social project was that done by the CVT--it made an impact on everyone in the group. It's something we don't have here.

I would like to see a bilateral exchange with a Vietnamese youth group--perhaps the CVT youth group, since there is no national youth organization. The program could take the form of leadership training or help for war orphans. It is vitally important for the Youth Council to develop contacts with youth organizations in Vietnam--this follows in line with our commitment in Vietnam.

All the young people we talked to had lost a member of their family. The war touched everyone and is not taken lightly. Most Vietnamese, even those critical of the national government, are very concerned about the future. It is most important for the United States to understand their desire for freedom--they will not accept domination by the North. This presents a complex issue to the United States. We must ask ourselves: "What direction can we travel?" People depend on us for being free. This is a central question.

Why Student Cooperatives?

By Max Kummerow

The following is from *CITY VILLAGES*, a collection of essays about cooperatives edited by A. E. Dreyfus and sponsored by the USYC as part of its "Cooperation for Control" project. In addition to producing the book, the project consisted of a number of conferences sponsored with the North American Student Cooperative Organization, a member of USYC.

ALTHOUGH I HAVE been involved in student co-operatives for quite a long time, it is very difficult for me to figure out why. One night, I tried to think of reasons why a lot of students seem to believe in co-operatives. There seem to be four kinds of motivation:

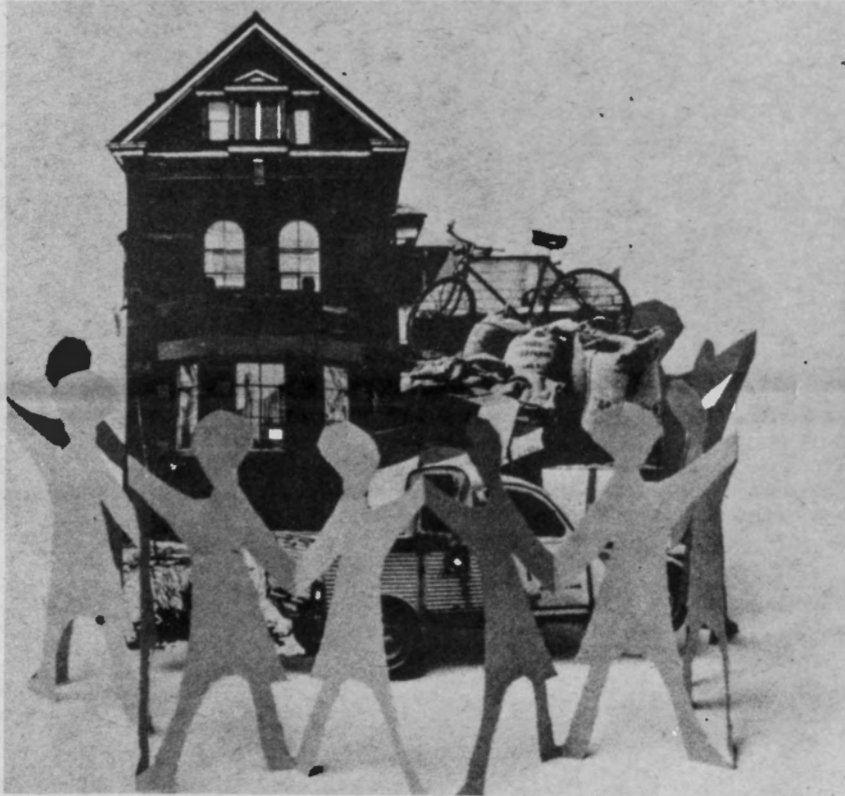
1. Economic - co-operatives are a way to save money.
2. Community - co-operatives are a way to form warm, emotional relationships, and these are badly needed in the competitive, fragmented, isolated and cold world of a big university.
3. Political - co-operatives are a channel through which the desire to change the political environment of North America can be expressed. They are also an experiment with an alternative life-style, involving a collective, democratic form of ownership, and a base for long-term political organizing that offers a welcome change from constant campus confrontations, in which people burn themselves out.
4. Educational - universities teach one very well how to read and write, to com-

But they must control enough space. This has never happened in the United States. If rents have been lowered, it is because the university has competed with landlords by housing large numbers of students in dormitories or student apartments. Student co-ops are everywhere too small.

"Co-operative" Defined

"Co-operative" is a word with so many meanings to so many people that it is really almost meaningless. Simply put, co-operatives are groups of people who come together to achieve something they all want but can best obtain by working together, rather than separately. The goals of the group can be anything from cheaper groceries to making friends or educating people. The important thing about co-operatives is the membership's conviction that although individual members may have different goals, they are more likely to attain some of those goals by working together.

Usually, a co-operative is an economic enterprise and therefore has an economic



Peter Maher

pete, to cope with bureaucracy. They do not teach one how to act in socially relevant ways.

Dormitory Machines and Monopoly Landlords

During the early 1960's, the University of Wisconsin built the Southeast Area dormitories, universally admired by university-housing administrators because they squeezed 3000 students into three city blocks and fed them all in only six dining rooms. Each student's room was built exactly like hundreds of other student rooms: two beds, two built-in desks and book shelves; and bathrooms shared by blocks of seventy students. The pattern of life envisioned for the student is obvious and sterile: eat, study, sleep. The student is to be a machine, enclosed in a sterile, concrete educational factory. Why co-operatives? To get away from this concept of the student environment.

Private apartments, the usual alternatives to dormitories, are machines of another kind. Their primary purpose is to make money for the landlord. In communities close to most campuses, expanding student populations have created housing shortages and landlords have become rich. Students are in competition for this housing with low-income families and can afford to pay more than a single family, so the rent goes up and the families go out. Yet, because most students lack transportation, they must live in areas close to campuses.

Ideally, co-operatives can compete with landlords and break monopolistic rents.

life. Student co-operatives have social and interpersonal goals that are, or should be, just as important as economic goals. This dual nature of co-operatives, the economic and the social, is vital to an understanding of what co-operatives are trying to do. Any purely economic co-operative is inevitably in competition with private, profit-oriented capitalism and must have a structure to cope with that. Co-operative ventures committed primarily to social goals, on the other hand, can do without a lot of the structure that handling money involves.

Co-operatives have undertaken a variety of roles in different countries. In Communist countries, co-operatives have been a way for the state to organize production on a grand scale. Control of major policy in those countries, however, has remained in the hands of the state. In Sweden, co-operatives have broken capitalist monopolies by gaining enough of the market to compete with private capital in the consumer interest. In the United States, co-operatives have been the poor cousins of private capital, not very well supported by national policy; and undertaking projects that private capital has deemed unprofitable. There have been instances, such as student housing, where co-operatives have gone into areas in which both private capital and public agencies were doing a poor job of meeting people's needs.

In the final analysis, co-operatives are whatever their members make them. They can be for saving money, for bringing people together to form a community, for education, or for offering an alternative life-style to profit-oriented business. The



Youth Vote Project

The National Affairs Commission of the Youth Council will not meet to plan 1974 programs; this focuses on last year's projects. A similar project has been proposed for 1974 by ARROW, concentrating on Indian voter education and registration.

PURPOSE: Youth Vote Project

Just as there is a silent majority, a real majority, or a middle America--terms often used in social commentary in recent years--in our general population, there is also such a group among our youth. Too often the more visible and vocal--and more privileged--college youth are taken as the representatives of an entire generation. Too often our thinking and social programming centers exclusively on this relatively elite group.

The alienation of non-college youth from civic life, while it takes different forms and is often expressed with less rhetorical fervor than that of some students, is nevertheless as great, perhaps even greater. But while potential for social demoralization and political polarization is great among this group, so is their potential for making a constructive contribution to our democratic life. Moreover, only if these youth are involved in the electorate can a truly fair and representative vote occur. If students are the only sector of the youth population which is mobilized

for electoral participation, many of the imbalances and inequities that presently affect our democratic process will merely be compounded.

The chief obstacle to involving the invisible youth--and other citizens--in our political process is the array of complicated and restrictive laws and procedures governing voter registration. The process of becoming an eligible voter may appear to be a simple one, yet it can discourage millions of potential voters from exercising their political rights and responsibilities. In the great majority of communities, voter registration is carried out at remote locations, at hours which working people, parents of young children, and full-time students find very inconvenient. In many places long and complicated forms are used, which discourage potential voters and lead to the disqualification of many voters who make minor mistakes in filling out the forms.

The Youth Vote Project of the United States Youth Council provides a variety of services to nonpartisan local groups engaged in voter registration and voter education among the "invisible youth." The Project focuses its efforts on what it believes are the most neglected sectors of the youth population, the most important geographic centers, and the greatest obstacles to electoral participation by a representative sector of the young.

choice lies with the members.

Finally, to repeat the main point about the dual nature of co-operatives:

1. They are businesses, just like General Motors.
2. They are motivated by members' concerns, not just by profit.

Both of these statements have consequences:

If a co-operative is not a successful business, it will soon go broke and disappear. Co-operatives operate within an economic and social system that will kill them if they do not operate in a businesslike fashion, and that means taking in more money than they spend. Successful business, on the other hand, is likely to make us all extinct in its obsession with selling us useless junk. History has demonstrated that capitalist ventures are far better at making money than co-operatives. To be successful, co-operatives must have a higher purpose than making money. This purpose must relate to members' needs and to the ways in which they are leading unsatisfactory lives. The centre of any co-operative's concern is human beings, not dollars, and the business is really a means to human ends.

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