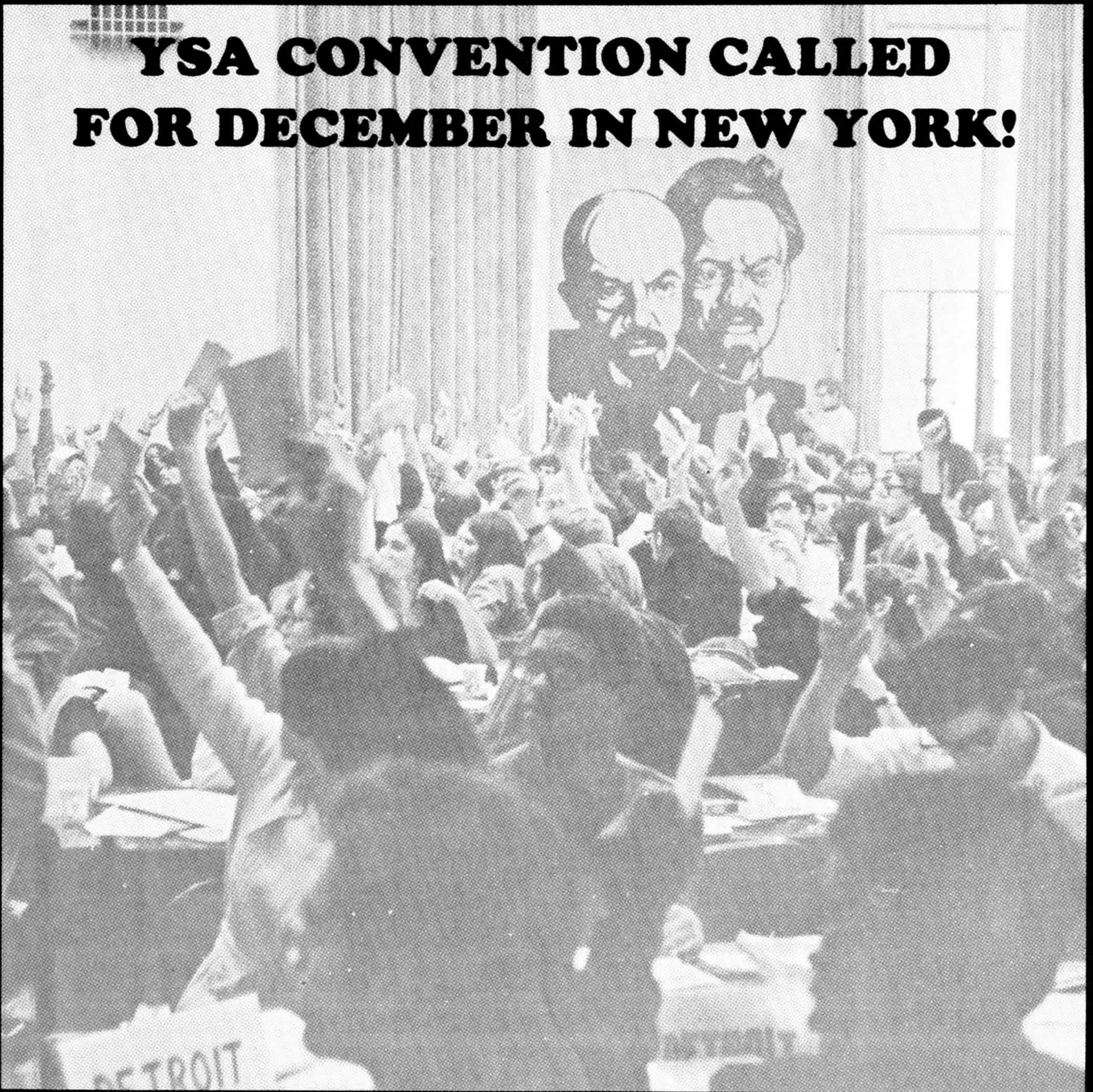


young socialist
the organizer

**YSA CONVENTION CALLED
FOR DECEMBER IN NEW YORK!**



10 Cents

National Committee Calls Convention

The National Committee hereby calls the Tenth National Convention of the Young Socialist Alliance to convene in New York on Monday, December 28, and to continue through four days (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 29, 30, 31, 1970).

The following is the proposed agenda for the convention:

- International Report
- Political Report
- Antiwar Report
- Black Struggle Report
- Chicano Struggle Report
- Women's Liberation Report
- Organization Report
- Election of the National Committee

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Written discussion will be opened with the publication of the first bulletin. The pre-convention discussion bulletin is open for all YSA members on the subjects listed in the agenda or others which they may wish to present for the consideration of the YSA.

Local membership meetings shall be arranged for oral discussion of the various points on the agenda and may also be arranged for discussion of any of the articles submitted to the pre-convention discussion bulletin.

CONVENTION ASSESSMENTS

A convention assessment of \$3.00 shall be levied to help cover the expenses of the convention, the payment of which is obligatory for every member.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. Representation from the locals shall be as follows: one delegate for the first nine members and one additional delegate for each additional nine members or major fraction thereof (5 or more constituting a major fraction).

2. Each local having 5 or more members is entitled to a voting delegate.

3. Delegates are to be elected by the locals in accordance with the actual number of members in good standing who have been admitted to the YSA prior to December 14, 1970, and who have paid their convention assessment. "Good standing," according to our constitution, is defined as follows: Article III, Section 5, "Any member more than one month in arrears in dues ceases to be a member in good standing. Only members in good standing may vote or hold office in the YSA. Any member more than three months in arrears may be dropped after notification."

4. Locals organized after December 14, 1970, are entitled to send consultative delegates to the convention.

5. Members admitted to the YSA after December 14, 1970, are entitled to a voice in the local discussion, but no vote on resolutions or in the selection of delegates.

6. Members must be present and voting in person at the meeting where the election of delegates takes place. The only exception is for members whose absence is for a substantial reason such as being sick or working, and who send an unambiguous written state-

ment of their positions or delegate choices.

7. Members transferred from one local to another after December 14, 1970 must vote in the local from which they transferred.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Where there is a division on national policy within a local unit, election of delegates in the local is to be on the basis of proportional representation. Delegates shall be elected on the basis of a vote on a resolution or statement made in writing and submitted to the local unit for a vote. Abstentions in no case count as votes.

The following table shows the modified proportional system to be followed if division occurs:

In the event a unit undergoes a more than two-way division, that unit will elect delegates on a directly proportional basis, i.e., in a unit entitled to n delegates, at least 1/n fraction of qualified members must have voted for a position for that position to get a delegate.

After a division has been established, those voting each way will select in caucus their own delegations and report them to the unit as a whole for acknowledgement. Where no division has taken place the election of delegates will proceed normally by the unit as a whole.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

OCTOBER 8, 1970

NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEMBERS IN UNIT

5-13
14-22
23-31
32-40
41-49
50-58
(9n-4) to (9n+4)

TOTAL NUMBER OF DELEGATES THE UNIT IS ENTITLED TO

1
2
3
4
5
6
n

MINIMUM NUMBER OF THOSE VOTING FOR A MINORITY TO GET

1 DEL.	2 DEL.	3 DEL.
-*	-	-
1/3**	-	-
1/4	-*	-
1/5	2/5	-
1/6	1/3	-*
1/7	2/7	3/7
1/n+1	2/n+1	3/n+1

*in the special case of a unit entitled to an odd number of delegates and where the division in unit voting is exactly equal, 2 delegates with 1/2 vote each will be elected.

**for example, in a unit of 14 qualified members, 14 times 1/3 equals 4 2/3 members; therefore a minimum of 5 (not 4) would get a delegate. If the unit had 21 qualified members, then 21 times 1/3

equals 7 members, so 7 voting minority members would be the minimum to get a delegate. The same consideration holds true for figuring all other fractions in the above table.

Regional Educational Conferences

The YSA National Office, in consultation with the National Education Department of the Socialist Workers Party, proposes that all regions try to plan regional educational conferences around the end of November. These conferences will help to maximize the gains made in building the October 31 antiwar demonstrations and will aid in building the December YSA national convention. (No conferences should be scheduled on December 5-6, the weekend of the National Peace Action Coalition national conference.)

We will want to draw all the contacts we have made in our fall antiwar, Third World, women's liberation, election campaign, regional, and campus work to these conferences. Attractive literature should be gotten out early, so that it can be used on late fall regional tours and in building the conferences in all the locals and at-large areas. Regions may want to consider mailing a copy of the conference schedule to all the new *Militant* subscribers gained this fall in their region, with a cover letter asking them to attend the conference.

These conferences should have a dual educational and organizational character, with time divided between talks and workshops as was done at the Oberlin Socialist Activists and Edu-

cational Conference. Some suggested topics for educational talks are: 1) the Palestinian revolution; 2) nationalism and self-determination; 3) perspectives for the antiwar movement; 4) the women's liberation movement; 5) the coming American revolution; and 6) the May upsurge and the student movement.

All regions should schedule a regional meeting to occur during the weekend of the conference. The conferences should be built on a region-wide basis, and all comrades should plan to attend. Comrades may want to invite those attending the conference to also attend the regional YSA meeting. The major focus of the regional meetings should be building for the NPAC national conference, and the YSA national convention. Regions should have prepared publicity for building the YSA convention by that time, and should be prepared to give information on transportation to the convention to those attending the conference.

Regional workshops can be scheduled to discuss such areas of work as the antiwar, women's liberation, and Third World movements, finances, sales of *The Militant* and *ISR*, lessons of the 1970 election campaign, and building for the YSA convention. A sample schedule is printed

below as a possible guide for regions to use in scheduling their conferences.

The YSA National Office and the National Educational Department of the SWP can provide at least one speaker to each of the regional conferences. Since there are likely to be many conferences, we cannot guarantee more than one speaker to any area. Please let us know what you have scheduled as soon as possible since some speakers will have to cover more than one conference.

SPONSORSHIP

We have an excellent opportunity to tie the *International Socialist Review* in closely to these conferences and expand its influence and readership. Contributors to the *ISR* will be speaking at the conferences, and the *ISR* will be able to publish some of the speeches.

The *ISR*, as the magazine of socialist theory and education in the United States, has offered its full cooperation in this series of socialist educational conferences. Therefore, we propose that the conferences be advertised as being sponsored by "the YSA (or YSA and SWP) in cooperation with the *International Socialist Review*." *The Militant* plans to advertise the conferences,

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so please let the N. O. know as soon as possible where and when the conferences will be held.

The *ISR* can be used very effectively in these conferences. The November issue, which will reprint speeches given by Derrick Morrison, Barry Sheppard, and Mary-Alice Waters at Oberlin, can be used as background reading for various sessions. Displays of past issues should also be considered.

We are also suggesting that all conferences include a 3-month introductory subscription to the *ISR* in the conference registration fee. Since the *ISR* will be co-sponsoring the conferences, this should be seen as a natural means of strengthening our conception of the *ISR* as the magazine which is concerned with socialist theory and with building the movement. This subscription offer would work this way: If the registration fee for the conference is \$3.00, people attending have the option of having \$1.00 of their fee applied to a three-month introductory sub to the *ISR*. Regions would then keep \$2.00,

and forward \$1.00 to the *ISR*, along with the person's name and address. This offer cannot apply to members of the YSA and SWP, since the *ISR* loses money on these subs. Also, people who currently have subs cannot get them extended through this offer. This offer is only for introductory subs to non-members.

Special attention must be given to trying to get honoraria for speakers coming to the conference. If it is impossible to get honoraria for Thanksgiving weekend, an alternate date should be considered.

Please let us know all the relevant information about your conference as soon as possible, so that we can help coordinate the scheduling of speakers.

* * *

Sample Schedule

Friday evening: Keynote speech — "The Coming American Revolution"

Saturday: 10:30 a.m. "The Women's Liberation Movement"

12:30 — 1:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. Regional Workshops on sales of *The Militant* and *ISR*, lessons of the 1970 election campaign, Third World work, campus work, regional traveling, etc.

8:30 p.m. Party

Sunday: 10.30 a.m. "The Campuses After May"

12:30 — 3:00 p.m. Regional YSA business meeting.

CINDY JAQUITH
YSA National Office

An Assessment of Oberlin

Editor's Note: The following article is based on a report given to the NEC on October 4, 1970 by Frank Boehm. The report represents an initial assessment of the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference, held in Oberlin from August 9 to August 16, 1970. We are printing it here for the information of all comrades, and in order to stimulate further discussion and evaluation of the conference from the field.

* * *

The Oberlin conference was a real landmark for the YSA and for the Socialist Workers Party. It dramatically expressed our growth in size and in the political and organizational strength of our movement.

Two-thirds of the SWP's membership attended the conference. One-third of the YSA's membership attended. About half of the YSAers there were also members of the SWP. The average age of those who attended was 25. The median age was 23. Close to one-third of the registered conference participants were under 21. The average number of years in the Trotskyist movement for those attending was four years. Close to one-fourth of the comrades in Oberlin had been in the Trotskyist movement for less than one year.

These figures decisively reflect the way in which our movement is growing and becoming younger. The high percentage of comrades who attended is also in itself a reflection of our strength. It is quite likely that the conference could have been built to include the participation of even more comrades had it not been for the delay in the appearance of the actual conference agenda. The conference really began to fire enthusiasm among comrades only after the agenda was published. The unfortunate delay was made necessary by difficulties in arranging the agenda, and should not be a problem in future conferences now that we have had the experience of arranging this one.

The conference was first projected at the February plenum of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party. Shortly after the plenum, the Political Committee decided upon the twofold character of the conference—that sessions would be devoted to 1) lectures and discussions of Marxist theory and the Trotskyist program and 2) activists panels, fraction meetings and workshops.

The conference was extremely successful in fulfilling its aims in connection with this twin focus. Comrades gained a far more thorough grasp and understanding of our program and positions on major political questions through the lectures and classes on the character of the current radicalization and the coming revolution. The intensive preparation and "tooling up" of our organization for our immediate tasks which took place in the workshops and activists panels and fraction meetings put us in the best position we have ever been in to launch a fall offensive. We can already see this preparation paying off in the excellent start we have in all of our current campaigns—antiwar, women's liberation, Third World work regional organization, the fund drive, subscription drive, campus concentration, recruitment campaign and election campaigns.

The main sessions on "The Prospects for the

American Revolution: the Revolutionary Party in the 1970s" covered the roots of the new radicalization on a world-historic scale and the character of this radicalization in the United States compared with previous radicalizations; the struggles for national self-determination and the combined character of the coming American revolution; the new role of the student movement and the women's liberation movement; and our position in relation to the radicalization and the coming socialist revolution in contrast to the position of our political opponents.

The kind of clarity that was able to emerge among comrades on these questions from the week-long conference was significantly better than that which is possible during a three or four-day convention, for example. The line adopted by the previous SWP and YSA conventions was amplified and refined in a way that has not been possible for such a large section of our movement ever before.

The questions dealt with in the main series of lectures were further developed by the classes. The publication of these lectures and classes—in the *International Socialist Review*, in pamphlets and in bulletins—will provide a wealth of educational and propaganda material of permanent value for our own comrades and for the radicalizing masses we want to win to Trotskyism. The tapes themselves will serve as valuable educational tools to be effectively used again and again for the new and expanding layers of membership as we grow, and as tools to help us grow through use in contact classes, campus meetings and other recruitment programs.

The other major achievement of the conference was the rich exchange of experiences in building the YSA and the party which was able to take place in the activists panels, workshops and fraction meetings, as well as in informal consultations and discussions. This aspect of conference made possible the projection of major campaigns for the party and the YSA for the fall.

In particular, we were able to project the 15,000 subscription drive for *The Militant*, and to raise a significant amount of the money toward the purchase of a new press for *The Militant*.

The YSA N. O. also had more time to consult with local leaderships prior to the YSA plenum than the time that has usually been available for such consultations. In addition to consulting with local organizers and EC members about such matters as personnel and the fund drive quotas, there was extensive discussion of the YSA regional proposal at one of the panels.

There were, in addition, panels and workshops on finances, literature sales, defense of our movement and other victims of ruling class "justice," campus work, graphics, and special points on the stepped-up defense of Hugo Blanco and defense of the Arab revolution, including projection of Peter Buch's tour.

Fraction meetings helped sharpen the YSA and party organizationally for our intervention in the mass movements for the fall offensive—in the Third World struggle, women's liberation movement and antiwar movement.

The collection of the \$7.00 per comrade assessment was very successful in the party but

less so in the YSA. The conference expenses were met and some additional money was raised without counting the money raised toward the purchase of a web press.

Comrades generally seemed to be pleased with the relaxed atmosphere and comfortable facilities of the conference, and the enthusiastic participation indicated that the comrades there felt the conference to be a tremendous success.

The over-all result of the conference has been the gearing in of our entire movement to the tasks for the fall offensive. As I said, I think we have already begun to see the results of this. I think we will begin to see them more clearly as the campaigns move further along this fall.

Finally, I think it will be important for us to get the thoughts of comrades from around the country about ways to improve such conferences in order to fill out this evaluation and better prepare ourselves for the next one.

* * *

One of the benefits of the conference, as mentioned above, is the large amount of quality educational and propaganda material it has made and will make available in the form of articles, pamphlets, bulletins and tapes. According to the Socialist Workers Party's National Education Director, Gus Horowitz, the tapes of the educational sessions are now available from the National Tape Service. These tapes are in preliminary form, as they have not been edited to exclude delays, announcements and other extraneous material. There are twelve reels available for a flat rate of \$4.00 per reel. Each reel contains a series (usually of three lectures) on 4-track 1 7/8 speed tape. Edited versions at 3 3/4 or 2-track will become available sometime later.

Below is a listing of the series now available:

1. PROSPECTS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN THE 1970S

Series No. 1A, Barry Sheppard, *The International Roots of the New Radicalization*; Derrick Morrison, *The Combined Character of the American Revolution*; Mary-Alice Waters, *The New Radicalization, the Student Movement and the Women's Liberation Movement*.

Series No. 1b, Peter Camejo, *Our Opponents and the New Radicalization*; George Breitman, *The Current Radicalization Compared with Those of the Past*; Jack Barnes, *The Revolutionary Party in the 1970s*.

2. MARXISM AND THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Series No. 2, Evelyn Reed, *Origins of Women's Oppression*; Caroline Lund, *How Our Opponents View Women's Liberation*; Third World Panel, *Women's Liberation and Third World Struggles*; Elizabeth Barnes, *Current Stage of the Women's Liberation Movement and Our Tasks*.

3. THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

Series No. 3, Fred Halstead, *An Overview of the Antiwar Movement*; Carol Lipman, *The Role*

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of the Youth in the Antiwar Movement; Gus Horowitz, *The Role of the Party in the Antiwar Movement*.

4. REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST ELECTORAL POLICY

Series No. 4, Doug Jenness, *Socialist Electoral Policy from the Bolsheviks to Today*; Linda Jenness, *The Labor Party and the Independent Black Political Party*; Lew Jones, *SWP Election Campaigns and the Tactic of Critical Support*.

5. STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

Series No. 5, Farrell Dobbs, *Structure and Organizational Principles of the Party* (three lectures).

6. THE FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Series No. 6, Robert Langston, *Philosophy of Marxism*; Dick Roberts, *Basic Marxist Economics*; Dan Styron, *Marxism versus Stalinist and Social-Democratic Reformism*.

7. DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND PARTY TASKS

Series No. 7, Clifton DeBerry, *The Black Struggle and the Labor Movement*; Ross Downson, *The Labor Party Question*; Frank Lovell, *New Trends in the Labor Movement*.

8. ANATOMY OF STALINISM

Series No. 8, Tom Kerry, *Anatomy of Stalinism* (two lectures).

9. THE TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM

Series No. 9, George Novack, *The Transitional Program—An Overview*; Larry Seigle, *The Transitional Program and the Student Movement*; Robert Vernon, *The Transitional Program and Black Liberation*.

10. MARXISM VERSUS ULTRALEFTISM, ANARCHISM AND TERRORISM

Series No. 10, Harry Ring, *Marxism versus Ultraleftism, Anarchism and Terrorism* (three lectures).

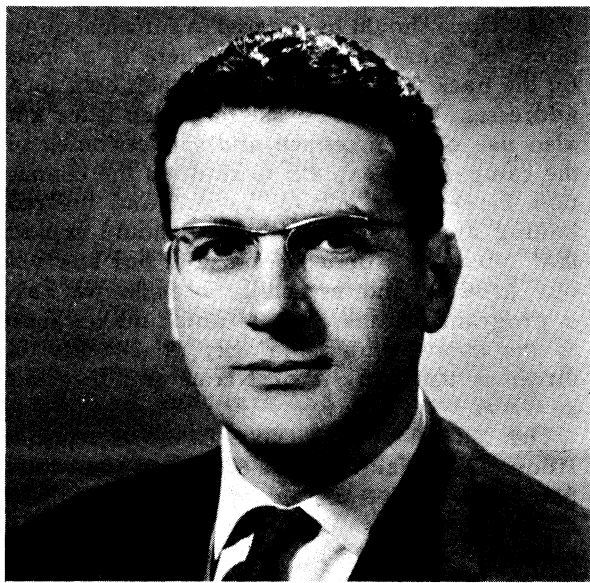
11. MARXISM AND THE STRUGGLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Series No. 11, Norman Oliver, *The Leninist Position on National Liberation*; Art Young, *The National Struggle in Quebec*; Richard Garza, *Chicano and Puerto Rican Liberation Struggles*; Tony Thomas, *Current Stage of the National Liberation Struggles and Our Tasks*.

The order-blank below may be used to order these tape series. Please indicate by number which reels you wish to order (e.g., No. 1b, No. 5, etc.). Individual and at-large orders must be prepaid. Orders should be sent to National Tape Service, 873 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

FRANK BOEHM
YSA National Office

Local Tasks in Mandel Case



The Issues At Stake In

THE CASE OF ERNEST MANDEL

After Ernest Mandel was prevented from entering the country to debate John Kenneth Galbraith at Stanford in October, 1969, and then again denied entry to speak at a number of East Coast schools in November and December, eight prominent scholars joined Mandel as co-plaintiffs in a suit against Attorney General Mitchell and Secretary of State Rogers, asking the federal courts to declare unconstitutional the provisions of the reactionary McCarran-Walter Act under which Mandel was barred from the country. This suit is being sponsored by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and supported by the American Foundation for Social Justice and the Socialist Scholars Conference. The YSA and the Socialist Workers Party are also supporting the case.

The case was argued before a three-judge panel in Brooklyn on June 24 by the noted civil liberties attorney, Leonard Boudin. The decision is still pending. Whatever the outcome, the case will be appealed by the losing side to the Supreme Court. Money is needed to continue the case.

* * *

All locals should have received quantities of the brochure pictured at the left, describing the case, and of a letter signed by seven prominent academic and literary figures, appealing for funds. The signatories are Prof. Germaine Breé, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Laurent B. Frantz, Berkeley law school; Prof. Gabriel Jackson, University of California, San Diego; Prof. Christopher Lasch, Northwestern University; Nobel Laureate Salvador E. Luria, M.I.T.; R.B. Silvers, editor of *The New York Review of Books*; and Paul M. Sweezy, editor of *Monthly Review*. A copy of each of these things, as well as a letter from George Novack, should have

been received by all local organizers, NC members and at-large YSAers. At-largers may order more of these materials from Francoise Collet at 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Each local and at-large area should see to it that a comrade is put in charge of working on this case. The letter and the brochure should be used in contacting selected prominent individuals who are in a position to give money and who would have an interest in the case. The appeal of this case is such that it is not necessary to rely on persons in our close periphery; an effort should be made to reach out to leading academic and literary figures in each of the areas for contributions.

As George Novack said in his letter, the main point to be stressed in soliciting aid from the academic community is this: Their contributions will do more than support the plaintiffs in this suit—their American colleagues and the Belgian scholar Mandel. Their contributions will be defending *their own rights* to invite anyone from anywhere to their campuses to hear what they have to say. The central issue at stake in this case is that right of the academic community.

Comrades working on this case should keep Francoise Collet informed about their activity. She will be supervising this fund-raising nationally.

N.B. All contributions and communications in connection with this campaign should be addressed to: The Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund—NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, 25 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010. Money should not be sent to the YSA or SWP national offices for this case.

LEE SMITH
YSA National Office

From Contacts to Recruits

As socialists who are involved in building a strong cadre to lead the coming American revolution, we take the question of recruitment very seriously. In the course of our participation in the key struggles of the day, we aim to introduce Trotskyist politics to as wide a layer of activists as possible, and recruit the best of them to our program of action. We view every person who comes into contact with us through one or another of our many campaigns as a potential recruit, since our goal is to be strong enough, and to have sufficiently large forces, to gain political hegemony in the student movement. Every new recruit is an important step toward that goal.

With the tremendous upswing of the youth radicalization, and the corresponding expansion of our activities into many new sectors of the mass movement, there has been a steadily increasing flood of inquiries about the YSA into the national center. Most of these inquiries are sent by students who have read about us, heard about us or come into contact with us through our press and the activities of our members across the country, and who wish to know more about the YSA or to join. This consistent influx of inquiries is generally over and above that layer of YSA contacts which is recruited through the activities of a specific local or at-large member.

So heavy an emphasis do we place on the contact recruitment aspect of our work, and so often do these inquiries come into the National Office, that one person is allotted from the N. O. staff to fill the assignment of handling and processing these inquiries. (According to the figures compiled for the August YSA Plenum, the number of inquiries received since the last convention was 1,494, with an average of 20 a day during the May events.)

The procedure used in following up on these inquiries is as follows: 1) The inquiries are divided into two categories—those requesting more information and those requesting to join. 2) Those requesting more information are sent a form letter which briefly describes the YSA and the areas of work we're involved in, and includes the address and phone number of the YSA local nearest them; if the inquiry comes from an area where there are YSA at-largers but no local, the addresses of the at-largers are sent. This letter is sent off immediately by first-class mail.

Also sent is an introductory packet which contains: a back issue of *The Militant*, the current issue of *The YS Organizer*, the pamphlet *Introduction to the Young Socialist Alliance*, a copy of the *YSA Program for the Student Revolt*, subscription blanks to the *International Socialist Review* and *The Militant*, a Pathfinder

catalog and order blank and a *Join the YSA* brochure. This packet is sent off immediately by third-class mail, since the cost of sending these large packets by first-class mail would be prohibitive. 3) Those requesting to join the YSA are divided into two categories—those coming from areas where there are existing YSA locals and those from at-large areas. The first group is sent a brief form letter explaining a few key things about the YSA, telling them that they can join the local in their area.

The second group is sent a much more extensive form letter which, in three pages, outlines the tasks of the YSA at-larger, mentions certain important policies such as our drug discipline, contains the addresses and phone numbers of both the local nearest them and the regional center and includes a special membership coupon to be clipped and sent in with the \$3.50 initiation fee.

Every person who requests to join is sent an introductory packet which includes all of the above materials plus a sample copy of the *International Socialist Review*. 4) After the above procedure is completed, the names and addresses of all inquirers are sent to the proper locals and regional centers, on a form which separates those requesting information from those asking to join. Copies of these forms are kept for the

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continued from the preceding page national files. 5) When the special membership forms and initiation fees are returned from prospective at-large members, they are brought into a meeting of the National Executive Committee for approval. Once formally approved, both the new at-largers and their regional centers are notified by letter.

* * *

In order to maximize recruitment gains, and to continue to establish the YSA as an organization which is serious about getting its politics out to the broadest numbers possible in the most efficient way, every local and regional

center must do the proper follow-up work on these contacts who have written to the N.O. This follow-up includes special assignments from the ranks of the local and regional Contact Committees to call or write to the people whose names are sent out by the N.O.; in most cases, these names should be added to existing mailing lists, such as forum and campaign lists. Special effort should be made in drawing these people into the activities of the YSA and from there recruiting them to the vanguard youth organization.

It's a safe observation that this rising tide

of inquiries will continue to supply our movement with a healthy stream of activists cadre as the radicalization on the campuses continues to deepen. It is imperative that we prepare ourselves organizationally to take advantage of the burgeoning opportunities for recruitment coming up, and meet with Bolshevik professionalism the thousands who will be joining us.

LAURA MILLER
YSA National Office

National Campaign Against IRS Guidelines

The Nixon administration has put into operation a coordinated crackdown on campus political activity in an attempt to defuse the explosive potential so clearly revealed last May by the mass mobilizations of millions of students and the whole phenomenon of the antiwar university and reach-out. The threat posed by the crackdown calls for a major national campaign by the entire YSA to rally the student movement to fight back against Nixon in defense of students' democratic rights.

NIXON'S STRATEGY

While the administration's assault on the student movement involves a wide range of tactics—including red-baiting, legal prosecutions and the use of police and police agents—the central thrust of the attack is aimed at compelling colleges and universities to place strict limits on the political activity they will allow.

The main weapon Nixon is employing for his central purpose is a set of "Guidelines on Questions Relating to Tax Exemption and Political Activities." This set of guidelines was prepared by the American Council on Education after a meeting in late May between representatives of ACE and the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department. The guidelines are based on a re-interpretation of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Locals and at-largers have been sent copies of the ACE statement and guidelines.

The guidelines spell out the need for college and university administrations to severely clamp down on the political activity of students and faculty in order to protect their tax-exempt status. For a more thorough explanation of the guidelines and what they imply, all comrades should read carefully the article by Larry Seigle in the October 23 issue of *The Militant*, "Administration Opens Campaign to Silence Campus Dissent."

It has become clear that nearly every school in the country has moved to comply with these new guidelines in one way or another. From coast to coast, students have returned to school this fall to find new restrictions on the rights of campus organizations and newspapers.

THE YSA'S ROLE

The extent to which these new restrictions are able to be enforced will depend directly on how decisively the student movement responds to Nixon's attack against basic democratic freedoms. We should remember that it was in response to just such an attempt to prevent political organizing by students that the Berkeley Free Speech Movement was formed six years ago. The formation of the FSM marked the beginning of a new stage in the youth radicalization in this country.

The spreading, deepening and maturing of the youth radicalization which has taken place during the past six years means that there is enormous potential for a broad struggle to defend and extend student's rights in answer to this new threat—if it is properly organized and led.

The YSA has a responsibility to take the initiative in organizing and leading the student movement in actions to defeat the restrictions on campus political activity. The campus liberals—student editors, student government officers and faculty members—will tend to cave in under the pressure the government is applying unless they can see demonstrated an effective means of fighting back. Many student radicals will want to take action without knowing exactly what to do unless we are there to lead and show them what needs to be done. Whether Nixon is able to roll back the gains of May or his plan backfires in an overwhelming mobilization to sweep aside the new restrictions and continue the antiwar university, depends largely on the role of the revolutionary socialist movement.

In fulfilling our responsibility, we will also be taking advantage of a tremendous opportunity to build the YSA.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

Because they form the central thrust of Nixon's assault, the IRS guidelines should also be the central focus of our national campaign against the assault. These guidelines have been applied in slightly different ways on different campuses, and every local struggle will not perfectly match every other one. At the same time, we want to track down the source of the new restrictions which have appeared on every campus this fall and expose that source as the IRS guidelines and the Nixon administration.

In every case we will want to mount the battle against the application of the guidelines by organizing the broadest possible united fronts to hold news conferences and protest rallies or to send delegations to the administration. The campus paper should be involved as much as possible in the campaign to alert the whole student body to what is happening.

The particular form of the campaign will vary from campus to campus, beyond the common features of focusing on the IRS guidelines and forming united fronts. For example, at Columbia University, where the administration issued its own set of guidelines, the comrades organized a Young Socialist Campaigners group as a direct challenge to these guidelines and held a meeting at which SWP candidates Paul Boutelle and Ruthann Miller spoke. The comrades are also planning a legal challenge to the constitutionality of the IRS guidelines. They have lined up a number of other groups and individuals, including the SMC, women's liberation, some liberal organizations and prominent faculty members to join them as plaintiffs in the suit. The initial plaintiffs went to the Columbia administration and asked Columbia to join the suit as a plaintiff. The school's president refused, and the administration will now probably be named as a defendant along with the IRS. In addition to the suit, the comrades will be organizing a separate united front which will support the suit but will also organize other activity on the campus to protest the guidelines.

At Emory in Atlanta, the comrades were denied the right to use the same facilities they used last year for the Southern Regional Socialists Educational Conference. They have begun to put together a broad group of organizations to agree to co-sponsor the conference and an even broader group to support the right of those who want to hold the conference to use the Emory facilities.

At the University of California in Berkeley, the comrades played a central role in organizing a news conference to announce plans for action against a new set of guidelines there by a broad united front.

Complete reports should be sent to the N.O. by all locals and areas, including the following things: 1) precise descriptions of the new restrictions on all campuses in the area (including copies of the regulations where they can be obtained); 2) what actions the comrades are planning to challenge the restrictions, including the names of other groups involved; and 3) copies of any clippings, leaflets or other printed material related to the rules themselves or the struggle against them.

RED-BAITING

Another aspect of Nixon's attack is the red-baiting of particular organizations and individuals. The YSA has become the focus for much of this red-baiting. Because of the active role YSAers play in building the SMC, the SMC has also been smeared as a "Trotskyist-dominated group." All locals and at-largers have been sent copies of the *VFW Magazine* article by J. Edgar

Hoover which attacks the YSA as the "main Communist threat" in the U.S. today and "exposes" our plan for the red university.

While we want to maintain the focus of the campaign against the IRS guidelines and Nixon's assault against the general student movement, the YSA will want to take the opportunity to answer the red-baiting attacks too.

Locals and at-largers have been sent copies of the *Open Letter to U.S. Students from the YSA*. These should be ordered in sufficient quantities for mass distribution. There is a space on the back for locals to stamp their own local addresses. We want to use this open letter and also use our spokesmen and spokeswoman on the campuses to explain to students the connection between the general assault and the red-baiting attack on the YSA. We should explain that Nixon is worried because of our size and our growth, and especially because we have a program for the campus which makes sense to the overwhelming majority of students but threatens the interests of Nixon and the class he serves.

The SMC National Office issued a reply to Hoover's red-baiting of the SMC, and some local SMCs have done the same thing. YSAers who are active in the SMC should encourage this kind of response in the SMC chapters to which they belong. We should also be sure that the SMC is one of the groups we involve in the united fronts put together around the fight against the IRS guidelines.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

This campaign should be seen as central to all of our other tasks in the fall offensive. Despite what Attorney General Mitchell says, the U.S. government may very well want one day to emulate what Prime Minister Trudeau has done in Quebec. Our best defense against such a contingency is educating the movement to react powerfully and swiftly whenever any challenge to democratic rights rears its head.

Upcoming issues of *The Militant* and *The Young Socialist Organizer* will provide coverage of this campaign. The issue of *The Militant* which will be sold October 31 will contain a major article on Nixon's attack and the student movement's response by national chairwoman Susan LaMont.

All locals and at-large areas should keep the N.O. informed with regular reports of what is being done on this campaign in their areas. Continue the fight to extend the gains of May!

LEE SMITH
YSA National Office

New York Women's Liberation

Editor's Note: The following article explains how the women's liberation fraction in New York built the August 26 demonstration in New York City, what lessons were learned, and what generalizations can be drawn from this experience for the YSA's women's liberation work nationally.

* * *

The National Strike for Equality, as it was formally called, originated with Betty Friedan who approached Ruthann Miller and Kipp Dawson with the idea of an August 26 action. We felt she had approached us because, through the work we had done up to that time, particularly the role we had played in People to Abolish Abortion Laws, we had established a reputation of being organizationally skilled and an important force in the New York women's liberation movement.

When we were approached with the idea, we immediately seized upon it as an action which would provide an acutely needed focus for the entire movement.

The key debates in building August 26 were debates around the importance of mass action, non-exclusion and the choosing of demands which would draw the largest number of women to the action.

We argued for the need to involve the entire women's liberation movement, as well as for the need to focus the action on one or more demands. We were able to win agreement to invite the participation of radical women's liberationists with the understanding that we would take the initiative to involve them. We were also able to win people to the idea of focusing the action on abortion, child-care, and jobs and education.

Due to our experience in building mass movements, particularly the antiwar movement, we were able to move into action and start building a coalition representative of all women in New York City. Ruthann Miller was named coordinator of the demonstration, and we recognized that our key task was to build the rally and march down Fifth Avenue as the focal point of the day's activity.

We set up an office for the demonstration and called a mass meeting to decide on the demands and to lay out plans for the demonstration. We made certain that as many groups as possible were contacted for this meeting, as well as sending a mailing to hundreds of individual women. The first meeting decided unanimously on the demands—*Free Abortion on Demand—No Forced Sterilization; Free 24-hour Child-care Centers, Community-Controlled; and Equal Opportunities in Jobs and Education.*

The meeting also decided on a march route and a time for the rally. Working subcommittees were set up which went immediately to work, since the action was only six weeks away. A steering committee was elected from representatives of the subcommittees, but key decisions continued to be made at the mass meetings, which ranged in size from 50 to 100 women.

Originally, we had been somewhat apprehensive about building a demonstration during the summer with the campuses closed. In spite of the time of year, however, support for the action grew daily, and the news media began to pay more attention to it. At one news conference before the action, there were close to 150 media representatives present!

In addition to Ruthann's being the coordinator of the demonstration, other comrades played leading and important roles in the subcommittees—finances, publicity and marshalling. Again, our experience in the antiwar movement paid off.

No predictions on our part were made ahead of time as to what the size of the demonstration would be, but we knew it was important for us to plan an extensive intervention. The local voted to mobilize for the demonstration.

The highlight of the day was Ruthann's speech to the crowd of 35,000. Jo O'Brien gave greetings to the rally and several TV stations billed her as a major speaker.

We were able to get out thousands of campaign leaflets and sell large quantities of literature due to our mobilization and the size of the rally. The day after the demonstration our efforts were well-rewarded when three women who had come into contact with us at the rally came to the headquarters and asked to join the YSA.

The entire local was enthused with the impressive results; there could not have been a more inspiring initiation for the fall offensive.

The YSA Tasks and Perspectives discussion shortly after the action devoted a special section to women's liberation. The importance of August 26 was discussed and stress was laid on the fact that we must see women's liberation as one of our major areas of mass work. Every member, male or female, was motivated to educate herself or himself about the entire movement—the issues, the literature, the groups, tendencies and so on. All women comrades, whether assigned to the women's liberation fraction or not, are to consider themselves activists in the movement and be prepared to intervene at meetings and conferences.

We recognized that, in addition to having a great deal to offer the women's liberation movement, we also can learn from the movement. We should be open to new approaches.

Most important, in line with the general thrust of the Tasks and Perspectives, we saw establishing a campus base as key. We set for ourselves the task of becoming known as the best builders of the women's liberation movement just as we are the best builders of the antiwar movement.

Such an approach gives us the perspective of recruiting the best of the women's liberation activists to our ranks.

The women's liberation fraction started to tool up for what has proved thus far to be an eventful fall. We now have a joint YSA-SWP fraction of thirty women with weekly fraction meetings. Reports to the EC and the local are made on a regular basis.

All campus fractions have comrades assigned to women's liberation work. Groups were already functioning on all the campuses, and our comrades immediately joined them. Had there not been groups, we would have taken the initiative to form them, just as we do with SMCs.

The first meetings held on campuses reflected the depth of the movement—at New York University more than 90 women attended the first meeting. A meeting of Black women at Hunter numbered close to 50. In view of the large size of the meetings, we could have been better prepared in some instances had we given more thought to proposals ahead of time and made sure there were an adequate number of comrades intervening.

A number of the campus groups have consciousness-raising as part of their activities, and a few consist entirely in consciousness-raising. While our comrades attend the consciousness-raising groups, when this is the sole activity of the groups, we have tried to move the groups toward broadening the scope of their activity.

We try to get a democratic structure set up to enable the groups to make decisions and organize actions. We point out that a structure is necessary in order to make democratic decisions.

The campus women's liberation groups in New York are involved in a number of projects, such as struggles for child-care, abortion clinics and women's studies. Most groups also have their own study classes in which our comrades have been able to play a good role.

At Columbia University, a major breakthrough came when the women of Columbia Women's Liberation agreed to work with the SMC, taking responsibility for putting out literature on the relation between the war and the women's liberation movement. They are now working to build a contingent for the October 31 action in New York City.

This action of Columbia Women's Liberation has helped make it clear that the antiwar movement and the women's liberation movement are allies—not competitors in any way.

Our main activity in New York this fall has centered on the building of a viable city-wide women's coalition. A number of individuals and groups from the August 26 action indicated an interest in reviving the coalition and shaping it into an all-inclusive umbrella-type coalition. One woman, who edited *The NOW York Times* and endorsed the 1970 New York State Socialist Workers Party election campaign, offered to publish a newspaper for the coalition.

We are very enthusiastic about the possibilities for such a coalition, realizing the important role it would play nationally, as well as in New York, and we have been actively involved in working to build it.

A broad spectrum of forces has extended support to the coalition, including campus groups, radical women's liberation groups, NOW and the



Heraus mit dem Frauenwahlrecht
FRAUEN-TAG
8. MÄRZ 1974

Den Frauen, die als Arbeitsmänner, Mütter und Gemeindegliedern ihre volle Pflicht erfüllen, die im Staat wie in der Gemeinde der Frauen entgegenwirken, hat Fortschrittsgemeinschaft und sozialistische Forderung das volle Staatsbürgerrecht bis jetzt verweigert.
Trotz natürlicher Herrschaft zu erlangen, und der unerschütterliche, jede 100 Jahre fünf, jeder 200 Jahre zehn. Für darf es kein Mann sein. Kommt daher alle, die Frauen und Mädchen

Samstag den 8. März, 1974 nachmittags 3 Uhr stattfinden
Öffentl. Frauen-Versammlungen

Phoenix Organization of Women (POW), a group of nationalist-minded Black and Puerto Rican women who are also feminists.

A series of preparatory meetings were held leading up to the first mass meeting which was called to discuss the nature and goals of such a coalition.

We have been on a serious campaign to involve as many groups as possible, especially groups on the campuses. The campus groups can provide a base for action similar to what the SMC has provided for the antiwar movement, making their participation crucial to the success of the coalition. We have also stepped up our propaganda intervention, making certain to get our publications into the hands of these women's liberation activists.

The first mass meeting, attended by about 250 women, voted to form a coalition around the three demands of the August 26 demonstration. The overwhelming sentiment was for an action-oriented coalition open to all women. We are now involved in getting an action projected and a structure established to carry it out.

The work of the women's liberation fraction is a central part of the work of the New York YSA. Women's liberation work bears an important relation to every other major area of internal and external work.

Four of the candidates on the 1970 SWP election campaign slate in New York are women. This fall we decided to run Eva Chertov against Bella Abzug for Congress in New York's 19th Congressional District. Abzug is a reform Democrat who articulates support for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam; she also claims to be the "endorsed candidate" of the women's liberation movement. Eva's campaign has had a big impact on the women's liberation movement because it has counterposed independent mass action to support for the Democratic Party.

The other three women candidates, as well as Eva, have done a great deal to publicize and build the women's liberation movement through the campaign. The other three are Hedda Garza, Ruthann Miller and Kipp Dawson.

Kipp, who is running for the U.S. Senate, was able to set up a news conference in defense of the Equal Rights Amendment which involved NOW, POW, Columbia Women's Liberation and others.

We have worked directly with the campaign to involve the women supporters of the campaign in concrete activity. Women on the campuses have set up speaking engagements and arranged for our candidates to teach classes on women's liberation. High school women supporters of the campaign have set up meetings with high school women's liberation groups for our candidates.

A great deal of interest exists in New York around the child-care issue. The campaign has zeroed in on the child-care crisis which exists

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in the city. There are child-care facilities for less than one-third of the children who need them in New York City. A tour of child-care centers was organized for Ruthann and representatives of the SWP election campaign. One of the facilities visited was the Hunter College child-care center — a conquest of last spring's antiwar strike. The Hunter center is currently negotiating with the school for re-funding, and we have worked to tell people about the center and win support for its demands.

Last spring, we held a very successful series of classes on women's liberation and socialism through which a number of people were recruited. This year we want to repeat a similar series of four classes, holding them on campuses as well as at the headquarters so that we can reach the maximum number of women.

Some of the largest New York forums have been forums dealing with the women's liberation movement. A comrade from the fraction is assigned to the forum committee. We have had a number of successful forums on the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion and "Third World Women Speak on Women's Liberation."

The women's liberation fraction set the pace for the entire New York local by voting to accept a *Militant* sub drive quota of 500 subs!

Evelyn Reed is currently making a tour in New York, and we have arranged a number of meetings for her on campuses in New York City. We expect to make substantial gains from this tour in terms of getting out our ideas to more and more women and recruiting to the Trotskyist movement.

Women's liberation work has truly been a

major area of our work this fall, as it was projected to be. Key to the successful functioning of the fraction and the high level of activity undertaken has been the consciousness of the whole local. The entire local understands this work's importance and follows what is happening in the women's liberation movement.

SUSAN CHRISTIE
New York YSA

Fund Drive Falls Behind

With slightly more than one third of the time for the fall fund drive elapsed, several locals are setting an excellent pace for the drive with more than 40 per cent of their quotas paid. New York has paid 41 per cent of its \$4000 quota; Detroit has paid 46 per cent of \$2200; Atlanta has paid 59 per cent of \$1000; and Portland leads the field with 75 per cent of its \$200 quota paid already. All of these locals are on the sustainer system and send in regular payments to the N. O. throughout the year.

On the whole, however, the fund drive has gotten off to a slow start, with only 24 percent of the national quota collected. It is very important for us to get back on schedule in the next few weeks. The quotas in this fund drive are the largest ever, and locals which fall behind in the early part of the drive will find it difficult to raise the money at the last minute without seriously disrupting their normal finances.

Because of the importance of efficient organization of the fund drive in conjunction with the other financial needs of the locals, the National Office has requested that each local send in a detailed report on its plans for making its quota. The reports should project 1) how much will be raised from special pledges, 2) how much will be budgeted to the fund drive from the normal sustainer income, 3) how much will be raised from outside sources, and 4) what is the schedule for sending payments in to the National Office. Having these reports, the N. O. will be able to consult with the locals to ensure that the quotas are met and that the local finances as a whole are organized soundly.

Regional organizers and regional offices have a special responsibility for helping out new locals in making these projections, setting up budgets, etc. Regional offices should contact all the locals in their regions to make sure that the fund drive projections are sent to the National Office as soon as possible.

* * *

The total at-large quota for the fall fund drive is \$1000, of which \$186 has been collected so far. Almost a dozen at-largers have sent in definite pledges for the fund drive, along with initial payments. A new comrade in Albuquerque, N.M., a high school student, sent in both a \$30 initial payment and a pledge of \$5 each month!

On the scoreboard, the payments from at-largers are given in parenthesis for each region. No quotas are indicated because at-large quotas were not assigned on a regional basis—for the same reason, the payments by at-largers are not included in the regional totals given in bold type at the top of each section.

ANDY ROSE
YSA Financial Director

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%			
MICHIGAN	\$2650	\$1005	38		OHIO-KENTUCKY	\$2500
DETROIT	2200	1005	46		CINCINNATI	125
ANN ARBOR	200	0	0		CLEVELAND	1900
FLINT	125	0	0		YELLOW SPRINGS	200
YPSILANTI	125	0	0		OBERLIN	150
EAST LANSING*					OXFORD	125
(AT-LARGE)	—	(0)			(AT-LARGE)	—
SOUTHEAST	\$1550	\$590	38			(22)
ATLANTA	1000	590	59		ROCKY MOUNTAIN	\$275
TAMPA	200	0	0		DENVER	150
ORLANDO	125	0	0		BOULDER	125
TALLAHASSEE	125	0	0		COLORADO SPRINGS*	
CHAPEL HILL	100	0	0		(AT-LARGE)	—
(AT-LARGE)	—	(29.53)				(65)
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	\$4925	\$1650	34		MIDWEST	\$3700
NEW YORK CITY	4000	1650	41		KANSAS CITY	200
BINGHAMTON	250	0	0		CHICAGO	3000
NEWARK	200	0	0		DEKALB	200
PATERSON	150	0	0		BLOOMINGTON	150
RED HOOK	150	0	0		ST LOUIS	150
ALBANY	125	0	0		(AT-LARGE)	—
LONG ISLAND	50	0	0			(19.50)
(AT-LARGE)	—	(0)			WISCONSIN	\$900
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	\$2900	\$977.50	34		MILWAUKEE	300
LOS ANGELES	2400	900	37		MADISON	350
SAN DIEGO	100	27.50	27		LACROSSE	125
PHOENIX	200	50	25		OSHKOSH	125
RIVERSIDE	200	0	0		(AT-LARGE)	—
(AT-LARGE)	—	(0)				(.50)
UPPER MIDWEST	\$1000	\$300	30		MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	\$900
TWIN CITIES	1000	300	30		WASHINGTON DC	900
(AT-LARGE)	—	(0)			(AT-LARGE)	—
PENNSYLVANIA	\$1925	\$500	26			(21.50)
PHILADELPHIA	1800	500	28		TOTAL AT-LARGE	\$1000
MANSFIELD	125	0	0			\$186.03
(AT-LARGE)	—	(0)			TOTAL	\$33,375.01
NEW ENGLAND	\$3175.01	\$665.25	20			\$7,858.67
NORTH BOSTON	866.67	266.67	30		SHOULD BE	\$12,682.50
SOUTH BOSTON	866.67	184.29	21			
CAMBRIDGE	866.67	184.29	21			
WORCESTER	225	30	13			
PROVIDENCE	350	0	0			
AMHERST*						
(AT-LARGE)	—	(5.50)				
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	\$3925	\$745	19			
BERKELEY	2000	725	36			
HAYWARD	100	20	20			
SAN FRANCISCO	1700	0	0			
SAN JOAQUIN	125	0	0			
(AT-LARGE)	—	(15.50)				
TEXAS-LOUISIANA	\$1150	\$210	18			
AUSTIN	600	200	33			
EL PASO	125	10	8			
HOUSTON	300	0	0			
FT WORTH-DALLAS	125	0	0			
(AT-LARGE)	—	(4)				
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	\$900	\$150	17			
PORTLAND	200	150	75			
SEATTLE	700	0	0			
(AT-LARGE)	—	(3)				

* NEW LOCAL — NO QUOTA YET

SCOREBOARD COMPILED OCTOBER 19, 1970

Nota Bene.. Subs, Sales, Women's Liberation

This fall the YSA faces tremendous opportunities for expansion. At the recent plenum of the National Committee of the YSA, a number of campaigns were projected as part of our expansion. One of these campaigns was the fall sub drive.

This fall's sub drive is the largest in the history of the Trotskyist movement and, when completed, will make *The Militant* the most widely read radical publication in the country—above both the *Guardian* and the *Daily World*. The importance of having our ideas be the most widely circulated radical concepts in the country lies in the contact and influence we gain in the various mass movements. For this reason, the selling of subs has to be integrated into all areas of our work. This means having comrades assigned to sell subs at women's liberation meetings, antiwar meetings, Third World meetings. In fact, every political function that takes place should be hit with *Militant* and *ISR* sub-getters. As part of the YSA's campaign to sink roots deep into the life of the campuses, the campus fractions should have a comrade assigned to organize the selling of subs on each campus.

Since this is the largest subscription drive we have ever carried out, careful attention will have to be given this area of work by the executive committees in the locals. The sub drive is a regional responsibility as well and should be a major aspect of the YSA's regional work.

A number of locals around the country have met with success in obtaining subs and have raised their quotas. These locals include Philadelphia, Austin, Houston, and Amherst-Northampton.

However, a number of locals, including a few with large quotas, are lagging behind. This can be partly accounted for by the fact that some locals just resumed normal functioning. Nevertheless, we have only until Nov. 15 to complete the sub drive and it is important to break the back of the campaign before then in order not to hamper our effectiveness in carrying out all our other campaigns. Added to this is the simple fact that it's easier to sell subs early in the school year. The fact that so many independent readers of *The Militant* and *ISR* have sold subs and the fact that so many subs have come in from places where we have no comrades is indicative of the opportunities for locals and at-largers. At-largers should take advantage of these opportunities to expand our audience by taking voluntary sub quotas and notifying *The Militant* and the National Office of their quotas.

Norman Oliver

Editor's Note: The following is excerpted from a report given to the Shaker Heights High School fraction of the Cleveland YSA.

During the last half of the school year some indications of interest in a women's liberation group were expressed. This was not carried through to any organizational form. This year we can form a women's group, whether or not it is officially sponsored by Shaker. Our main goal, though, will be to get a sponsored group.

The function of the group would be to raise such demands as 1) knowledge of contraceptives and access to them; 2) having forums, assemblies, and seminars on the history of women's liberation today; 3) setting up a literature table.

Another good idea would be to get a women's liberation paper edited by Shaker women. This paper's main function would be to keep people informed of what women's liberation is doing locally, nationally and internationally. Also, it would educate people on the history of the women's movement. Along with this type of publicity we could get a women's liberation bulletin board, a regular column and free ad in the *Shakerite* (our school paper). I think also very important would be to have a male comrade write an article along with a male candidate speaking on why men should defend women's liberation.

One task that will face us when a Shaker women's liberation group is established is to take the initiative in starting a High School

Citywide Women's Group. This will happen correctly only if Shaker takes the correct steps in starting a healthy group to present a good example.

Finally, we should be sure there is an established Women's Caucus in the SMC.

Molly Kirsch

The need for an increased national staff and an increased division of labor making possible more careful and conscious direction of important areas of work was discussed at the YSA plenum, August 16-17. In line with the plenum's projections, one of the recent additions to the national staff has been Comrade Cindy Jaquith, formerly the assistant organizer of the New York local, whose major assignment will be the national coordination of the YSA's women's liberation work.

In order for Comrade Jaquith's work to be fully effective and have the maximum benefit for the entire organization, it is necessary for locals to cooperate by contributing regular reports on the work they are doing in women's liberation. Copies of women's liberation fraction meeting minutes should be sent to the N. O. as soon as possible after each meeting. In addition, frequent reports of a more extended and detailed nature should be sent by all locals. These materials, like all other correspondence to the N. O., should be addressed to the YSA at P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, N. Y., N. Y. 10003—not to the address of any of the other national departments of our movement in New York.

The assigning of a comrade to this area of work as her major responsibility represents an important step in the direction the YSA needs to move in line with the opportunities and responsibility presented to us by the continued dramatic growth of the women's liberation movement. Within the last month, this movement has become an arena of contest with our major opponents in a number of key cities. Complete reports from all areas should be sent to the N. O. as soon as possible.

Organizing sales of Pathfinder Press literature at public talks by authors of Pathfinder books and pamphlets, or by authorities on subjects about which Pathfinder publishes literature, is an extremely important task.

It should be second-nature, for example, if George Novack is coming to a campus in your area to speak about some aspect of Marxist philosophy, that you check your local's stock of *Introduction to the Logic of Marxism, Marxism versus Existentialism, Empiricism and Its Evolution, The Marxist Theory of Alienation* and the other pamphlets of which George is the author or a co-author. The subject of his scheduled speech will give you an indication of which books or pamphlets you want to feature in a display at the hall where he will be speaking. Or if Evelyn Reed is coming to your area to speak on women's liberation, you should make certain you have an adequate stock of Evelyn's pamphlet *Problems of Women's Liberation* and of the other Pathfinder literature on women's liberation. Locals should check now on their stock of pamphlets by Peter Buch and other literature on Zionism and the Arab revolution to prepare for his tour stop in their areas.

The point is that at a meeting of one hundred people or so, the very real possibility exists of selling anywhere from fifty to sixty pamphlets by the person giving the talk. If attention is not paid to this aspect of organizing a meeting for a comrade on tour or a comrade coming in for a special meeting, a lot of money in potential sales will be lost along with an opportunity to further educate more people about socialism.

The steps which should be taken to gain the maximum advantage from the sales opportunities presented by public talks are the following:

1) As soon as the speaker and topic are confirmed, the stock of relevant literature by the author and about the topic should be checked. If there is not a sufficient supply on hand of the titles which should be featured, then more should be ordered immediately.

2) A display of the titles chosen should be set up at a literature table in the rear of the hall of

in some other location where everyone attending will be sure to see it. It is usually better to select one, two or three titles to really push and display most prominently, but an adequate supply of other literature should also be included. This display should be thought out and prepared well in advance of the meeting and should be set up early at the time of the talk so that it is up by the time the first people begin to come into the hall.

3) The literature display should be staffed before, during and after the meeting by at least one comrade.

4) The chairperson should call attention to the display, give a brief description of the two or three main titles and hold them up as she or he speaks about them. This should be done straightforwardly and seriously in the course of the opening remarks. People who have come to the meeting are interested in the topic and will be happy to find out about the literature. There is no more reason for comrades to be embarrassed by pitching these books and pamphlets than there is to be embarrassed by hawking the Trotskyist press. We can be as proud of this literature as we are of *The Militant*, and if one or two individuals react negatively because they have been conditioned by capitalist snake-oil peddlers and con men, the majority of the audience will understand that our literature is not Dial Soap and will react favorably—very probably by purchasing one or more of the titles. By appearing apologetic about mentioning the titles, a comrade not only makes the audience wonder what is wrong with what he or she is selling, but insults the speaker and author and makes himself or herself look foolish.

5) The chairperson should also mention our press, *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review*. Subscriptions to these publications should be available at the literature table, as well as from the comrades assigned to hawking them before and after the meeting. If there is an article in the current issue of the *ISR* or *The Militant* by the speaker or about the topic, the chairperson should naturally call attention to that also.

Following these steps whenever there is a tour stop or a special forum or public meeting for one of the comrades who writes for Pathfinder Press will make a big difference in the local's sales income and in the distribution of revolutionary ideas to a wider audience.

Editor

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. s/Andy Rose, Managing Editor.

young socialist the organizer

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The Column

A new "Join the YSA" folded-leaflet is now available from the National Office. The new folded-leaflet is in essentially the same format as the old one, but the text, photos and type are new. The new text includes a section on the women's liberation movement and the Chicano struggle, as well as sections on the anti-war movement, Black struggle and socialist election campaigns. The price for the folded-leaflet is \$.03 each for orders of 200 or less and \$.02 each for orders of more than 200. *The Open Letter to U. S. Students*, mentioned in the article on The IRS guidelines, is available for the same price. These should both be ordered from the YSA N.O., P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10003. The tapes, listed and described in the article on Oberlin, should be ordered from the National Tape Service, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. The one coupon below can be used to order the "Join" folded-leaflet; the other to order the tapes.

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