

young socialist
the organizer
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**WAGE FREEZE AND THE FALL
ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE**

SALES CAMPAIGN

BLACK CONTINGENTS

MANDEL DEFENSE

20 Cents

Wage Freeze and the Fall Offensive

Nixon's wage freeze marks a qualitative worsening of the effects of the Indochinese war in the U.S., and its impact is opening up new opportunities for the antiwar movement to reach the working class. Already the list of trade union endorsers for the November 6 actions has reached the magnitude of the list obtained for the April 24 demonstrations. The fact that such progress has been made so early in the preparations for November 6 is an indication of the unprecedented possibilities that exist.

Endorsements have been coming in at a faster rate and represent a broader cross-section of the labor movement than at any time in the past. This has been especially true of secondary trade union officials. In Cleveland, for example, eight UAW officials, including the presidents of two locals with over 10,000 members each, have endorsed the November 6 demonstrations.

The NPAC national staff is in the process of issuing a statement on the wage freeze and the war, which will call for participation in the October 13 moratorium and the November 6 demonstrations and will have the signatures of about 100 prominent trade unionists on it.

This type of material should be distributed to workers on a massive scale and audacious efforts should be made to get the issue of the war discussed in union meetings. The type of discussion that occurred at the AFT national convention is an example of the opportunities that exist. (See September 10, 1971, issue of *The Militant*.)

Masses of people are now ready to understand and accept the concept that it is the war that is responsible for inflation. It is necessary that the YSA take the lead in orienting the antiwar movement to these opportunities and help in the organization of a massive campaign around them.

THE STRATEGY OF THE ANTIWAR UNIVERSITY

The key to the antiwar movement's successful utilization of this new situation lies in the mobilization of the high school and college students, who still compose the bulk of the active forces of the movement. Only by intensifying its work in the high schools and on the college campuses will the antiwar movement, through the students, be able to reach the millions of working people in this country who are becoming receptive to its message.

The first task must be to explain to the students

the meaning of the wage freeze and the opportunities that it presents. With the opening of school, local SMC chapters should organize meetings such as the one held in Berkeley in which trade unionists spoke on campus against the wage freeze and the war. These should be combined with massive distribution of *The Student Mobilizer*. The SMC is printing 100,000 copies of this issue of *The Mobilizer* which will have extensive coverage on the wage freeze.

Material relating the wage freeze to the specific oppression of women, Blacks, Chicanos, etc., as well as material aimed at trade unionists should be prepared at once. We want to see tens of thousands of students mobilized to leaflet factories, shopping centers, unemployment offices, bus and train stations, etc. All of these leaflets should contain whatever information is available on the November 6 demonstrations, as well as the general information on the war and the wage freeze and a listing of prominent local and national sponsors of the demonstrations.

Delegations of students from the SMC should request time to speak at union meetings, and in general the trade union endorsement which has been obtained up until now should be seen as only an opening wedge into the labor movement. This type of activity will also be crucial in obtaining publicity in the mass media around the fall antiwar offensive. The various aspects and effects of Nixon's economic policies have been front page news since the introduction of the wage freeze on August 15, and there is every reason to believe that action campaigns on the part of the antiwar movement directed at new layers of the population around inflation and the wage freeze will attract significant attention. This is especially true if such campaigns are conducted with adequate attention to the issuing of regular press releases and the holding of press conferences with prominent trade union endorsers.

The prospect of bringing whole new layers of the population into the antiwar movement will inspire not only student activists but also financial contributors to the antiwar movement. Specific projects should be explained to people with this in mind.

The perspective outlined in this article is not meant as only an opening project for the fall antiwar offensive. November 6 and the actions building up to it represent a vehicle which should

be used in a sustained effort to draw new sections of the working class into action against the government.

Ideas such as rallies aimed at workers should be considered for the October 13 moratorium. At all moratorium activities the SMC should have the perspective of mobilizing the students in attendance to go out and leaflet for November 6.

The November 3 strike should be seen as the opening of an intensive drive to utilize the resources of the campus and high schools and the power of the student movement to reach the rest of the population and turn them out for the marches on November 6. The potential clearly exists for another big breakthrough for the antiwar movement and its elevation to a higher level than ever before.

RECRUITMENT

To the extent that the fall campaign of the antiwar movement is successful in mobilizing new sectors of the population in political activity, it will be a victory not only for the movement as a whole but also for the YSA. It will be a vindication of our politics in the antiwar movement and of our conception of the red university and the role of the student movement. Moreover, it will make the analysis and prognosis of socialism seem much more realistic to thousands of young activists who have never before been able to picture the working class engaged in a movement for social change.

The work YSAers will do in building the fall offensive will lead to us being seen as both the foremost builders of the fall antiwar actions and as the socialists within the antiwar movement. *The Militant* sub drive, YSA literature tables and contact classes, and the SWP '72 campaign all take on added importance as the vehicles by which we project our socialist ideas in a situation of expanding opportunities.

As YSAers we must constantly explain to the activists that we work with why socialism is necessary and why they should join the YSA. If this work is carried out we will be assured of not only seeing the largest antiwar demonstrations ever this fall, but also the largest convention in the history of the YSA.

DAVE FRANKEL
YSA Antiwar Director

November 6 Black Contingents

The revelations of the Pentagon papers, the wage freeze, and the recent election hoax in South Vietnam have laid the basis for the most massive involvement of Afro-Americans in the antiwar movement to date. That the prosecution of the war is central to the oppression of the African-American nationality is becoming more apparent to thousands of Blacks in this country; and a growing layer of Black militants are beginning to realize the necessity of fighting against the war as an integral part of their struggle for Black liberation.

This has had an organizational expression in the development of the Black Task Force to End the War and the Black Moratorium Committee. The Black contingent on April 24 was the largest ever, and this was due in large part to the existence of these committees.

At the recent NPAC convention, the Black workshop discussed and laid out projections for a fall campaign to build Black participation in the fight against the war culminating in the November 6 demonstrations. With demonstrations taking place in at least 15 cities in the country, the possibility exists for the Black contingents on November 6 to far outstrip the ones last April in both size and scope.

Key to realizing the potential of Black participation on November 6 will be the continued

growth and development of the Black Task Force and the Black Moratorium Committee.

BLACK TASK FORCE

Local coalitions and SMC's around the country should be taking concrete steps to involve the Black community in the antiwar movement. For the April 24 demonstrations, as well as for November 6, the national office of NPAC established a Black Task Force, and local coalitions should initiate similar formations to aid in building local Black participation in the antiwar movement.

As the Black Task Force is doing nationally, BTFs in the local areas should put out special literature directed to Afro-Americans explaining the connection between the war and the oppression of Black America and the necessity of mobilizing the Black community in action to end the war. The National Black Task Force is preparing buttons, posters, brochures, and other materials which local areas can order from the BTF (in care of NPAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York, N. Y. 10003).

ENDORSER CAMPAIGN

One of the major goals of the Black Task Forces will be to reach out to every possible Black organization and prominent individual for endorsement of the November 6 action. BTF

activists should attempt to involve Black churches, Black trade unionists, Black government employees, Black professionals, and organizations like the NAACP and SCLC.

Local BTFs should be looking for any conferences or meetings (trade union, church, etc.) taking place, whether local or national. If possible, Black Task Force representatives should be sent to speak and distribute literature on the fall antiwar actions at any such meetings. The NPAC national office should be informed of any up-coming conferences.

BLACK MORATORIUM COMMITTEES

Just as with the antiwar movement as a whole, Black students will be the motor force of any campaign to involve broader layers of the Black community in antiwar activity. As part of the fall campaign to build SMCs on every college and high school campus, the participation of Black students will be of key importance.

In two areas, Washington D. C. and Detroit, the antiwar organization of Black high school and college youth has taken a form different from the SMC or the Black Task Force. In these two cities there exist Black Moratorium Committees.

The Black Moratorium Committee is an in-

dependent organization of Afro-American antiwar activists. Because of its independent character the BMC has been the best vehicle for involving Black students in the antiwar movement. Wherever possible, YSAers should help to initiate and build such committees in high schools and colleges.

Whatever organizational form the antiwar sentiment of the Black community takes, the building of strong, viable committees on the campuses and in the high schools will be a necessary step toward the construction of broad antiwar coalitions in the Black community that can mobilize Afro-Americans en masse.

It is important that these committees not be centered only around the periodic mass demonstrations but be ongoing organizations that carry out many kinds of antiwar activity, such as teach-ins, rallies, literature sales, etc.

These activities by the Black Task Force, Black Moratorium Committee, or whatever will not just

attract many new Blacks to the antiwar movement but will provide another concrete example of the red university (in this case the Black antiwar university/high school).

Even in areas where there are no Black YSAers or other Black activists already working on a Black antiwar formation, SMCs and local coalitions should build Black participation in the fall antiwar offensive through leafleting, gaining endorsers, etc. Through this work we will be able to contact Black activists who could establish an ongoing Black antiwar group.

BUILD THE YSA

The major task facing the YSA is the building of a mass revolutionary socialist youth organization. We do not see this task as being in conflict with the building of the independent mass movements that we participate in. On the contrary, we see the two as complimentary.

As part of the projections for our work in helping to build Black participation in the fall actions, YSA locals should lay out plans for

recruitment. The central recruiting tool that we have is the SWP '72 election campaign. Already the campaign has recruited Black antiwar activists to the YSA in Detroit following a speech by the SWP vice-presidential candidate, Andrew Pulley, and we can expect even greater recruitment gains in the course of the entire election campaign.

Another important tool in recruiting to the YSA and building the movements we're involved in is our press — *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review*. The sub drive for 30,000 new readers of *The Militant* and 5,000 for the *ISR* should be directed at radicalized youth like the Black militants we will meet in the Black Task Force and Black Moratorium Committee. Sales of subscriptions and single copies should be organized for all meetings and rallies, as well as to Black activists we work with in the antiwar movement.

NORMAN OLIVER
YSA Black Liberation Director

Antiwar Roundup

PHILADELPHIA PAC CONFERENCE

The Philadelphia Peace Action Coalition held a very successful regional conference of over 125 antiwar activists at the end of the summer. At this conference a full discussion was held on the fall antiwar calendar and how the fall actions could be implemented in the Philadelphia region.

At the morning plenary Jerry Gordon's keynote speech focused on the results of the National Antiwar Convention which was held in New York city on July 2-4.

In the afternoon five workshops met: Community and Clergy, GI and Veterans, Labor, Students, and Women. Discussion in these workshops was enthusiastic with a broad spectrum of participation. One of the decisions from the workshops was the call for broad meetings this fall involving more representatives from each of the constituencies.

The SMC played a key role in building the conference by leafleting and posting the university campuses as well as the downtown area of Philadelphia.

The most significant publicity came from the underground radio stations. The short announcements which were frequently broadcast caused many people to call the PAC office to learn more about the conference.

The press coverage given to the conference was quite significant. We sent out press releases to all the radio and television stations in the Philadelphia area. On the day prior to the conference we called each radio and television station as a reminder. Two of the three major television stations in the Philadelphia area covered the conference. Three radio stations and one underground newspaper also sent reporters.

If the success of the summer antiwar conference is any indication of the fall actions, we can expect participation and representation from many more areas than we have had in the past.

DIANA TASCIOTTI
Philadelphia YSA

FUND RAISING

In Los Angeles one of the most successful ways of raising money for the antiwar movement has been "shaking cans" at movie theaters.

There are several theaters that show first-run movies near one of the major universities, and SMC activists have been going to them regularly to raise money. By asking for contributions for the antiwar movement, the SMC was able to raise the bulk of the money necessary to finance the October 31 demonstration and over \$1,000 for April 24. Since April 24 most of the money to keep the office going and to put out mailings has come from this source.

While building April 24, we found that in order to take full advantage of this aspect of fund raising (which is at least \$200 a week), it was necessary to put someone specifically in charge

of this work.

This person's responsibility was to sign up people to go out to the theaters, arrange transportation, and see that materials (buckets, buttons, and leaflets) would be ready for them.

SMC chapters were urged to sign up people for this work at their local meetings. This required motivating fund raising as an essential part of building the antiwar movement. People who approached SMC literature tables and activists who came into the SMC regional office were encouraged to sign up for these fund-raising teams.

After a short period of time a list was compiled of those who had gone out on these teams, and at the beginning of each week these people, and others who had signed up during the previous week, were called and asked to go out at least one night during the next week. This proved to be the most effective method. It enabled us to send out teams an average of four nights a week.

Besides raising money we were able to get out thousands of leaflets and buttons and make numerous contacts for the SMC.

Fund raising at theaters also played an important role in winning people to the YSA as there was usually at least one YSAer on each team that could talk to the independents.

We have found that theaters are the best places to go, but other areas of the country might find concerts, plays, and similar events to be just as good. With the antiwar sentiment among the American people so overwhelming, we can expect even better results this fall.

DICK GEYER
Los Angeles YSA

JUNIOR HIGH SMC

The April 24 antiwar action proved beyond a doubt that the radicalization on the campuses and high schools has spread to the junior high

schools and elementary schools. We found during the course of the April 24 buildup, and expect to find again this fall, that junior high and elementary school students are not only overwhelmingly antiwar, but are activist-oriented and interested in the whole range of social problems created by capitalism.

Without the SMC taking any significant initiative, we found that junior high students, one or two from each school, were coming down to the antiwar office on their own. I was one of these students. It was not hard to convince me that the thing to do was to set up an SMC at Presidio Junior High.

We didn't have much difficulty with the principal at this particular school. Our main obstacle was red-baiting from a small but persistent group. These attacks were so low level and our response so clear, however, that many students joined the SMC on the basis of our explanations to them. The red-baiting also made me and some other students more interested in socialism.

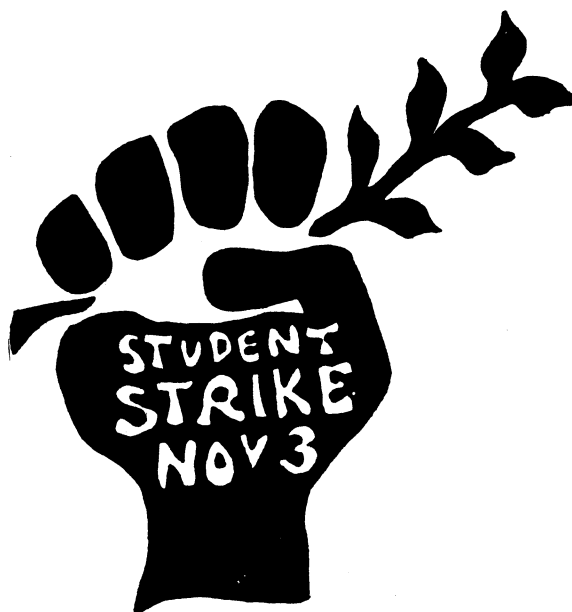
About 35 students participated actively in the SMC during the spring. By April 24, almost everyone in the school was wearing the blue SMC button.

Based on our success at Presidio and other junior highs, and our ability to form SMCs at two elementary schools, we intend to thoroughly leaflet all the junior high schools and some elementary schools in the fall antiwar offensive.

We now have a periphery of junior high school students around the YSA as a result of their discussions with YSAers in the antiwar movement. We have set up contact classes and will attempt to gear them more directly to younger people by holding them right after school.

So far six students have asked to join the YSA. The obstacle to these students joining is their parents' objections. If other locals have had a similar problem and found a creative solution, this might be mentioned in another article for *The Organizer*.

ERIC MERCER
San Francisco YSA



Mandel Defense Workshop

Editor's Note: The campaign to win the right of Ernest Mandel to visit this country is one of the most important defense efforts the YSA is now supporting. All YSAers should be familiar with the case and understand the importance of reaching out to all sectors of the population, particularly the academic community, for support and financial aid.

We are publishing in this issue major excerpts from presentations by George Novack and Rich Finkel at the Mandel Defense workshop at the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference held at Oberlin, August 8-15.

All the materials that locals should be using in Mandel defense work—fund letters, brochures, endorser cards, copies of the June Rights magazine—are available from the YSA National Office. All contributions should be sent directly to the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund c/o NECLC, 25 E. 26 St., New York, N. Y. 10011.

NOVACK: This is the sequence of developments in the Mandel case. Ernest Mandel was twice refused admittance to the United States in 1969. The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), in conjunction with others, initiated a suit against the State Department and the Justice Department, alleging constitutional violations in refusing Mandel admittance.

The suit was a joint one, the plaintiffs being Mandel, a foreigner, whose rights are rather restricted under the law, and eight prominent American academics from leading Eastern universities, who claimed their constitutional rights had been violated in that banning Mandel prevented them and others from hearing what he had to say.

The case was argued in July, 1970, before a lower federal court, a three-judge panel. A favorable decision was obtained from the three-judge court, a very remarkable decision which clearly stated that under the First Amendment Mandel should be allowed to come to this country. That, however, did not end the litigation.

Because of the importance of the issues involved, which now far transcend the individual case, the government appealed the decision to the Supreme Court and asked the three-judge court for a stay on the order which would have permitted Mandel to come to this country. The lower court granted this stay, pending the appeal by the government to the Supreme Court to overrule the lower court decision.

The attorneys for the case are now appealing to one of the Supreme Court judges to overrule the stay. This is the current stage of the legal side of the case.

[*Editor's Note: On August 9 the American consul in Brussels informed Mandel that he was still considered ineligible for a visa, pending final judgment on the appeal by the U. S. Supreme Court.*]

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What is the importance of this case? It is one

of the most important civil liberties cases in recent years. It involves the right of all Americans to hear people from abroad who have anything important to say, without arbitrary interference from the federal authorities. The First Amendment does not clearly define whether or not the right to hear is an integral part of the right to free speech or free expression. This is a twilight area and this case squarely poses the question for decision.

Also, the favorable lower court ruling knocks out certain restrictions in the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act regarding the admission of foreigners with unpopular ideas.

Naturally, we have a special interest in this case because Mandel is a cothinker of ours and we would like to be able to hear him and talk with him.

These factors account for the responsibilities which we have in this case.

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How is the case being handled? It is not being handled in exactly the same way as other defense cases, committees, and campaigns we have been involved in.

The NECLC—which initiated the suit with several other sponsors and for whom Leonard Boudin and David Rosenberg have worked as general counsels—has set up a subcommittee, the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund. This is the organ in direct charge of the case, especially the financial side of the case. This is an arrangement the NECLC has used in a number of cases. There is no independent defense committee aside from the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund-NECLC.

At this time we do not need further sponsors for this case, which is already backed by many prominent scholars. What is required, apart from any publicity that can be secured, is funds for defraying the substantial costs of taking the case to the Supreme Court.

We have not yet raised as much money as is needed for this case—our performance in carrying out this work has not been as good as in many other areas.

We expect to rely largely on the efforts of the YSA because this case involves issues of academic freedom in which both faculty and students can be interested and involved. The YSA has been very busy over the past period and it is understandable why this matter has been put well down on the list of priorities. Now with the case coming up before the Supreme Court the YSA must step up its activity in raising funds.

As explained at the Mandel Defense panel at the YSA convention, it is very simple to approach faculty members and students to contribute to this case because it involves very directly their own rights to hear people from abroad in connection with their own professional pursuits. If the government can bar a renowned economist for his Marxist convictions, why not a physicist, historian or anyone else? That, we felt, was the

way to approach the academic community on this case.

* * *

FINKEL: The tasks we have in the Mandel case are very clear. With the NECLC handling the case and organizing the legal aspects, with extremely prestigious plaintiffs involved, with the support the case has already won (for example, *The New York Times'* editorial supporting Mandel's right to enter the country), our central task can be very simply stated—fund raising.

The primary new piece of literature we want to get out is the June, 1971, issue of *Rights* magazine, which has a thorough article by George Novack explaining the case, where it stands, what it means.

The main thing we have to do next is simply make the assignments in the locals for several YSAers to approach professors and leading figures in the communities for the sole purpose of raising funds for the Mandel case. We will be happy, of course, to get publicity on the issues at stake in the process.

Through our work on the campuses, particularly antiwar work, we develop contacts with many liberal professors. This fall we have to systematically approach these academic figures, set up meetings with them, show them the material on the case, and ask for the largest possible contributions.

In some areas locals have put out mailings to the entire faculty, explaining the issues and asking for contributions.

We should go to student governments, as well as professors, and ask that they vote to make contributions to the case. We are in a particularly good position to do so on campuses where one or more YSAers holds office in student government, but even on campuses where we are not in student government we should not hesitate to solicit large contributions. It is certainly in the best interest of student governments and their right to hear to help us win this case.

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All checks for contributions should be sent directly to NECLC. When someone agrees to contribute, we should simply ask the person how much he or she is going to give and encourage him or her to make out and send the check directly to the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund-NECLC. The YSA is not involved in handling the money at all—we are simply urging people to contribute.

Tiao Yu Tai Movement

Editor's Note: The following article explains briefly what the Tiao Yu Tai movement is and how it was involved in the antiwar movement in Boston. YSAers in other parts of the country should find out if the Tiao Yu Tai movement is active in their areas and, if it is, seek to draw it in to the fall antiwar offensive. Full reports on any such collaboration should be sent to the YSA National Office.

Tiao Yu Tai is a group of small islands to the northeast of Taiwan. Uninhabited, it has been used as a stopover by Chinese fishermen. It was administered by Chiang Kai-Shek's so-called Republic of China until recently, when it was taken over by Japan—shortly after the discovery of rich oil deposits.

The U. S. has cooperated with Japan in claiming that Tiao Yu Tai is a part of the Ryukyu Islands (which include Okinawa), which the U. S. is to "return" to Japan next year. Chiang Kai-Shek's position has been that the oil deposits should be developed in cooperation with Japan and Korea.

A movement has developed among Chinese

students from Taiwan and Hong Kong to protest the Japanese takeover and U. S. complicity. In the past there have been movements among these students—Taiwan independence and Maoist—but the Tiao Yu Tai movement has reached much larger numbers of students and has not suffered from the tendency of the earlier movements to be ingrown or ultraleft. The Tiao Yu Tai movement is more oriented toward mass action.

Along with this movement has come a change of consciousness among many of the Chinese students involved. Students who, less than a year ago, were unsure even on the question of civil liberties in Taiwan are now receptive to radical and socialist ideas. The movement in the U. S. has also had a significant effect on students in Taiwan. We have recently seen the first student actions in Taiwan.

In Boston the Greater Boston Peace Action Coalition approached the Tiao Yu Tai Action Committee around the August 6 Hiroshima Day demonstration. Their response was very friendly; they worked closely with GBPAC, gave a report to a GBPAC meeting, and had a speaker

at the August 6 demonstration. They, along with a group called the Asian Alliance, mobilized an Asian/Asian-American contingent in the demonstration.

It is obvious that the Tiao Yu Tai movement has been strongly influenced by the U. S. antiwar movement. Mass actions have been held in several different cities and a national action on April 10 in Washington D. C. drew 2,500 participants.

Prospects are good for the antiwar movement to be able to work closely with the Tiao Yu Tai committees in building Asian/Asian-American contingents in the fall antiwar actions.

STEVE WATSON
Boston YSA

Los Angeles Abortion Coalition

The call for a Women's National Abortion Conference and campaign presented supporters of such a campaign with many important tasks: publicizing this historic conference, building women's participation and attendance, aggressively recruiting endorsers, raising funds, etc. The best vehicle for organizing these activities and the movement as a whole has been local abortion action coalitions.

Building these coalitions was the key to the success of the national conference and is crucial for the implementation of the decisions made there. The success of this campaign and of the November 20 actions in Washington D. C. and San Francisco depends on initiating, building, and solidifying these local coalitions.

FORMATION OF LAWAAC

The Los Angeles Women's Abortion Action Committee (LAWAAC) began as an ad hoc grouping at a meeting in early June of women's liberation activists from many organizations throughout the city. Prior to this there had been no local abortion groups such as had existed in many other areas of the country.

We came into this meeting with the perspective of announcing the national conference and campaign and beginning the foundations of a local coalition, which we hoped to build through an abortion speak-out. The response was very enthusiastic—the coalition was formed at that meeting and a speak-out was planned for three weeks later.

The speak-out served as a major organizing tool for the coalition and a major source of publicity for the national conference. The speak-out was publicized through:

- articles in the *Free Press*, radio and TV spot

announcements, news releases, and announcements sent to the calendars of many women's liberation groups' newsletters and to the calendars of major newspapers;

- extensive telephoning to women's liberation activists, prominent women, and women's organizations, including the United Women's Contingent mailing list;

- an intervention with leaflets, literature, and endorser cards at the Gay Women's West Coast Conference;

- distribution of thousands of leaflets throughout the city;

- a mailing to hundreds of activists.

Fund-raising activities included collections at all LAWAAC meetings, including the speak-out itself, visiting professors and doctors door-to-door, and a fund appeal mailing with a reprint of the *Times* article on the speak-out, which was sent to potential supporters and contributors to the campaign. Enough money was raised to cover the expenses of the speak-out and to send one woman to the National conference.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Following the national conference, LAWAAC called a press conference involving participants at the conference, members of NOW, a member of Planned Parenthood, a professor from Cal State LA, and Lana Clarke Phalen, co-author of *The Abortion Handbook* and a pioneer in the abortion movement.

The press conference received excellent coverage—for example, Olga Rodriguez, who attended the national conference and who is a member of the YSA, was asked to give a special interview to a reporter for a Spanish-speaking station in L. A.

The first meeting of LAWAAC held after the con-

ference was built through telephoning, a mailing, an article in the *Free Press*, and radio and TV spot announcements. At this meeting the November 20 action was officially endorsed and LAWAAC decided to affiliate with WONAAC. The meeting also endorsed the proposed West Coast Abortion Conference and voted to participate and build it actively.

PROJECTIONS

The activities of LAWAAC are now centered around keeping the issue of abortion in the eyes of the public through as many avenues open to us as possible. For instance, we have aggressively sought air time and have been on several radio and TV talk shows, including "Tempo," which is the highest rated of L. A.'s daytime TV talk shows. Letters and feature stories are submitted to newspapers whenever possible.

We have also projected an endorser campaign to reach out to and involve additional forces besides the existing feminist movement.

Throughout these activities we expect that students and campus women's groups will be among the most active supporters and builders of LAWAAC and the entire national campaign.

The next step in our work will be organizing participation and publicity for the West Coast Abortion Conference in conjunction with the northern California abortion coalitions and then . . . ON TO NOVEMBER 20!!

LAUREL NICKEL
Los Angeles YSA

Campus YSA Classes

KANSAS CITY

The YSA took advantage of the free university, or Communiversity, at the University of Missouri in Kansas City this summer by organizing a class on the Marxist approach to women's liberation. We began by submitting a tentative outline of topics we would cover, which appeared as a course description in the Communiversity catalog as follows:

A MARXIST APPROACH TO WOMEN'S LIBERATION—*The purpose of this course is to explore women's liberation from a Marxist point of view. This will not be a conventional rap group. Our study will include the origin of women's oppression from an historical perspective, an analysis of the nuclear family, the relationship of the women's movement to other liberation struggles, and an analysis of the present position of the women's movement and its future direction. Open to men and women.*

We provided a reading list and emphasized the reading-discussion setup because we were aware of the numbers of women in Kansas City who had spent months in rap groups, and had finally become frustrated and dropped out when there was no action projected around which they could organize.

Our texts were Evelyn Reed's *Problems of Women's Liberation*, Engel's *Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, the pamphlets *Women and the Family*, *The Equal Rights Amendment*, and *Pioneers of Women's Liberation*, plus several miscellaneous handouts. We ordered the literature from Pathfinder after we received the class registration list and brought it to the first meeting, suggesting that everyone there buy it for the benefit of discussion as well as for future reference. Every class participant did so. They were impressed with the quality of the literature and read it thoroughly as their questions proved. One woman read the three main books before the second class!

The class met weekly for seven weeks from 7 to 9 pm on campus. We divided the course content into the topics mentioned, with several topics extending into a second week. Each woman YSAer, plus a woman close to the YSA, was responsible for one week's session.

The local met a day or two prior to the class each week so that the woman assigned to the next class could get suggestions on content and

presentation. We also prepared a few questions that could get the discussion moving.

Each class began with a brief presentation on the assigned reading material, followed by discussion. For the initial classes we had an unstructured discussion period, but soon discovered a tendency for some people, especially males, to dominate the discussion. There was also a problem of YSAers going off on tangents about revolutionary socialism when it didn't directly apply to the material being discussed.

To solve these problems we assigned a woman who was conscious of these problems as a permanent chairperson, and we had a full discussion of the class in a local meeting.

The class proved to be a valuable summer activity for the Kansas City YSA. It regularly attracted 11 independents—three men and eight women—and other people attended classes that particularly interested them. The majority of the local also participated. One woman later attended a YSA regional educational weekend, and many of the other women will be willing to work with us on building an abortion coalition this fall. In addition, it was an educational experience for the entire local itself.

LYNN ANDERSON
Kansas City YSA

AMHERST

Last spring the Amherst YSA contact class was accredited by the University of Massachusetts so that students who regularly attended the series received one academic credit for learning the theory and practice of revolutionary socialism directly from revolutionary socialists. The accreditation encouraged many students to attend the series, not merely to receive the one credit, but because it indicated the seriousness of the class.

The one-credit YSA class was officially registered by the University as an honors colloquium accredited by a residential college within the University. These colloquia were set up to meet the students' demands for relevant courses. We requested to teach one of these colloquia on "An Introduction to Marxism," supporting the request with the argument that students are increasingly finding Marxism a relevant subject.

We were proven right at the first meeting of the class when the scheduled room became so

crowded that the astrology class was forced to give up its larger, more comfortable lounge to accommodate our class. Between 75 and 100 students attended the first class, with about half of them registering for credit.

In requesting the accreditation we argued further that the majority of the world's population, including some of the world's outstanding intellectuals, adhere to Marxism, yet it was not taught in any department of the University as a course. And if Marxism was to be taught, we as practicing Marxists were the best teachers.

We outlined these arguments and included a syllabus in a letter to the director of the residential college. We presented ourselves as both serious and professional in our preparation to teach the class. The request made its way through various academic committees and after some grumblings about "dogmatism" the accredited course was approved.

In teaching the course we found that it could operate the same as any non-accredited YSA class without interference from the academic officialdom. That the course was well received by students was the only concern of the administrators of the residential college, and they have requested that it be taught again in the fall.

The major difference between this class and any other class the YSA conducts was the length of the series. As an academic course we had to have a whole semester of classes meeting once a week from February to May. We found that the explanation of the need to join a revolutionary youth organization could not be saved for the last class. The pitch to join the YSA had to be made throughout the series, and the need for a vanguard youth organization was the topic of the third class.

The situation which allowed us to run an accredited contact series is not unique to the University of Massachusetts. Almost all colleges and universities now have special programs, seminars, colloquia, and residential or experimental colleges. All these special programs were set up to meet the demands of the students for relevant education. We can aggressively ask to be included in these programs because there is nothing more relevant to students today than the program of the YSA.

SID FINEHIRSH
Amherst YSA

Fall Organization Tours

This fall Andy Rose, Mirta Vidal, and Norman Oliver will conduct national organization tours for the YSA. They will visit every YSA local between the middle of October and early December. These organization tours are extremely important for the YSA National Office as well as for locals around the country. They offer YSAers around the country the opportunity to discuss their plans and perspectives for building the YSA, and to exchange ideas and suggestions on national, regional, and local functioning with members of the National Office staff.

Although the organization tours this fall vary in some respects from past tours, they remain primarily organizational rather than speaking tours. Most of the time in each area will be spent in meetings with YSAers. Each tour stop should be carefully planned out well in advance by the local to make certain that sufficient time is allocated for meetings with the local and regional organizers, the YSA National Committee members, the local executive committee, and the local as a whole. Special local business meetings should be arranged where necessary so that national tour reports can be presented.

Three separate organization tours, rather than two, are planned this fall for several reasons. First, because of the great amount of preparation necessary for the upcoming YSA convention it is impossible to release two people from the National Office staff for a full two-month period or longer—the length of time it would take for two people to cover all the YSA locals this fall. Second, conducting three separate tours makes it possible to arrange the start and finish of the tours to better fit our schedule in the National Office. Third, by planning three tours it is possible to tie in the building of the YSA convention through special blitz tours to be conducted by Mirta and Norman at the end of their organization tours. These convention building tours—which are being organized between the Texas regional center, the Southeast regional center, and the National Office—will make it possible for Mirta and Norman to speak at many campuses and high schools in Texas, Louisiana, and other areas in the South and Southwest where we want to place special emphasis on building the YSA convention.

Each of the YSAers on tour has a public talk prepared. Every local should plan and build a public meeting and seek to obtain honoraria. Andy will speak on "Nixon's War and the Wage Freeze: Prospects for the Current Radicalization," and can be billed as a member of the YSA National Executive Committee and editor of *The Young Socialist Organizer*. Mirta will be speaking on "The 1972 Elections and The Strategy for Chicano Liberation," and can be publicized as a

member of the YSA National Executive Committee and National YSA Chicano Liberation Work Director. The title of Norman's talk will be "Pan Africanism and the Struggle for Black Liberation." He can be billed as the National Organization Secretary of the YSA and National YSA Black Liberation Work Director.

Wherever possible, locals should raise honoraria for the public meetings in order to help cover the tour quotas and raise money for the fund drive. Last spring a number of locals obtained large honoraria for the YSAers conducting the national organization tours, which, in addition to easily covering locals' tour quotas, contributed significantly to making their fund drive quotas.

The tour quotas must be given to Andy, Mirta, and Norman at each stop. Any money above the tour quotas should be sent directly to the YSA National Office to be applied to the local's fund drive quota.

Because of the expansion of the number of YSA locals and the press of work in the National Office in preparation for the YSA convention, only one, two, or at most three days are scheduled for each local. Locals for which one or two days are scheduled should arrange no more than one public meeting. In areas where a three-day stop is planned, no more than two public meetings should be organized. No meetings should be planned on the designated travel days—these are for rest as well as for travel.

Because of the tight schedule, changes in the proposed tour schedules should be made only if absolutely necessary. If there are any problems with the proposed schedules or tour quotas, locals should inform the National Office immediately.

FRANK BOEHM YSA National Chairman

ANDY ROSE FALL TOUR SCHEDULE

LOCAL	DATES	QUOTA
Providence	Oct. 17-18	\$25
Boston Area (Boston) (Cambridge)	19-23	35
Worcester	24-25	25
Binghamton	26	15
Edinboro	27	15
TRAVEL	28	
Cleveland	29-30	35
Detroit	31-Nov. 2	40
Ann Arbor	Nov. 3	25

East Lansing	4	15
Chicago	5-7	40
TRAVEL	8	
DeKalb	9	25
Milwaukee	10-11	25
Madison	12-13	25
Long Island	14	25
New York City (Lower Manhattan) (Upper West Side) (Brooklyn)	15-20	25 25 25

MIRTA VIDAL FALL TOUR SCHEDULE

LOCAL	DATES	QUOTA
Minneapolis	Oct. 17-19	\$40
Kansas City	20-21	25
Denver	22-24	35
Boulder	25-26	25
Logan	27	15
Seattle	28-30	35
TRAVEL	31	
Portland	Nov. 1-3	30
Bay Area (San Francisco) (Oakland-Berkeley)	4-10	40 65
Los Angeles	11-13	40
TRAVEL	14	
Claremont	15	15
San Diego	16-17	25
Phoenix	18	15
Tucson	19	15
San Francisco		
Abortion Action	20	
TRAVEL	21	
Austin	22-23	25
Houston	24-25	35
CONVENTION BUILDING TOUR	26-Dec. 3	

NORMAN OLIVER FALL TOUR SCHEDULE

LOCAL	DATE	QUOTA
Philadelphia	Oct. 30-Nov. 1	\$40
Oxford	2	15
Bloomington	3	25
Washington D.C.	4-7	35
Nashville	8-9	15
Knoxville	10-11	20
Atlanta	12-14	35
TRAVEL	15	
Tallahassee	16-17	20
Tampa	18-19	20
Washington D.C.		
Abortion Action	20	
Gainesville	21-22	15
Jacksonville	23	15
CONVENTION BUILDING TOUR	24-Dec. 3	

Cleveland Campus Blitz Scores

Editor's Note: The September 3 issue of The YS Organizer included an article describing the Cleveland YSA's plans for intervening in the Orientation Program at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU). The following article reports on the results of that intervention.

The Orientation Program at Case Western Reserve University was a big success. Every activity of the CWRU fraction was planned out well in advance in order to facilitate the participation of the entire Cleveland local.

The campus was plastered with antiwar stickers and posters, women's liberation and Debs Hall Forum leaflets, and *Militant* poster strips. Everywhere new students turned they saw *The Militant*. YSAers spent all day Thursday and Friday, September 2-3, selling *The Militant*—"the paper to read for news on the revolutionary movements." Over 200 *Militants* and many subscriptions were sold in just the first two days.

The Debs Hall Forum was held on CWRU on Friday, September 3. John Hawkins, SWP candidate for mayor of Cleveland, and Gale Shangold, SWP candidate for city council, spoke on "The Student Revolt and the 1972 Elections." The forum was competing with a university-sponsored "mixer," but extensive leafleting, along with *Militant* sales and the students' general familiarity with Hawkins' fight to get on the ballot, drew about 60 people to the forum. There was a YSA

party following the forum, at which three people asked to join the YSA.

Saturday afternoon had been scheduled as a day of sports events for men and shopping trips for women. CWRU Women's Liberation and the Mather (women's college) Student Government cosponsored a rally as an alternative activity.

The CWRU administration apparently realized the ridiculousness of their shopping trip and cancelled it, placing the women's liberation rally on the official orientation schedule. About 100 to 150 women attended, and CWRU Women's Liberation and the Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition collected names and addresses of over 70 interested women.

Every tree on campus was covered with SMC posters, stickers, and leaflets. The orientation packet given to all first-year students contained a "Join the SMC" leaflet and a leaflet for the first SMC meeting, to be held September 7.

That meeting, which drew about 40 to 45 students, was very enthusiastic and, despite attempts by SDS to disorient it, launched ambitious plans for the fall antiwar offensive. The SMC already has an office on campus and is now raising funds for a phone. Professors are being approached for monthly pledges to the SMC and CWRU SMC plans to lead a campaign demanding that the student government fund the antiwar movement.

An "activities fair" at which all campus orga-

nizations could display literature and talk to new students was held on Monday night, September 6. The YSA, SMC, and Women's Liberation all had large tables and collected the names of hundreds of interested students. That evening, four more people asked to join the YSA.

The YSA was very visible throughout the entire week as the best builder of all the mass movements. The Socialist Workers Party campaigns also received a lot of support. It is clear that students at CWRU are ready to begin work building the mass movements, and that we will be recruiting these activists to the YSA in unprecedented numbers.

ROBBIE SCHERR
Cleveland YSA

Militant-ISR Sales Campaign

The breadth and intensity of the activities the YSA will be participating in this fall make our press central to our functioning—both as an organizer for our own movement and as a vehicle for winning participants in the mass movements to our ideas. Along with the fall sub drive we have launched a sales campaign to increase bundle sales of both *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review* as a necessary part of our expansion plan.

FALL OFFENSIVE

The Militant has proved to be our best tool with which to reach radicalizing youth and win them to our movement. With our active participation in the antiwar and abortion law repeal movements this fall, we have the opportunity for recruiting hundreds of activists, and *The Militant* and *ISR* will serve as their introduction to the politics of the YSA.

Organizing Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley on campuses and high schools this fall will be a major area of our work and increasing sales of *The Militant*, as the campaign newspaper, will aid in this task. Reading about the candidates, what they're doing, and what they stand for will attract many activists to the YSA.

One role *The Militant* plays is that of testing the receptivity to our ideas among different layers of the population. This is precisely what we have been doing since the wage freeze by making an all-out effort to sell *Militants* to working people at plant gates, subway stops, unemployment offices, etc. The tremendous increase in bundle sales during the last two weeks has given a big boost to the sales campaign, and we want to continue and expand this area of sales.

At the same time we want to step up our sales of *The Militant* on campuses. Our goal remains gaining political hegemony on the campuses, and selling *Militant* subscriptions and single copies at colleges and universities where we have as yet no YSAers is the best way of recruiting new campus locals and fractions. *Militant* sales should be organized as part of the campus blitzes we will conduct this fall on every possible campus in the country—and these sales should be continued on a regular basis.

Plans for our fall offensive include reaching out to high school students on a larger scale than we have ever done before. It is not necessary that there be high school students in any particular local for that local to do high school work. Every member of the YSA can participate in selling *Militants* outside high schools and junior high schools, and we want to audaciously organize a campaign to do just that.

ORGANIZING SALES

The drive for 30,000 new *Militant* subscribers and 5,000 *ISR* subscribers will provide us with the opportunity of reaching thousands of people

and introducing them to our ideas. Week after week these new subscribers will read the program of the YSA and many will join our movement as a result. But there are thousands upon thousands of other people who we will not gain as subscribers this fall but who we will be able to reach with our ideas through single copies of *The Militant* and the *ISR*.

In the past YSA locals have thrown all their energies into the sub drive, often leaving regular bundle sales low on the list of priorities. This has resulted not only in unnecessarily low bundles for many locals but in large back debts to *The Militant* business office.

This fall we want to turn this situation around. The sub drive should provide us with increased opportunities for raising bundle sales, and the two campaigns should not in any way be counterposed. The same approaches that have been outlined for the sub drive can be applied to the campaign for increasing bundle sales.

First, it requires the participation of the entire local, with the leadership giving sales special attention—both by having regular sales reports in executive committee meetings and motivating sales in local meetings, and by regularly going out on sales to set an example.

Other lessons from past sub drives that we can use for the sales campaign are regional sales teams, charts, and local mobilizations for special events.

Most of the time selling single copies of *The Militant* can be integrated with sub sales. During the course of completing the drive for 30,000 new subscriptions, YSAers will encounter thousands of people who will not buy a subscription, but after an adequate "sales pitch" will buy a single copy. If we are conscious of asking every person who for one reason or another does not want a subscription to at least buy a single copy, this alone will significantly increase bundle sales.

This does not mean, however, that we should relegate the organization of bundle sales to being a by-product of sub sales. Regular sales of *Militants* should be organized at plant gates, bus and subway stops, campuses, political meetings, and in the Black and Brown communities.

ISR SALES

ISR sales have often been neglected by YSA locals, especially those outside regional centers. Many locals which have adequate *Militant* bundles receive no *ISR* bundle. All at-large areas and locals should receive a regular monthly *ISR* bundle equal approximately to their weekly *Militant* bundle.

Newstand sales are very important, but in order to get the *ISR* into the hands of the activists that we want to recruit, it is absolutely necessary to hawk the *ISR* at the same places that we do *The Militant*.

The monthly sales letter sent out by the *ISR*

and *Militant* business office, which contains a description of the coming month's *ISR*, should be used by sales directors not only to motivate sales of the coming issue to the local but to plan in advance for distribution. Advance notice of a special article on the Palestinian struggle, abortion, or Pan Africanism can be utilized to line up sales spots and distribution centers to reach the people that these articles will be of special interest to.

KEEPING CURRENT ON BILLS

An integral part of our sales campaign this fall will be a concerted effort to improve the financial aspect of bundle sales. Our goal should be for all locals to break even financially on *Militant* and *ISR* bundles and to begin to pay off the back debts owed to these publications. To do this locals should determine the break-even point for bundles and then make sure that at least that number of copies are sold each week. When this much is accomplished, locals can begin to raise their bundles and can actually make money from *Militant* and *ISR* sales.

Often the problem with large back debts to *The Militant* has not been so much that no copies were sold, but that the sales were poorly organized. Money has not come back to the sales director or it has been used for other expenses. In order to overcome this problem, joint *Militant* and *ISR* sales committees should be established, and these committees should work closely with the sub drive committee.

Locals should avoid giving current issues of *The Militant* or the *ISR* away with subs, since doing so would mean a substantial financial loss. During the sub drive it is especially important that the collection of money from sales be systematically organized. Just as the completed sub blanks and money are collected immediately after a sub team returns, sales directors should organize the collection of money for single copy sales.

Local sales directors should remember to fill out the monthly sales forms from *The Militant* and *ISR* business office and return them to the business office promptly. These forms are the only means we have for evaluating the progress of the sales campaign.

If we can make this sales campaign a success it will not only mean that *The Militant* is one step closer to being a mass circulation socialist weekly but that our ideas have reached thousands of new people and the YSA will be one step closer to being a mass revolutionary socialist youth organization.

NANCY COLE
YSA National Office

Record Breaking Sales

Nixon's recent freewheeling attack on the basic rights and living standards of working people was a desperate attempt by the ruling class to artificially resolve the contradictions of world capitalism. Every street and every subway in New York City is an expression of those contradictions and of the continuing deterioration of the quality of life under capitalism.

To answer Nixon's wage freeze the New York YSA decided to get out the September 3 issue of *The Militant*, the special issue with the SWP candidates' response to the wage freeze and program for fighting it, out to as many New Yorkers as possible. So on Friday, August 27, *The Militant* Business Office delivered bundles of 900 *Militants* to each of the three New York City YSA locals—more than four times our normal bundles.

The next day an emergency citywide meeting of organizers, sales personnel, and sub drive directors was held and decided that 1) we should concentrate on selling the largest possible number of single copies of *The Militant* (rather than subs or *ISRs*); and 2) we must consciously reach out to working people in the city.

The response to this blitz sales campaign was immediate. By Saturday, YSA and SWP members from Lower Manhattan alone had sold about

150 *Militants*, or almost double their average weekly sales total. By the end of the week, both Brooklyn and Lower Manhattan had topped the 600 mark, with the Upper West Side approaching 500.

The sales drive brought us into new areas of the city. Brooklyn YSAers organized teams to sell during the midnight shift at the United Parcel Service offices and at nearby shopping centers. *The Militant* also sold well at unemployment centers in Manhattan, at the Port Authority bus terminal, and during lunch breaks in the Wall Street district.

Teams went out to JFK airport, to Coney Island, and to union meetings. To make up for the lack of big industrial plants within the city, the locals organized teams that traveled to plants outside New York. The Upper West Side local, for instance, carried out two very successful sales at the big Chevrolet plant in Tarrytown.

YSA and SWP members who worked regular nine-to-five jobs, or who were on national assignments, were encouraged to sell in the morning at strategic subway stops.

Of course, there were some disappointments and defeats. Guards prevented us from selling at certain factories, teams were arbitrarily barred

from selling at Port Authority, and several teams wound up idling in city traffic jams.

The number of YSAers participating in the sales doubled and sometimes tripled as compared to previous weeks. In the Lower Manhattan local, for example, a total of 23 out of 26 YSAers went out on at least one sale during the week.

The participation of sympathizers was actively sought out, and they accounted for more than 100 *Militants* sold.

Some individual sales achievements should be noted: In spite of having to work full time, Jeff Ambers of Brooklyn sold 116 *Militants*. Judy Cutler of Lower Manhattan set a quota of 100 for herself at the beginning of the sale—and made it.

The fact that the sales drive was accomplished on the whole without disrupting other regular YSA activities indicates the potential we have in New York City for increasing the sales of our press on a regular basis and, for that matter, expanding the scope of all our campaigns and activities.

DAVE STRONG
Lower Manhattan YSA

Fund Drive Report

Since the first week of the fall fund drive, four new locals have been added to the scoreboard, and the total amount pledged has increased to \$45,450!

Locals have been reconstituted in Tucson, San Antonio, and Binghamton, and a new local has been formed in Eugene, Oregon. Each has been tentatively assigned a quota of \$150. At the same time the Phoenix local has been dissolved and the at-large members in Phoenix plan to send in \$100 as part of the at-large quota.

The scoreboard also shows that the Edinboro, Pa., local is now considered part of the Ohio/Kentucky region, since it is considerably closer to Cleveland than to Philadelphia.

This increase in the national quota as a result of new locals being formed shows what we can expect throughout the fall—the formation of many more new locals and the possibility of going far beyond the original \$45,000 goal.

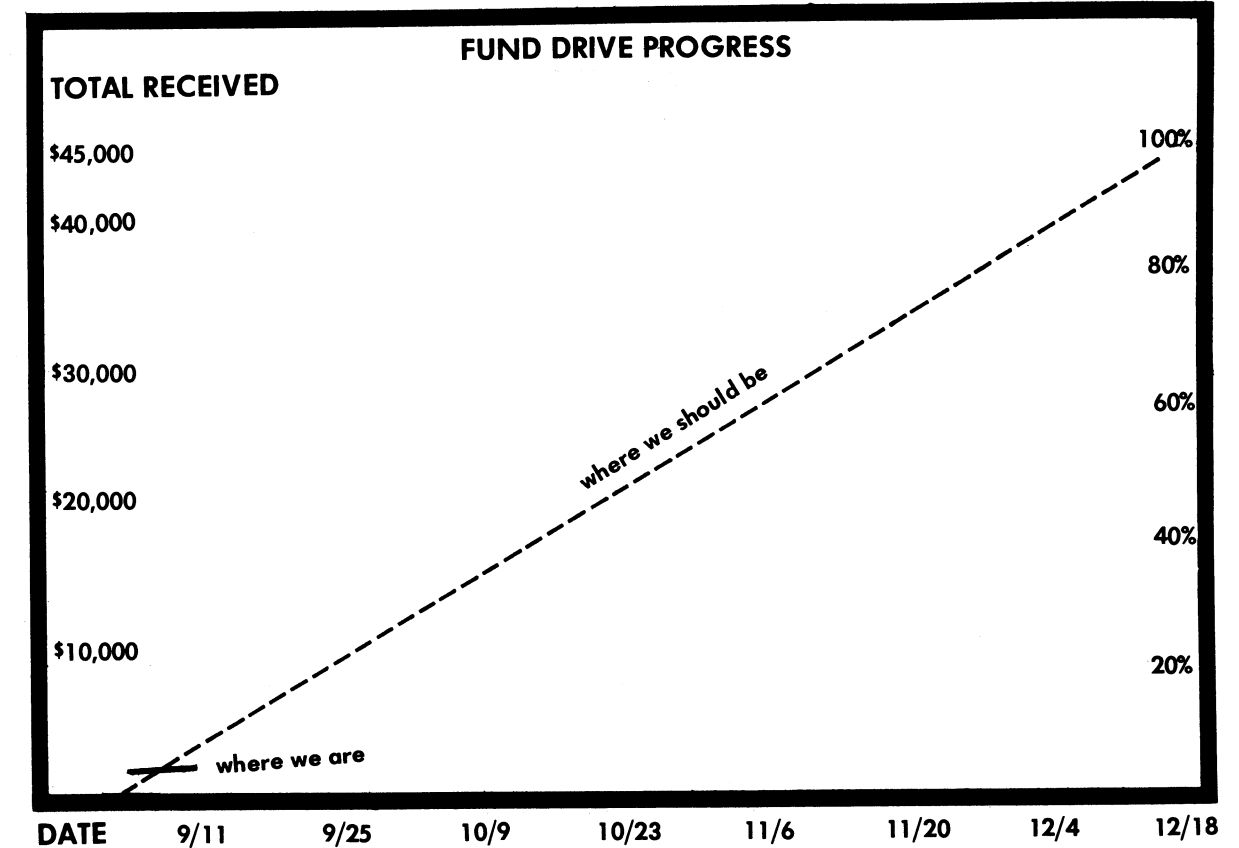
STAYING ON SCHEDULE

At this point seven locals are ahead of schedule as a result of having sent in payments during the summer. The majority of locals, however, have not yet sent in a single payment. Because only a very small amount of money was received by the National Office this week, we have actually fallen slightly behind schedule. We should have received 7 percent of the \$45,000 goal, but we are only at 5 percent paid.

One reason for this initial lag is that many locals are still in the process of working out their budgets for the fall. It is also true that most of the money we expect to raise through honoraria will not come in until later in the fall.

The national financial tour will deal with many of the problems locals face in setting up books, making budget projections, obtaining honoraria, paying off back debts, keeping on schedule with the fund drive, etc. The first financial tour ever conducted by the YSA took place last spring. Through that tour the National Office was able to see exactly what the financial situation was in every area of the country, along with giving locals many suggestions for improving their finances. We expect this fall's tour to again play an important role in kicking off the fund drive.

This fall we have set the goal of eliminating the inefficient pattern followed by earlier fund drives—a pattern of locals staying far behind until the last minute, then frantically trying to raise



the money needed. Through the spring financial campaign we laid the basis for getting away from that pattern and staying on schedule throughout the fund drive. To do so, however, will require careful week-by-week attention to staying on schedule on the part of every local.

As we stated in last week's report, every local which has not yet sent in a payment should do so immediately. That is the essential first step toward staying on schedule throughout this drive.

TERRY HARDY
YSA Financial Director

FALL FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
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MARYLAND/VIRGINIA	1800	450	25
WASHINGTON D.C.	1800	450	25
(CRISFIELD, MD.)		(21)	
(COLUMBIA, MD.)		(1.50)	
(RICHMOND, VA.)		(1.49)	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	1500	188	13
DENVER	1000	188	19
BOULDER	250	0	0
LOGAN	250	0	0
SOUTHEAST	2650	330	12
ATLANTA	1400	320	23
KNOXVILLE	200	8	4
JACKSONVILLE	200	1	0
TAMPA	300	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	250	0	0
GAINESVILLE	150	1	0
NASHVILLE	150	0	0

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At-largers and the Fund Drive

Like all the campaigns in which the YSA engages, this fall's \$45,000 fund drive requires the active participation of all YSA members. Not only have locals across the country started working on budgets for making their fund drive quotas, but YSAers in at-large areas have already shown that they will also play an important role in attaining our \$45,000 goal.

The at-large quota is \$1,200, and at the official opening of the fund drive 17 percent had already been received—far surpassing the 7 percent which had been sent in at the beginning of last spring's fund drive.

Just as our goal in this fund drive as a whole is to go far over \$45,000, it should be possible to considerably exceed the at-large quota. The National Office suggests that each at-large member consider \$20 as a minimum contribution to the fall fund drive.

All YSA members in locals give regular weekly sustainers to help finance the work of their local, region, and national fund drive quota. The national norm we are trying to reach is a minimum of \$3 per member per week. Where possible, at-large members should start sending in such regular sustainers both to their regional center and to the National Office. All sustainers sent to the National Office would be credited to the fund drive. Some at-large members have started doing this, and several areas have sent in pledges. One YSAer from State College, Pa., is leading the way with \$52 sent in.

We especially encourage at-large areas with several members to take on quotas for the fund drive. Even the smallest locals (five members) have accepted quotas of at least \$150. With all the opportunities opening up for us this fall, even areas with just one or two campus-based members should be able to raise money through

honoraria or asking for donations from sympathizers, as well as through the members' pledges. Several YSAers in Kenosha, Wisc., have assigned themselves a \$100 quota and have already sent in \$42.50.

We have recently gone through our at-large membership files, dropping those at-large members who have become inactive and have not kept up with the minimum financial obligation of \$1.50 per month national dues. The approximately 130 at-large members we now have are much more than paper members, and by the end of the fall offensive we expect to have many new locals where there are now a few individual YSAers. All these new locals will be taking on fund drive quotas, and whatever has been sent in from at-large members in an area later constituted as a local will be counted toward the local's quota.

In order to meet the demands of the deepening radicalization the YSA must strengthen and expand all areas of its national functioning. It is essential that we meet the fund drive on time so that we can carry through all our projections for this fall. Such steps as a weekly *Young Socialist Organizer*, a new line of recruitment materials, new buttons and posters, and building for the biggest YSA convention ever can only be successfully carried out if every member of the YSA, whether in a local or at-large area, does everything possible to help make the \$45,000 fund drive.

Each at-large member should fill out the coupon below and return it to the National Office right away. At-large members who are pledging a weekly sustainer should be sure to also indicate a total pledge for the fund drive so that we have a quota to list on the scoreboard. As soon

as returns begin to come in, we will include on the scoreboards the pledges or quotas from at-large areas.

LOUISE GOODMAN
YSA National Office

NAME	AT-LARGE AREA
_____	_____
<p>THE YSAERS IN OUR AT-LARGE AREA PLEDGE \$ _____ FOR THE FALL FUND DRIVE.</p>	
(OR)	
<p>I PLEDGE \$ _____ FOR THE FALL FUND DRIVE.</p>	
<p>I WILL SEND IN A WEEKLY SUSTAINER OF: (check one) [] 1 [] 2 [] 3 [] 4 [] 5 [] _____</p>	

continued from the previous page

(CHAPEL HILL, N.C.)		(0.50)	
TEXAS/LA./OKLAHOMA	2300	210	9
HOUSTON	1300	125	10
AUSTIN	850	85	10
SAN ANTONIO	150	0	0
MICHIGAN	3050	175	6
DETROIT	2600	175	7
ANN ARBOR	300	0	0
EAST LANSING	150	0	0
(GRAND RAPIDS)		(21.75)	
(FLINT)		(0.50)	
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	1650	60	4
PORTLAND	500	60	12
SEATTLE	1000	0	0
EUGENE, ORE.	150	0	0
(PULLMAN, WASH.)		(1.50)	
MIDWEST	5850	150	3
CHICAGO	3600	150	4
KANSAS CITY	700	0	0
MADISON	500	0	0
BLOOMINGTON	375	0	0
DEKALB	375	0	0
MILWAUKEE	300	0	0
(KENOSHA, WISC.)		(42.50)	
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)		(24)	
(FT. WAYNE, IND.)		(2)	

NEW ENGLAND	4650	153.15	3
WORCESTER	600	141.15	24
CAMBRIDGE	1750	12	1
BOSTON	1750	0	0
PROVIDENCE	400	0	0
DURHAM	150	0	0
(N. ANDOVER, MASS.)		(10.98)	
(PLYMOUTH, MASS.)		(7)	

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	4700	100	2
SAN FRANCISCO	2000	100	5
OAKLAND/BERKELEY	2700	0	0
(MODESTO)		(4.50)	

OHIO/KENTUCKY	2550	60	2
CLEVELAND	2250	50	2
EDINBORO	150	10	7
OXFORD	150	0	0
(LOUISA, KY.)		(1.50)	

PENNSYLVANIA	2200	9	0
PHILADELPHIA	2200	9	0
(STATE COLLEGE)		(52)	

NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY	5600	2	0
BROOKLYN	1700	2	0
LOWER MANHATTAN	1700	0	0
UPPER WEST SIDE	1700	0	0
LONG ISLAND	350	0	0
BINGHAMTON	150	0	0
(NEW LONDON, CONN.)		(2)	
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(1.05)	
(MANCHESTER, CONN.)		(1)	

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3450	0	0
LOS ANGELES	2550	0	0
SAN DIEGO	600	0	0
CLAREMONT	150	0	0
TUCSON	150	0	0
(ORANGE)		(1)	

UPPER MIDWEST	2300	0	0
TWIN CITIES	2300	0	0
(MADISON, S.D.)		(4)	

TOTAL AT-LARGE	1200	201.77	17
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TOTAL	45,450	2088.92	5
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SHOULD BE	3150	7
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SCOREBOARD COMPILED SEPTEMBER 11, 1971

young socialist the organizer

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