

young socialist
the organizer

3-3-72

this week:

**Student Government
Election Campaigns**

Spring Fund Drive

Speakers Bureau '72

N.Y. USLA Work

Michigan Pulley Tour

20 Cents

YSJP Student Government Election Campaigns

Over the last several years campaigns for student government office have become invaluable propaganda opportunities for YSA locals. In 1972 there should be an unprecedented number of such campaigns as both YSA locals and groups of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley who have not yet joined the YSA run YSJP tickets for student government.

NATURE OF STUDENT "GOVERNMENT"

Student "government," of course, is not really government at all. That is, it is not part of the capitalist state apparatus. "Student council" or "student union" would be a more accurate name. Student government rarely has any real power: at most, it may have money from student fees that it can allocate—subject to administration veto. High school student government is usually even more powerless.

Until recently, student government's function was usually limited to organizing entertainment for the students and providing a mock parliamentary arena for mock student leaders to maneuver and play at being important. Those who participated in such a Mickey-Mouse student government were often more concerned with petty bureaucratic privileges (nice offices, trips to various student conferences, the chance to hobnob with administrators) than with advancing the interests of students. And, of course, it was useful to the administration to have recognized as student leaders a collection of relatively conservative students whose views were fairly close to those of the administration.

The student revolt has largely bypassed the student governments in that they have not been galvanized into becoming councils, representative of the mass of students, that could play a leading role in campus struggles. One indication of the secondary role played by student governments in the student movement as a whole is that there is no single recognized, functioning national association of student governments. If such an association existed, it could conceivably serve such valuable functions as articulating the needs of students on a national scale and providing national coordination for various struggles.

Simply because it exists as a body with some claim to represent and lead students, student government may, during a campus struggle or upsurge, assume much greater prominence than usual. Depending on such factors as its leadership and the relative strengths of various political tendencies, it can become a brake on the struggle or it can play a very positive role.

During the May, 1970, antiwar upsurge, student governments in many areas helped initiate and participated in the strike steering committees and mass decision-making meetings.

The revolutionary socialist strategy for the student movement—the strategy of the red university and red high school—shows the basis for transforming student governments into real organs of the student movement—representing and fighting for the interests of students, the oppressed nationalities, and the working class; functioning through the participation and mobilization of the masses of students; responsible to the student population through democratically organized mass meetings and referenda.

This does not mean that such a transformation will actually take place, even during the next student upsurge, on any significant number of campuses or high schools. It does mean that we know, on the basis of our program, that we have a correct, realistic, well-thought-out plan for running student government better than anyone else can.

WHY WE RUN

Our primary purpose in running student election campaigns is to get out our name and program, support and build the independent movements, win support for the SWP election campaigns, and recruit to the YSA. Winning is secondary to these goals, although we always run

to win.

Campaigns for student government provide us a unique opportunity to get out our views on a wide range of issues around which there may not be active struggles going on at that particular time, and to link up local student issues to broader social questions and movements. One common example would be to link administration moves to increase tuition with the continuation of the war and increases in war spending. The continuing economic crisis will bring to the fore such demands as free education through the university level, an annual salary for all students who need it, with automatic increases to offset inflation, and guaranteed jobs upon graduation.

Student government elections naturally raise the whole question of how student government should function to meet the students' needs, and thereby allow us to explain the red university strategy.

In 1972, we have the special opportunity of tying student government elections with the national SWP election campaign by running YSJP tickets, with support for Jenness and Pulley as a central theme of the campaign. Running YSJP tickets will help build support for the national campaign by publicizing it and getting out campaign literature. Conversely, it will help the local campaign because of the attractiveness of the Jenness-Pulley ticket and the explicit link with the nationwide campaign program and activities. In many areas YSA members will be running on slates with YSJPers who have not yet joined the YSA. Such openings to run with other campaign supporters should be actively sought out.

The most effective student government campaigns will be those that not only put forward our program in general terms but concretely tie it in to the local situation. Drawing up the best possible platform must involve both careful study of the basic documents laying out the red university strategy* and thorough research into the local conditions.

The YSJP campaign should search out and take the lead in exposing any form of campus complicity with the war, from war research to attempts to sneak ROTC or war recruiters back on campus; pay discrimination against women, Black, or Raza campus staff; tracking in the high schools; discrimination against women in college entrance requirements; etc.

Of particular importance is the use of YSJP campaigns to help defend the rights of students and the student movement. One recent example was our campaign at Florida State University in Tallahassee, which helped build the defense of Jack Lieberman. Attempts to impose or maintain censorship of student newspapers; attacks on the right to full funding of campus political groups; restrictions on the rights of high school students to be politically active; etc.; should all be taken head on by YSJP campaigns.

BALLOT RESTRICTIONS

In campus and particularly high school student government elections, like in the bourgeois electoral system, there are often discriminatory regulations about who can run or what type of campaign can be run. Some schools assert that only students registered for a certain minimum number of hours, or only students with a certain minimum grade average, may run. In some schools "political organizations" are prohibited from running slates. We have often encountered restrictions about the length of the campaign, the number of leaflets that can be handed out, etc.

We should challenge such restrictive regulations

* See The Worldwide Youth Radicalization and the Tasks of the Fourth International, resolution adopted by the December, 1969, YSA National Convention, available from Pathfinder Press; "YSA Program for the Student Revolt," available from the YSA National Office; and the political resolution adopted by the December, 1971, YSA National Convention, to be available soon in a YSA pamphlet, Young Socialist Strategy for '72.

wherever they hamper our ability to run an effective campaign. Where possible, we want to draw in support from other campus groups or individuals, including the other candidates, in a broad effort to have the regulations eliminated. On occasion it may be necessary to violate some regulations even if it means not getting on the ballot—for example, if none of our candidates meet restrictive "qualifications," or if restrictions on campaign activities (e.g., only 200 leaflets may be handed out) make it impossible to run a worthwhile campaign without violating them.

All tactical decisions on what regulations to challenge or how to go about challenging them should be based on the criterion of how can we best carry out the overall goals of student government election campaigns.

COALITIONS

In many cases we have and will run on slates with non-YSA members on the basis of the YSA's program. In 1972 we particularly want to run on YSJP slates with non-YSA members who support the Jenness-Pulley campaign. Running as part of a "coalition" is a different question.

The Organization Report approved by the July, 1971, YSA National Committee plenum took up the question of what is principled and what is not in student government campaigns. It stated:

"There is nothing unprincipled about running a campaign under a name other than 'Young Socialists.' There is nothing unprincipled about running on a slate with independents or other radicals who do not agree with the YSA's full political program. . . .

"What decides whether such a campaign is principled is the program on which we run. It does not have to be the YSA's full program, but it cannot contradict our program. For example, we could not run on a slate whose platform included 'Set the Date.' Obviously, then, the bounds of what is permissible in principle are very broad. Within those bounds, the tactical decisions of what sort of campaign to run can best be made by keeping in mind the goals of these campaigns. . . .

"That is why our campaigns should be clearly labelled Young Socialist campaigns and should use our program for the student revolt—as concretely applied in the particular situation—as the campaign platform. . . .

"It would be totally incorrect for us to run on a slate with others on a watered down platform, simply in order to have a better chance of winning. On many campuses, vaguely 'radical' student parties are springing up to contest these elections. We should feel absolutely no pressure to participate in these formations."

If other campus groups or individuals express an interest in running a joint campaign with us, we should urge them to run on a YSJP slate on a mutually agreed upon platform. If they are not willing to participate in that type of campaign, we should be wary of getting into any sort of coalition.

It would only be under very exceptional circumstances that the value of running in a coalition would outweigh the value of running a YSJP campaign with our full program. The National Office should be consulted any time such a coalition campaign is being considered.

IF WE WIN

Many of the YSJP campaigns stand a good chance of winning student government office. Winning—far from leading to our getting bogged down in petty details of administering student government, organizing committees, etc.—should open up even broader opportunities to accomplish the same goals we had during the campaign itself: supporting and building the antiwar, abortion, gay, Black and Raza movements; winning support for the SWP campaign; building the YSA.

We do not run on the basis of promising to organize better dances or put out a better yearbook. We run on the basis of support to the in-

dependent movements and the Jenness-Pulley campaign. We view our election as a mandate from the students to begin to implement the platform on which we ran.

We can begin by doing whatever possible to make university funds and facilities available to the various movements and political organizations. The value of holding student government office for organizing Choice '72 referenda, subsidizing transportation to conferences and demonstrations, etc., is obvious.

In some cases—if a YSJPer is elected to a single executive post without the support of the student senate, or to a lone senatorial seat—our ability to influence how funds or facilities are allocated may be minimal. However, whatever authority and prestige accompany student government office should be utilized to the hilt in propaganda efforts. It is not an inconsiderable benefit to have an officially elected student government figure who can endorse various confer-

ences and activities, make statements on various issues, and so on.

We recognize—and make clear throughout our campaign—that simply electing the YSJP candidates will not suddenly create the red university. As noted before, student government has very limited power and attempts to implement many aspects of our platform will quickly lead to sharp clashes with the administration. To win significant victories requires the mobilization of masses of students. Exactly how far we can go will depend on the degree of support that can be mobilized in action around particular demands on a particular campus at a particular time.

Correctly utilizing student government posts will require careful evaluation of the political situation on campus and sound tactical judgment. The activity of YSAers elected to student government should, as always, be discussed and given direction by the executive committee and the local as a whole.

It would be valuable to have more discussion, through articles in *The YS Organizer*, on the ex-

periences of YSAers who are elected to student government office.

EXCHANGING INFORMATION ON CAMPAIGNS

Last year the National Executive Committee dropped the requirement that all student government campaigns be approved by the NEC. Nevertheless, whenever YSAers participate in such campaigns, copies of all campaign materials should be sent to the National Office, and articles should be written for *The YS Organizer*.

In addition, we would like to have the election campaign materials circulated to all YSA locals. Locals can do this by sending copies of all materials to all the locals listed in *The Militant's* "Socialist Directory," or else by sending about 60 copies to the N. O. for inclusion in a mailing to all locals.

ANDY ROSE
YSA National Chairman

Brooklyn College Election Campaign

During the last few weeks YSJPers at Brooklyn College ran five candidates in a campaign for student government assembly.

Student government elections on campus had not developed much interest in the past, partly because there has been such a short period of time to hold them. For instance, this year the elections for student government assembly, which generally take place at the end of each term, were postponed from December, 1971, to February, 1972. Classes of the new term began on Monday, January 31; petitions to get on the ballot were due Wednesday, February 2; and voting began on Friday, February 4. This strict scheduling was only one of the undemocratic election procedures that we encountered.

Because of this time problem, it was important for us to get started quickly. The first thing we did was to get our hands on all the rules and regulations concerning the elections. The student handbook contained the student government constitution and a diagram of the operations of student government. Also the official student government newspaper, *The Ol' Spigot*, contained information on petitioning to get on the ballot.

A programmatic statement was prepared for the first day of classes. Using an electrostencil, we ran off 5,500 statements, with the first 3,000 containing an announcement for a campaign meeting. We also had 500 mimeographed leaflets that only announced the meeting. Our major opponents didn't have their leaflets out until the first day of voting.

Our leaflet was based on the *YSA Program for Student Revolt*. However, we found that the original leaflet we drew up was too general and did not relate enough to some important campus issues. Our second draft was greatly improved by dealing to a greater degree with one of the major issues on campus—tuition.

At Brooklyn College the imposition in the near future of a tuition of up to \$1,200 is likely. Pres-

ently, students who have graduated from high school pay no tuition. A section of our leaflet related to the war pointed out how the money presently being spent on the war in Indochina could be used to finance open admissions at Brooklyn College. The issue of tuition became a major part of our campaign.

The concept of the red university was also brought out in the leaflet. We explained the need for student government to take the lead in utilizing the facilities of Brooklyn College to organize and build the various movements. Also included in the leaflet were brief explanations of our positions of support for the antiwar, women's liberation, Black, Chicano, and Puerto Rican liberation movements.

On the first day of classes we began leafletting and petitioning to get on the ballot. In order to gain the required number of signatures (75 for each candidate), we found it easier to send a YSAer around campus with two petition boards at a time, since according to the election procedures students were allowed to sign the petitions of as many candidates as they wanted. By giving serious attention to the organization of petitioning work, we were able to get our required number of signatures in a short amount of time.

Our campaign meeting was held on the third day of classes in the term. We planned the meeting to include a general report on why Young Socialists run in student government elections and short presentations by each of the candidates. The meeting was attended by two independents who expressed interest not only in our student government campaign, but also in the Jenness-Pulley campaign and the YSA.

The student government campaign also received important coverage from the campus newspaper. In an issue that came out just before the elections, each slate was offered space to express their views. We were offered space to write a 150 word

statement for each of our candidates. We chose, however, to combine our statements in a 750 word block which appeared under the headline "Young Socialist Slate." The coverage we received put us forward as a serious alternative to the two major opposing slates.

The Alignment Slate (conservative) and the Mugwump Slate (liberal) were our major opponents. They both ran full slates for the 22 positions open and did not deal seriously with any of the major issues on campus. Our sectarian opponents, the Workers League, ran in a block with a group called the Revolution Slate, but since their campaign was relatively insignificant, we directed most of our attention at the two major slates.

We found that one of the main problems with the campaign was that we were not able to involve a significant number of YSJPers in active support. Probably the major reason for this was the tight election schedule, which hurt our chances of even getting to speak to interested independents about running on our slate.

Even though this was our first student government campaign at Brooklyn College, the results of the election indicated important gains we had made in getting out our ideas. In the upper constituency (juniors and seniors), with 34 candidates vying for 13 seats and the highest vote total being 431, our candidates received as many as 150 votes.

We feel that through our campaign not only did we bring a number of students closer to joining the YSA, but we were able to familiarize large numbers of students and faculty with the ideas of the YSJP and the Jenness-Pulley campaign.

BENNETT SATINOFF
Brooklyn YSA

YSJP Team's Sales Technique

The Southwest YSJP team has developed a successful sales technique that allows us to carry a wide variety of materials to sell on the campuses. We always carry a little bit of everything in our arsenal: *Militants*, *ISRs*, five to ten Pathfinder titles, McGovern Truth Kits, free campaign literature, *Intercontinental Press*, endorser cards, and sub blanks. Although this might sound like a bulky load, a selection of all these items is less than four inches thick and easily managed.

There are three advantages to this sales technique: first, the salesperson has a greater selection of literature to work with; second, two or more items are often sold to the same person; and third, the subject is impressed with the variety of materials and feels that out of all the literature that is being presented, there must be something interesting to buy.

We have found that our total sales on campus have been consistently higher using this technique than when we concentrated on selling single items. The "variety" approach has worked well in every

sales situation—from dorm and cafeteria sales, to hawking or approaching individuals.

The SWP campaign is our link in approaching people with literature. We usually begin with a question: "Are you interested in the elections?", "Have you heard of Linda Jenness?", "What do you think of McGovern?", and so on. These questions quickly lead into a discussion about the campaign.

During the discussion standard questions such as, "What do you expect to accomplish?", "Are you in favor of violence?", or "What does Jenness think about Israel?" are generally raised. For nearly all the questions, we have worked out in advance an effective, well-formulated answer that gives the campaign's position.

We have found that it is not necessary to show each person everything we are carrying, but the more items we can get around to showing, the greater the possibility is of making a sale. It's always best to allow the conversation to flow freely and to introduce literature naturally into the

conversation. It also helps to be familiar with the material that is being sold.

By using this method not only have we been able to sell more of our literature but we have been able to circulate all of our materials more widely on the campuses we stop at.

MARTIN ROTHMAN
Southwest YSJP Team

In Review

Education for Socialists: Transitional Program

The Role of the Transitional Program in the Revolutionary Process, Three Talks by George Novack, is indispensable reading for every revolutionary socialist in America today. Given at the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference in Oberlin, Ohio, last August, the talks concentrate on how the transitional program has been used by the American Trotskyist movement over the past thirty years.

In the first talk, "The Background and Function of the Transitional Program," Novack delves a bit into the history of the program. Its ideas are not new—they date back to the *Communist Manifesto*, the programs of the Second and Third Internationals, the Bolsheviks, and the German Spartacists. Other sections of the Fourth International had written similar documents but it was not until 1938 that Leon Trotsky set down in writing the transitional program as we know it. It was adopted at the founding congress of the Fourth International that year.

An understanding of the transitional program and its correct application differentiates the YSA and SWP from all other tendencies on the left today. It provides us with a method of approaching the radicalizing masses at their present stage of consciousness and mobilizing them in action against the ruling class. Novack likens the program to a "multi-purpose toolkit for revolutionary mass action."

Novack discusses the structure of the program itself, which gives an indication of its nature. It is not a rigid formula strictly applied to each and every potential revolutionary situation, but rather a method of approach. The explanation of three kinds of demands—democratic, partial or immediate, and transitional—and how these kinds of demands apply to political situations under different forms of government indicates this clearly.

Using the examples of the Black liberation struggle and the student movement, Novack explains how, as the current radicalization deepened in these two sectors of the population, the SWP and YSA grappled with the problems facing these movements and came up with a transitional program for each.

Central to correctly using the transitional program is formulating appropriate transitional slo-

gans. Novack details how four particular demands—"let the people vote on war," "a sliding scale of wages," "bring the troops home now," and "repeal all anti-abortion laws"—evolved and how they have been used. He points out that the particular demand or slogan we raise at a particular time is drawn from a whole arsenal of demands and slogans, and merely represents that demand or slogan which can best mobilize masses against the ruling class at that juncture in history.

The second talk, "The Role of Democratic Demands," covers how simple democratic demands can become an explosive force in certain conditions, what stake revolutionary socialists have in fighting for elementary democratic rights, why democratic demands can never occupy a second place in our program, and what role democratic demands can play under colonial and semi-colonial, fascist, and degenerated workers governments.

In the third talk, "Some Questions About the Program," Novack deals with a number of misconceptions about the transitional program and its application.

The transitional program is not a static set of demands to be rigidly applied to every erupting social struggle. The Workers League, and other ultraleftists of similar mentality, somewhat like trying to put a square peg in a round hole, mechanically put forth the demand for a labor party, regardless of the composition or consciousness of a particular mass movement.

Not only do they falsify the present level of struggle within the labor movement, but they deny the revolutionary potential of today's social protest movements (antiwar, women's liberation, Black and Chicano liberation, etc.). The transitional program applies to all oppressed sectors of the population—not just the industrial proletariat. One of the challenges facing a revolutionary leadership is its ability to perceive and understand mass struggles as they evolve and incorporate them into the struggle to overthrow the ruling class. It should be clear after reading this pamphlet that our movement is far ahead of all other left tendencies in this respect.

Novack also deals with the discussion taking place around the relative merits of two demands

in the feminist movement—"repeal all anti-abortion laws" and "free abortion on demand"—and why the SWP and YSA advocate the demand for repeal at this time.

Novack discusses why it is important for revolutionaries "to start from what is, in order to change it most effectively." A realistic appraisal of the current political situation and the level of consciousness of the masses is absolutely essential in formulating transitional demands for a particular area of mass struggle.

The ultraleft sectarians completely fall to pieces when it comes to correctly applying the transitional program. In Novack's words, "they have already leaped over the stages leading to the revolutionary showdown, even though the masses, the *principal fighting force*, may be lagging far behind. They see no need for a bridge to enable the masses to make the crossing from where they actually are to the barricades and beyond" [emphasis added].

One of the most important sections of the pamphlet deals with the actual transitional period—when the masses first seriously challenge the ruling class's power up through the time they seize state power. What is the difference between such partial or immediate demands as for a sliding scale of wages and hours or for a guaranteed annual income and the demands for workers' control of production and the formation of soviets?

Reading Novack's pamphlet is a must for every YSAer. Understanding the transitional program and its use will be crucial in order for us to play leading roles in the present and future mass struggles.

* * *

The Role of the Transitional Program in the Revolutionary Process, Three Talks by George Novack, is available from the National Education Department of the Socialist Workers Party, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N. Y. 10014. The cost is 40¢ each.

EDUCATION FOR SOCIALISTS BULLETINS

ALLIANCES AND THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

By Les Evans; text of two lectures on the difference between the united front and the popular front. \$25

ASPECTS OF SOCIALIST ELECTION POLICY

Edited with an introduction by Doug Jenness; covers attitude of revolutionary party to election campaigns other than its own. 87 pp. \$1.35

DEFENDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND ITS PERSPECTIVES

By James P. Cannon; speeches and articles from the 1953 Cochran fight in the SWP. 31 pp. \$50

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Articles by George Novack; resolution of SWP National Committee, February 1950. 24 pp. \$35

RECENT TRENDS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By Farrell Dobbs; articles selected from *The Militant* 1966-1967. 31 pp. \$50

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Articles by John Belisle, George Novack on Black slavery and capitalism, the rise and fall of the cotton kingdom. 55 pp. \$80

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Articles and resolutions from the SWP discussion on the Chinese Revolution of 1949. 47 pp. \$75

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Documents of the Fourth International, 1954-1963. 77 pp. \$1.25

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Articles and resolutions from the SWP discussion on the Cuban Revolution, from 1960-1963. \$80

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Resolution of the 21st National Convention of the SWP. 24 pp. \$35

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By Milton Alvin; a review of four books by James P. Cannon. 15 pp. \$25

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By Farrell Dobbs; text of three talks given at the 1970 Socialist Activists and Educational Conference at Oberlin, Ohio. \$65

CLASS, PARTY AND STATE AND THE EASTERN EUROPEAN REVOLUTION

Documents from the SWP and Fourth International discussion of Yugoslavia and the "Buffer Zone." \$1.00

JOHN LEMON

YSA National Office

EDUCATION FOR SOCIALISTS: THE ROLE OF THE TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, Three Talks by George Novack

22 pages 40 cents each

PLEASE SEND _____ COPIES TO:

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National Education Department
Socialist Workers Party
14 Charles Lane
New York, N. Y. 10014

(Individual orders must be accompanied by payment.)

Launching the Spring Fund Drive

The spring fund drive has been set at \$46,000—the largest in the history of the YSA. As the scoreboard indicates, most locals have not yet made their initial payments. As of February 19, all locals should be paid up to 12 percent of their quota.

Locals should concentrate on getting on schedule early in the fund drive. It is much easier to organize finances to meet the quotas over a four-month period than over two months. It is also important for the national office to have the resources to carry out its political work in February and March as well as in April and May.

In order for the entire local to be aware of its progress, a financial point should be on the agenda of every local and executive committee meeting. If the local is behind schedule, each YSAer will have the opportunity to participate in a discussion of the problem and suggest steps that can be taken to reverse the situation. Being behind schedule calls for very serious attention and action by the local as a whole.

* * *

The spring financial tours underlined an important fact. YSA finances are in a transitional period. While in the past most of the YSA's income came from sustainers, our finances have developed a dual character. Dues and sustainers are the backbone of our finances, but external fund raising is becoming increasingly important. As the YSA's influence on the campuses grows, we will be able to utilize broader and broader resources.

There are two major financial campaigns that every local should focus on. The first is strengthening internal finances, and the second is expanding and professionalizing outside fund raising.

SUSTAINERS

The financial report to the YSA convention encouraged all locals to aim for a per capita sustainer of \$3 per member per week. In order to meet this goal, the organizer, financial director, or members of the financial and executive committees should meet individually with every person in the local to discuss raising her or his sustainer and paying off any back debts. The decision of how much to give to the YSA is a political decision, not a personal one. The YSA's financial ability to expand its work depends largely on YSAers' political understanding of the financial needs of the YSA.

FUND DRIVE PLEDGES

Each YSAer should be thinking about how large a fund drive pledge she or he will be able to make this spring.

Fund drive pledges remain an important source of internal income. As the percentage of students, especially high school students, in the YSA increases, it will often mean a lower sustainer per capita. On the other hand, although some YSAers may not be able to have large weekly sustainers, many will occasionally acquire substantial sums of money. Gifts of money, items that can be sold, and income tax returns are all important resources that can be applied to fund drive pledges.

The combination of collecting sustainers on a weekly basis, collecting back sustainer debts, and taking fund drive pledges should provide a solid base for our finances.

HONORARIA

The major emphasis of external fund raising should be getting honoraria. Professionalizing our speakers bureaus and assigning adequate personnel is essential for large returns. The speakers bureaus enable us to get our ideas to a broad layer of people and are our biggest source of external funds. Locals that have not yet begun work on the speakers bureau should do so immediately.

Not only do we want to contact every school across the country, but also every department and organization within each school. Jointly sponsoring symposiums or debates with other organizations should also be looked into. Speakers bureau directors should consider what topics have the potential for raising large honoraria in their areas.

Although we are not sponsoring regional exchange tours nationally, any region that is interested in participating in one should contact the national office immediately.

Locals should send articles to *The Young Socialist Organizer* on any ideas, information, or experiences in fund raising that might be of use to other locals so that the information can be exchanged nationally.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

The YSA and YSJP should be recognized on every campus where there are YSAers and YSJPers. Both groups should submit budgets to the student governments. The Cleveland local set a good example this spring by receiving a total of \$1300 from four student governments for budgets they had submitted. One budget was for \$950—the largest ever received by a YSA local. We want to repeat their example on every campus across the country. We have to be audacious about submitting budgets and ready to organize a political struggle around the right of the YSA, YSJP, or other student organizations to be funded.

OTHER FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

Projects such as dinners, socials, rummage sales, book sales, raffles, film showings, plays, bake sales, auctions, bagel sales, and dances can all be projected by locals. Not every activity will be a fund raiser for every local. It is necessary to experiment to find which activities work best in individual areas.

At the same time, it is important to see that every fund-raising activity projected in the budget is carefully organized to ensure that as much money as possible is raised. Sufficient time, adequate resources, and capable personnel must be allotted to any activity. Establishing a financial committee with a clearly defined division of labor is an important step in meeting these obligations. If one fund-raising project is unsuccessful, the local should be prepared to organize another project to make up the loss.

* * *

If each local successfully carries out the budget projections made during the financial tours, we will not only meet the \$46,000 fund drive, but many locals will be able to make significant payments on their back debts.

TERRY HARDY
YSA Financial Director

SPRING FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA	\$2900	\$600	20
AUSTIN	1500	600	40
HOUSTON	1400	0	0
OHIO-KENTUCKY	2700	157.90	6
CLEVELAND	2350	157.90	7
EDINBORO	200	0	0
COLUMBUS	150	0	0
MICHIGAN	2250	107.90	5
DETROIT	2100	107.90	5
ANN ARBOR	150	0	0
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	5800	101.80	2
OAKLAND-BERKELEY	3700	101.80	3
SAN FRANCISCO	2100	0	0
(MODESTO)		(3.50)	
(SANTA ROSA)		(.50)	
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	4955	91	2
LOWER MANHATTAN	1380	91	7
BROOKLYN	1500	0	0
UPPER WEST SIDE	1375	0	0
BINGHAMTON	250	0	0
LONG ISLAND	150	0	0
NEW HAVEN	150	0	0
NEW BRUNSWICK	150	0	0
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(.50)	

UPPER MIDWEST	2400	37	2
TWIN CITIES	2400	37	2
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	4050	1	0
SANTA BARBARA	150	1	0
LOS ANGELES	2650	0	0
SAN DIEGO	350	0	0
PHOENIX	250	0	0
TUCSON	250	0	0
CLAREMONT	200	0	0
RIVERSIDE	200	0	0
MIDWEST	5250	0	0
CHICAGO	3800	0	0
BLOOMINGTON	300	0	0
MADISON	250	0	0
DEKALB	200	0	0
KANSAS CITY	200	0	0
CARBONDALE	150	0	0
CHAMPAIGN	150	0	0
MILWAUKEE	150	0	0
SKOKIE	50	0	0
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)		(24)	
NEW ENGLAND	5200	0	0
BOSTON	1850	0	0
CAMBRIDGE	1850	0	0
WORCESTER	650	0	0
PROVIDENCE	550	0	0
AMHERST	150	0	0
KINGSTON	150	0	0
(MANCHESTER, N.H.)		(5.50)	
MARYLAND/VIRGINIA	2250	0	0
WASHINGTON D.C.	2100	0	0
COLLEGE PARK	150	0	0
SOUTHEAST	2150	0	0
ATLANTA	1400	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	250	0	0
KNOXVILLE	200	0	0
NASHVILLE	150	0	0
MIAMI	150	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	1900	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	1900	0	0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	1600	0	0
DENVER	1200	0	0
BOULDER	400	0	0
WASHINGTON	1300	0	0
SEATTLE	1300	0	0
OREGON	900	0	0
PORTLAND	750	0	0
EUGENE	150	0	0
TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	34	3
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS		27	
TOTAL	46,605	1157.60	2
SHOULD BE		5520	12
SCOREBOARD COMPILED FEBRUARY 19, 1972			

The Fund Drive and At-large Areas

Every activity the YSA is involved in, whether it is *The Militant* renewal campaign, the recruitment drive, the spring antiwar offensive, or the abortion law repeal campaign, requires the full and active participation of every YSAer. The spring fund drive, the largest in the history of the YSA, is no different. To raise the \$46,000 we voted on at the YSA convention, it will be necessary for all YSAers, at-large members as well as those in locals, to take quotas for the spring fund drive.

In order to meet the challenge of the current radicalization we have found it necessary to expand and strengthen our national operation in a number of ways. Recently, the National Office was able to begin distributing *The YS Organizer* free to all YSAers. New buttons and posters have been produced and additional sections of *Organizing the YSA* and the convention reports and documents will be published. A third person has been added to the financial staff and two people were sent on financial tours. We also project sending three people on national organization tours this spring. This expansion is possible only if every YSAer, whether in a local or an at-large area, makes a maximum effort to raise the \$46,000 we need to finance our na-

tional operations.

The at-large quota is \$1,000. So far, \$34 or three percent has been sent in. The National Office is encouraging every at-large YSAer to take a minimum fund drive pledge of \$20. Regular sales of the many buttons, posters, and other materials put out by the National Office, honoraria, and donations from sympathetic individuals, as well as personal pledges, are just some of the ways at-large members can raise money for the fund drive.

Every at-large YSAer should fill out the coupon below and return it to the National Office as soon as possible. As money is received it will be posted on the weekly scoreboard appearing in *The YS Organizer*.

JOHN LEMON
YSA National Office

AT-LARGE AREA FUND DRIVE QUOTAS

NAME _____

AREA _____

I pledge _____ to the spring fund drive

The at-large YSAers in my area pledge _____ to the spring fund drive.

clip and mail to YSA National Office, Box 471
Cooper Station, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Speakers Bureau '72

In order to begin to raise large sums of money this semester to help meet our spring fund drive quota, the New York YSA decided to organize *Speakers Bureau '72* in the tri-state region (New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey). We have assigned one YSAer to head up this work on a full-time basis. With 300 colleges and prep schools in the region the prospects for sizeable honoraria are excellent.

Integrating speakers bureau activity into all areas of YSA work has been important. Whenever a YSA speaker fills a speaking engagement on a campus, we also send a team of YSAers to do YSJP and recruitment work, to sell *The Militant*, the *ISR*, and Pathfinder literature, to do renewal work, and to build the mass movement activities. Also, when a renewal or YSJP team goes out into the region, they spend some of their time in search of honoraria.

We have drawn up a questionnaire that is intended to detail the sources of money at a school by listing the names of organizations that might be interested in our speakers, the chairperson, the mailing address, the phone number, and the amount each organization has allocated from its budget for speakers. By having these questionnaires filled out on a regular basis and at our disposal we are able to direct our mailings and phone calls much more efficiently.

We feel that not only will we be able to raise honoraria for our speakers from student governments, but also from campus antiwar committees, women's liberation groups, Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano student organizations, gay groups, sororities and fraternities, academic departments, etc.

Understanding the possibilities for obtaining honoraria from these sources, we have sent out a mailing that includes a promotional brochure, questionnaires, and a cover letter to all the YSAers and YSJPers in the region. The cover letter stresses the importance of consistent work in this area. Campus organizations and student governments are approached with our promotional material and the questionnaires are filled out and sent back to the regional center.

Another point that has been emphasized to the YSAers and YSJPers in the region is that the most effective way to follow up on phone calls and mailings is to set up appointments and personal visits with various organization and student government representatives. Also, by making a real effort to involve YSJPers in this work, we can bring them a step closer to joining the YSA.

An important feature of *Speakers Bureau '72* is that it is separate from the YSA and YSJP. For example, the speakers bureau has its own stationery and bank account. This is important because we have the perspective of involving well-known activists from outside our movement.

Right now we are inviting some of these activists as well as respected authorities on various social problems to join the speakers bureau. This is just one more step that is being taken to make *Speakers Bureau '72* more attractive and a better fund raiser.

There are a number of special dates throughout the year that are particularly appropriate for hiring our speakers. For example, many BSUs sponsor Malcolm X memorial meetings on the anniversary of his assassination in February, or many women's groups often hold activities on International Women's Day and Susan B. Anthony's birthday. *Speakers Bureau '72* will be sending out special mailings to the appropriate campus groups highlighting our speakers available for a specific occasion.

We are also very much aware of being alert to world events. Student governments and campus organizations will be interested in giving honoraria for a speaker on a particularly current issue of interest. For instance we have speak-

ers on "The Crisis in Ireland," and "Nixon's China Visit." A mailing has been sent to a number of organizations and university departments that should be interested in having speakers on these topics. We feel that we will be receiving favorable responses.

Because organizing speakers bureaus is a relatively new experience for our movement, national coordination of speakers bureaus activity is of special importance. To help facilitate this, copies of all brochures, leaflets, and other materials used by local speakers bureaus should be sent to the YSA National Office.

With a large scale effort being made by all YSA locals in the New York region to make *Speakers Bureau '72* a central feature of YSA finances, we should soon be well on our way toward making our local fund drive quotas.

CATHY PERKUS
Lower Manhattan YSA

Have Women Always Been the Second Sex?
A history of women and the women's movement in the U.S. highlighting the origins, aims and goals of the current feminist movement.

Joanna Misnik: a central leader of the antiwar movement in NYC for over 5 years. Citywide coordinator of the Student Mobilization Comm. and chosen to be the only student speaker at NYC's giant Oct. 15, 1969 Moratorium Day rally. A leader of the student strike following the Cambodian invasion in May 1970 and a major spokeswoman for the strike. Active in March 27, 1971 March on Albany for women's right to abortion. Organized United Women's Contingent for April 24, 1971 antiwar demonstration in San Francisco. Now on the staff of Women's National Abortion Action Coalition. Organized Nov. 20, 1971 national demonstration to repeal all abortion laws.

Black Nationalism and the Civil Rights Struggle
Black history from the 1956 Montgomery Bus Boycott to the Black Liberation struggle today.

B.R. Washington helped organize the Harlem based Third World Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam which staged the Oct. 15, 1969 Moratorium Day demonstration - Harlem's largest antiwar rally. Later as co-director of the Student Mobilization Comm. Third World Task Force, he went on a national campus tour speaking on "Blacks and the Antiwar Movement." This fall Washington helped organize Attica solidarity actions. For three years as a subway electrician he was active in the N.Y. Transit Workers Union and its Black Caucus.

American GIs: The New Antiwar Army
Why today's GIs prefer a peace medallion to a Bronze Star
"Selling of the Pentagon" CBS TV documentary is available with this talk.

John Ratliff is a Vietnam Veteran. After returning from his 1969-70 year of Vietnam duty he helped organize Connecticut Vietnam Veterans Against the War and participated in the April 1971 VVAW actions in Wash. D.C. He majored in Modern East Asian History at Princeton. Currently studying at Yale Law School, Ratliff spent last summer draft counselling and, while working on an OEO project in Appalachia, co-authored "The Coal Industry and Politics of West Virginia and Kentucky."

The Antiwar Movement: Its History and Future
The movement's growth, its influence on governmental decision making, its potential for ending the war.
"Selling of the Pentagon" CBS TV documentary is available with this talk.

Patti Iiyama: member of executive committee of Berkeley Free Speech Movement and major organizer of Vietnam teach-in which drew 30,000 people. Worked on United Women's Contingents and Asian Contingents for national and NYC demonstrations. In spring 1971, was invited by antiwar movements of Australia and New Zealand to tour countries speaking on American antiwar movement. Worked as United Farm Workers organizer in Delano Calif. and has taught at several universities including UC Berkeley where she received her masters degree.

Inside of Speakers Bureau '72 brochure

Portland Student Rights Struggle

On February 7, the Portland School Board granted all political organizations the right to meet in Portland public schools. This right was won through a year-long struggle of the Portland SMC.

In February, 1971, the recently-formed Portland SMC demanded that the school board allow all political organizations to be chartered as official school clubs (chartering enables groups to use school funds and facilities). The board responded to this demand by adopting a policy which granted the Young Democrats and Young Republicans the right to be chartered while denying this right to all other political organizations. In response to the board's action the SMC initiated a civil liberties campaign which won the support of numerous unions, students, and people in the community. Despite this campaign the board stood behind the unconstitutional policy that it had taken earlier.

In early January of this year the SMC applied for charters at a number of Portland schools in order to test the board's policy. At Adams High School the SMC was chartered by the school administration. In order to use this charter as a tool to win the right to organize throughout Portland, the SMC called a combined meeting and press conference at Adams.

The press conference announced the SMC's plans to hold a picket line at a January 24 meeting of the Portland School Board to demand that the SMC be chartered at every city school. Immedi-

ately after the press conference, the principal of Adams High School, under pressure from the Superintendent of Schools, revoked the charter. This revocation received widespread publicity with several articles appearing in both of Portland's daily newspapers, and numerous television and radio spots. The activity around the events at Adams placed the SMC in a position to involve large numbers of students in this fight.

The January 24 picket line at the school board meeting took on added importance and the SMC mobilized to build it. The picket line was a success. Forty people picketed outside, while SMCers inside spoke before the board. At the meeting, the board agreed to reconsider its policy.

On February 7, fifty SMCers participated in another demonstration at the next school board meeting. At this meeting the board passed a new policy which allows any political organization to meet in Portland public schools, but denies all political organizations, including the Young Democrats and Young Republicans the right to be chartered.

This new policy represents a major victory for the SMC which, during the last two years of its existence in Portland, has only been able to hold four legitimate meetings in a high school or elementary school. At the same time, the policy has several shortcomings, the most important of which is that since it denies political organizations the right to be chartered, political groups are denied access to other school facilities.

Through the course of the struggle in Portland, the SMC has become the organization for students who want to win the right to organize in their schools. By playing the leading role in this student rights fight, the SMC is looked to and respected, not only as an effective organizer of mass actions against the war, but also as an organization that is actively campaigning for students' rights. As a result, the SMC in Portland has grown significantly.

The SWP campaign of John Linder, a high school student, for the Portland School Board was also able to build the students' rights fight. Linder spoke at several board meetings, issued numerous press releases, and was viewed as a leading activist in the struggle. Linder has now challenged his opponent, incumbent Jonathan Newman, the board member who proposed the school board's new policy, to a debate on the right of students to control the facilities of their schools. Through the campaign Linder has become known as *the* candidate who fights for the rights of high school students.

JOHN LINDER
Portland YSA

Michigan Pulley Tour

The Detroit campaign committee prepared and organized well in advance to ensure a successful Michigan tour for Andrew Pulley.

One of the first organizational steps was seriously thinking out a division of labor within the committee. One YSAer was assigned to media work, which included arranging a press conference, preparing press packets and mailing them to the media, arranging interviews, and telephoning the media to remind them of events they would want to cover. Someone else coordinated Pulley's speaking engagements in the high schools and on the campuses and arranged honoraria. Assignments were made to the campaign rally arrangements, organizing leaflet distribution, coordinating the work of the campaign committee with the other local committees and factions, and follow-up work. YSJPers were assigned to accompany Pulley to speaking engagements to set up campaign tables, sell *The Militant*, get campaign endorsers, give the fund pitch and collect money, and help organize new YSJPs.

The most enthusiastic response to Pulley's tour in Detroit came from students at three inner-city high schools. In all, over 1,300 students heard Pulley speak and over 150 endorsed the SWP '72 Campaign.

We learned that it was important to contact the social studies department heads directly and work through them to get speaking engagements for Pulley in the high schools. In most instances, we found they were very interested in the chance to listen to a vice-presidential candidate. The teachers, in turn, put pressure on the administration to allow Pulley to speak in the school. Our experience proved that very little can be achieved by relying on the school administrations. Once a speaking engagement was confirmed, we leafleted the school early in the morning to make sure that the student body was aware of the event.

At least two YSJPers accompanied Pulley to each school. One was in charge of making a fund pitch. Both spent most of the time getting endorsers and selling *Militants*. Another very important task was circulating mailing lists and talking personally with students who were particularly interested in the campaign. The excitement that goes along with such engagements gave us a good opportunity to involve new YSJPers in this aspect of campaign activity.

The success of the high school meetings is indicated by the fact that at Martin Luther King High School, 400 students listened to Pulley at a four-class combined assembly and 53 endorsed the campaign. At Mumford H. S., he spoke to

500 students and we gained 34 endorsers, and at Murray Wright he spoke to 500 and 68 people, including two teachers, endorsed the campaign.

Eight speaking engagements were set up on college campuses throughout Michigan. The most effective way to build these meetings was by working closely with YSJPers in the region.

The best example of how regional meetings were built is a meeting held in Kalamazoo. There are four colleges in the Kalamazoo area. A speaking engagement was arranged at Western Michigan University, and campaign literature, leaflets, and posters advertising the meeting were prepared a week in advance. The Michigan campaign committee arranged a meeting with two people in Kalamazoo who had expressed an interest in working on the campaign and we outlined the work that could be done to build the meeting, in particular setting up a campaign table in the student union during the week and contacting the local media. We also encouraged them to contact the student governments at the other three schools in the area and all the campus newspapers. Two YSJPers from Detroit accompanied Pulley from Detroit to Kalamazoo to ensure a well organized meeting.

The media was contacted well in advance of the tour. The campaign committee sent out press packets, lined up interviews, and followed up with phoning to remind the media of various activities.

We were particularly successful in lining up interviews on talk shows, especially on Black community programs and rock stations. Because of the relations we established with Mother Waddles, a Black community program, it's possible that we will be able to regularly participate in the show.

We paid careful attention to the college press. Treating them as seriously as we did the bourgeois media, we sent them press packets and followed up with phone calls. Because of our consistent work, one college newspaper sponsored a speaking engagement for Pulley and was instrumental in getting an honorarium.

RUDY ZELLER
Detroit YSA



San Francisco Campus Defense

Editor's Note: The events leading to the suspension and censuring of four YSJPer at City College of San Francisco are outlined in an article in the February 11 issue of The Militant entitled "Four Socialist Students Fight Expulsion."

The recent attacks by the administration at City College of San Francisco (CCSF) on the YSJP resulted in the suspension of three YSJPer for one quarter and the censuring of one other. This attack by the administration stemmed from a January 12 incident when two administrators forcibly removed a YSJP banner from above a YSJP table during a campus election campaign. On January 19, four YSJPer who were at the table at the time of the attack received letters of expulsion. No charges were listed. One week later the campus Student Review Board changed the sentence from expulsion to suspension and censure.

The San Francisco YSA participated in the formation of the CCSF Four Defense Committee. We immediately informed the YSA National Office of the events in order to begin the close national collaboration that is necessary.

Defense work has been carefully integrated into the activity of the local as a whole. The executive committee made assignments to defense work and began to oversee the progress of the defense effort.

An important aspect of the defense work is tying it to the Jenness-Pulley campaign. Sales of *The Militant*, the campaign newspaper, have been carried out to maximize the impact of the

articles covering the defense. Sales are geared to CCSF in particular. Tom Vernier, national coordinator of the YSJP, was in San Francisco at the time of the attack and participated in a defense committee press conference. Linda Jenness arrived shortly after the attack and sent a telegram to the college president demanding the reinstatement of the four students and requesting a meeting with the college president, and a delegation from the college community.

One aspect of the public response to the attack on the campaign was a speaking engagement scheduled for Jenness at CCSF on February 15. Fifty-five people attended the meeting to hear Jenness and one of the YSJPer. The turn out was significant for CCSF which is a commuter campus. After Jenness' speech, the four YSJPer were announced as the SWP's candidates in an upcoming election for the school board of City College. The campaign will be an important aspect of the work YSJPer at CCSF will be carrying out in response to the administration's attacks on civil liberties.

The defense committee has been getting broad support. In a petitioning campaign that was conducted on campus during the last few days of finals, over 1,000 signatures demanding the reinstatement of the four students were collected. The regional office of the SMC sent letters of protest to the college president and a mailing to key antiwar activists in the region asking them to do the same.

Extensive publicity was received from the two San Francisco daily papers, the TV, and the

radio. With campus out of session, the press coverage we received was especially important in reaching the student body with the facts of the expulsions. In addition, the school newspaper carried an account of the attack in an issue that came out just before the end of the term.

We recognized the importance of getting competent legal aid. The San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation offered the services of two lawyers and a law student. During the course of our legal work we found it necessary that there be close collaboration between the lawyers and the defense committee that is carrying out the public aspects of the defense. We also tried to involve and get the endorsement of well-known legal organizations. Both the National Lawyers Guild and the ACLU offered secondary help. Their names were important in getting support for the defense committee.

The support that has been gained from the campus community has already brought a number of students on campus around the defense campaign. Not only has the defense committee gained broad support from the student body, but from the faculty as well. Already two well-known professors have endorsed the defense committee.

JEFF BERCHENKO
San Francisco YSA

USLA Work in New York

The Lower Manhattan local is initiating its campaign to get out the facts on political repression in Argentina and to build the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners.

We are attempting to get out information on as broad a scale as possible, through literature tables, leafleting, and selling the *USLA Reporter* at specific activities such as forums and teach-ins.

In Manhattan there are numerous opportunities for distributing USLA literature at cultural and political events that relate to Latin America. On one occasion we made a special leaflet for a Mexican folk ballet. In this case, instead of emphasizing Argentina, the leaflet pointed out recent instances of repression in Mexico (*Intercontinental Press* provided the facts we needed). The leaflet took a positive tone, explaining the need to defend the civil liberties guaranteed by the Mexican constitution. It included information on subscriptions to the *USLA Reporter* and how to place orders for *Mexico '68: Documents of the Student Upsurge in Mexico*. The leaflet also urged financial contributions to USLA and asked for volunteers to help build the campaign.

Another way we publicized the Argentine situation and the USLA Justice Committee is through student and community media. As we make contacts on the campuses and in Black and Puerto Rican community groups, we want to encourage their newspapers to run articles from the *Reporter* or interviews with USLA activists.

Another major part of our USLA work is ac-

quiring sponsors for the campaign. By assembling a sponsor list that includes prominent political figures and movement activists, as well as various organizations and groups, we will be able to show the breadth of support that exists for civil liberties in Argentina. At the same time, we expect that many sponsors will actively help build the campaign. Sponsors can be asked to speak for USLA, distribute literature, and volunteer time to help gain more sponsors. Also, each professor that signs up as a sponsor can be asked to arrange forums or symposiums in his or her department to get out the facts on political repression in Argentina.

In lower Manhattan we found that one of the main ways that professors can help is by giving us names of other professors or prominent intellectuals and groups who would be interested in the Argentine campaign.

Many prospective sponsors will be in a position to contribute financially to USLA. Whenever we have an appointment with a professor, for instance, we should be very conscious of fund raising. It's a good idea to review some of the expenses USLA is projecting before going to the appointment so it will be possible to explain exactly what the USLA Justice Committee will need funds for. There will be large expenses for postage, travel expenses, supplies and equipment, leaflets, and other materials that are needed to help publicize the Argentine campaign. Besides making direct financial contributions, sponsors can help by hosting fund-raising events like cocktail parties or wine-and-cheese parties.

In planning the USLA work in the Lower Manhattan local, we had to consider the fact that we have many other tasks to carry out this spring and that it is necessary to coordinate the Argentine campaign with our other areas of work. YSAers who are active in the antiwar and women's liberation movements are asking leaders of these movements to be sponsors. The forum committee is planning a panel discussion on repression in Argentina which will involve several speakers, including a USLA representative.

YSAers on the New York University and Queens College campuses are helping to build the Argentine campaign by urging the support of professors, activists, and representatives of student organizations, while carrying fact sheets and *Reporters* on their campus literature tables.

In order to take advantage of the many other opportunities in the lower Manhattan area, the entire local must understand the significance of the Argentine campaign. USLA work is not only important international defense work, but it is also important in building the YSA. USLA work will help to acquaint us with campus and community groups in the area that we have not been in touch with before, and many of the activists in these groups will be attracted to the YSA, an organization of internationalists that understands the need to defend democratic rights in Latin America.

LYNN SILVER
SUE ADLEY
Lower Manhattan YSA

Los Angeles Renewal Campaign

Since the beginning of the renewal campaign careful attention has been given to organizing our renewal work. As we have received the tapes of subscribers in the Los Angeles region, we immediately divided them into various categories.

The first group is subscribers who are in isolated areas throughout the Los Angeles region. Since it would be almost impossible to visit these people, we send them a mailing urging them to renew their subscriptions.

The second category is subscribers that are grouped in a particular area in the region. Many of these subscriptions were obtained by weekend sub sales teams sent out during the fall and others come from the national sub teams. Some

of these areas will be covered by the regional traveler's tour. We are planning weekend teams to some of the other campuses that the traveler will not be able to reach.

The third category is subscribers within or in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles. Our priority within L.A. is subscribers who live in dormitories, since they are the easiest to contact. The names of subscribers who do not live in dorms are divided among YSAers in the local who make personal appointments with subscribers in their area.

We have emphasized the contact work that can be done through the renewal campaign. YSAers take a wide assortment of material, including

campaign brochures, forum leaflets, and April 22 and WONAAC material on all renewal trips.

An example of the success we have had is that on one occasion, two teams visited 21 subscribers in local dormitories. Eleven renewed their subs to *The Militant*, one subscribed to the *ISR* for a year, 11 endorsed the Jenness-Pulley campaign, and six signed the forum mailing list. On top of all this, on one campus a debate was arranged between a YSJPer and the campus head of Youth for McGovern.

DEBBIE JONES
Los Angeles YSA

SMC Budget at CSU

On January 24, the student government at Cleveland State University (CSU) granted the CSU SMC a budget of \$1,174.50. A budget had been submitted in November to the student government, the majority of which had been elected as part of a "radical coalition" campaigning partly on an antiwar platform.

The SMC had originally requested over \$10,000 to be used to build the National Student Antiwar Conference and the spring antiwar offensive. The budget request projected \$450 for leaflets, posters, and buttons; \$1,500 for mailings; \$400 for advertisements in the campus newspaper; \$100 for phone; \$4,080 for transportation to the spring action; \$300 for a monthly campus antiwar newspaper; \$200 for miscellaneous office supplies; and \$3,100 for honoraria and travel expenses for speakers such as Daniel Ellsberg, Debby Bustin, National Coordinator of the SMC, and Jerry Gordon, a coordinator of the National Peace Action Coalition. Each item in our requested budget was broken down into component parts and exact prices were obtained. The budget was prefaced with a statement of purpose which outlined how the war was a vital issue to all students and therefore, the antiwar movement merited a large financial commitment from the student govern-

ment. SMCers met with the student government treasurer to explain and motivate each item in the budget.

The SMC was forced to wait for two months before its budget was considered by the student government. During this time, the Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) SMC, also in Cleveland, was waging a struggle around its right to be funded. The CWRU Student Government had refused to give money to the SMC on the grounds that it was a political organization. The SMC responded by pointing out that the antiwar movement spoke for the majority of students and demanded that the student government hold a binding referendum on the question of student government support for the SMC.

The student government agreed to hold the referendum. Endorsements were gathered from campus organizations and professors supporting the SMC's right to be funded and an editorial appeared in the campus newspaper urging students to vote for support to the antiwar movement. The referendum passed overwhelmingly in favor of the SMC; however, the student government again rejected the SMC's budget, claiming that "support" did not mean financial support. The SMC continued to gather endorsers and immediately called a rally on campus to protest the decision. At its next meeting, the student government was pressured to allocate \$300 to the CWRU SMC.

During the CWRU SMC's struggle, members of the "radical coalition" in the Cleveland State University Student Government published an editorial in their coalition's underground newspaper condemning the CWRU Student Government for its inaction and demanding that it give the SMC money to build the antiwar movement. Although many of the members of the coalition were hostile to the SMC, the SMC was able to use their editorial as a tool in getting the budget approved.

The SMC plans to continue to fight for student government funding of the antiwar movement.

young socialist the organizer

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

EDITOR: MARK UGOLINI

BUSINESS MANAGER: CAROLINE FOWLKES

EDITORIAL BOARD: LESLIE DORK, CAROLINE FOWLKES, TERRY HARDY, MALIK MIAH, LAURA MILLER, GEOFF MIRELOWITZ, ANDY ROSE, MARK UGOLINI, MIRTA VIDAL, DELFINE WELCH

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DAVID PAPARELLO
Cleveland YSA