

young socialist
the organizer
4·2·71

Fund Drive Campaign

Black Moratorium in Detroit

April 24 Gay Liberation Task Force



10 Cents

Gay Liberation Task Force

The rapid growth and development of the women's liberation movement, the gay liberation movement, and the Black and Chicano struggles since the last major national antiwar action have provided the objective situation necessary for a concrete link-up between these struggles and the antiwar movement. Since the escalation of the war has dramatically increased antiwar sentiment among all sectors of the population, the most oppressed sectors, in particular, are steadily bringing to the antiwar movement young activists who can mobilize their communities and constituencies against the war.

The potential for April 24 to greatly increase the power and scope of the antiwar movement is being effectively tapped by the many different constituency reach-out projects initiated by the SMC and NPAC. The basic features of these constituency projects, such as the Third World Task Force and the United Women's Contingent, are their ability to involve different sections of the population in the antiwar movement through independent organization and close contact and cooperation with leaders of these particular struggles.

The contingents also serve the function of consciousness-raisers for the entire antiwar movement on such important questions as the oppression of women and national minorities and help to build and strengthen these independent movements by bringing antiwar activists into contact with their ideas.

One key focus of the antiwar movement in this context is the building of the Gay Liberation Contingent for April 24. This contingent was initially conceived by the gay liberation workshop at the February SMC conference, and endorsed by the entire conference of over 2,000 participants. The organization of the first national gay contingent comes at an important juncture in both the antiwar and gay liberation movements.

Since the historic Stonewall Riots in New York City in 1969, and the subsequent mass Christopher Street gay liberation actions, the gay

liberation movement has proven capable of mobilizing thousands of people in concrete actions against their oppression. Many different organizations and coalitions have sprung up within the gay movement, as well as a politically serious layer of student activists who are leading campus groups across the country. In fact, many of these activists gained initial organizing experience in the antiwar movement, and are using this experience to mobilize gay people.

The gay liberation movement offers tremendous possibilities for antiwar organizing; there already exists enormous antiwar sentiment among gay people in this country. Because of their particular form of oppression here at home—job discrimination, police brutality, inequality and various kinds of legal and extra-legal harassment—gays have little reason to support a war of oppression abroad. The oppressors of the Vietnamese people and gay people in the U.S. are one and the same.

The blatant sexism of the U.S. military is another source of gay opposition to the war. A recent statement put out by the Gay Liberation Task Force of the SMC clearly delineates this point: "A consciousness is developing about how myths covering up the truth about sexual behavior are linked to the myths about 'Vietnamization'. Sexual regulations and attitudes are used in a direct and deliberate way to support militarism. Sexual issues are used to sell wars just as much as they are used to sell soap or chewing gum."

The Gay Liberation Contingent for April 24 is being organized by the Gay Liberation Task Force of the Student Mobilization Committee; its headquarters is 135 W. 14th St., 5th fl., New York, New York 10011. National mailings to several thousand gay activists and groups have gone out, and a large number of prominent sponsors have lent their names to both the Gay Liberation Contingent and April 24. Buttons, posters and leaflets can be ordered from the GLTF in New York, and local areas are encouraged to do so.

If they have not already done so, local SMCs

should begin organizing the Gay Contingent by contacting gay activists and organizations for their endorsement. Mailings on the Washington and San Francisco actions can be sent out to the mailing lists of gay groups in each area, and meetings, teach-ins and rallies around the Gay Liberation Contingent can be organized. A special facet of this activity should be the printing of literature which definitively links gay oppression and the war. As in the case of the United Women's Contingent in many areas, special buses can be ordered to transport gay antiwar activists to the demonstration.

The full support and active participation of the YSA in building the Gay Liberation Contingent will be extremely important. Just as we do in all other aspects of building for April 24, YSAers must play a leading role in organizing and mobilizing gay participation in the action. Adequate comrade power should be assigned to this activity; where possible, gay comrades should be assigned by the local.

Through our work on this project, we can draw a large number of gay activists into the antiwar movement, and recruit many of them to the YSA. Our work in the Gay Liberation Task Force will give us a better idea of the gay liberation movement in our local areas; we can meet and work with the leading gay activists.

This cooperation will lay the basis for our further participation in the gay liberation movement after the spring actions, and give us a better understanding of how we can most effectively contribute to this dynamic movement. Regular reports of this activity should be made to local and executive committee meetings, and written reports should be sent to the National Office.

LAURA MILLER
YSA National Office

Oxford Contraception Coalition

As women's concern for control of our own bodies heightened on the Miami University campus, the Associated Women Students (a group all women students must belong to) and Oxford Women's Liberation joined together in putting out a survey last fall.

At the present time only married and some engaged women students can obtain birth control devices. The survey was designed to determine if women students desired to have contraceptives available to all women at our health service. The results showed that the overwhelming majority of women felt that all women students had the right to obtain birth control devices.

The administration, however, refused to take any positive action toward changing their present policy. The Association of Women Students also backed away from putting pressure on the administration.

With the beginning of the winter quarter, two important developments changed this situation. One was that a larger and more viable Oxford Women's Liberation group was developed; the other was the public announcement of our intention to change the policy of the health clinic which denies the control of our own bodies.

The demands set forward by Oxford Women's Liberation were the immediate availability of contraceptives at the health service and the hiring of a full-time gynecologist by fall of 1971. Wide publicity around these demands was gen-

erated, and when a coalition began to be formed around the demands, interest and enthusiasm was high.

The first meeting of the coalition was called on short notice, and following it we were able to build a large meeting with representatives from many campus groups and wide support from the sororities and fraternities. The Student Senate has cooperated and allowed the coalition to use its facilities, and the Association of Women Students has been active to some extent. The directors of Oxford Planned Parenthood have also been active, but they are mainly interested in changing their policy which also excludes unmarried women students.

During the campaign, one of the major problems was the lack of a definite structure for the coalition. One additional problem was that a few members thought that the coalition should mainly work towards helping Planned Parenthood change its policy.

The coalition, however, has now become a Student Senate Presidential Task Force on Contraceptives which will enable us to reach more students with an added legitimacy. The members of the coalition also now agree that it is the university's responsibility to provide contraceptives at the clinic as part of women's health care and that we should concentrate our energies toward that goal.

It was basically because of the participation of members of the YSA that others in the coalition

came to understand *why* the university must provide adequate health care for women, including contraceptives. Three YSAers are members of the coalition representing three different groups.

At the present time we are compiling a fact sheet which will detail the programs of other state universities which are similar to what we are demanding. As a task force of the Student Senate, we are also interested in being able to help hire the gynecologist, so that women have some control over the type of doctor hired. Another project we are working on is getting the endorsement and participation of other campus groups for the demands and projects of the coalition.

At the very beginning of the spring quarter, we will present the fact sheet and our demands to the Student Senate, asking them to endorse the demands. This will undoubtedly be passed and then proceed through the administrative channels.

Although the coalition has not decided as a group what our reaction will be if the demands are rejected, one possibility is a demonstration that will effectively show support for the right of women to control our own bodies.

CATHERINE HINDS
Oxford YSA

Detroit Black Moratorium

The Black Moratorium Committee Against the War, as well as several other Black community groups, is sponsoring the first Black antiwar rally in the state of Michigan on April 3 in Detroit. This action is being built in solidarity with the great majority of Black and other Third World GIs and Black and other Third World peoples throughout the world. The success of such an action is a victory for both the antiwar and Black nationalist movements.

The Black Moratorium Committee was founded in late January by students at Highland Park College who were convinced that through their activities and determination Afro-Americans could be mobilized in their own community against the war in Indochina. Following the examples set by both the Chicanos Moratoriums, which have taken place all over the Southwest, and the Black Moratorium Committee in Riverside, California, students at Highland Park are now building an independent Black nationalist antiwar organization.

It has become quite apparent to all concerned that the most effective way to organize antiwar sentiment in the Black community is through a nationalist vehicle controlled and led by Blacks. The Black Moratorium Committee, because of its character, quickly consolidated a core of nationalist activists at Highland Park College and put forth a program to mobilize the Black Community against the war.

The character of the BMC is not the only reason for its success at this time. The main reason that the BMC has been so successful is the new objective situation which now exists in the Black community. This new situation in the Black community can be traced back to the May events.

The slayings of Black students at Jackson State and the killings at Kent State following the Nixon invasion of Cambodia brought home to the leaders of the Black community that the war in Indochina is just as much a community issue as housing, education and everything else that affects the Black community.

It was around this time that Black students, in particular, began relating to the war. At Wayne State University in Detroit, Black students organized a rally after the Jackson slayings and actively participated in the student

strike. It should be noted that, prior to the May events, we had experienced some difficulty in mobilizing Black students on campus in active support of a Black antiwar referendum; it is now obvious that the May events had a tremendous effect on the Black community.

What is the situation now? The response of the Black community to the Spring Antiwar Offensive and the Black Moratorium has been phenomenal. The endorsements we have received so far for the April 2-4 and April 24 actions—SCLC, NAACP, Highland Park Caucus, John Conyers (Congressman), various Black student groups, and many others—are so broad in character that the April 3 action will have been successful no matter how many people actually attend. The endorsements keep rolling in and the enthusiasm continues to snowball. The present situation provides us with unlimited opportunities.

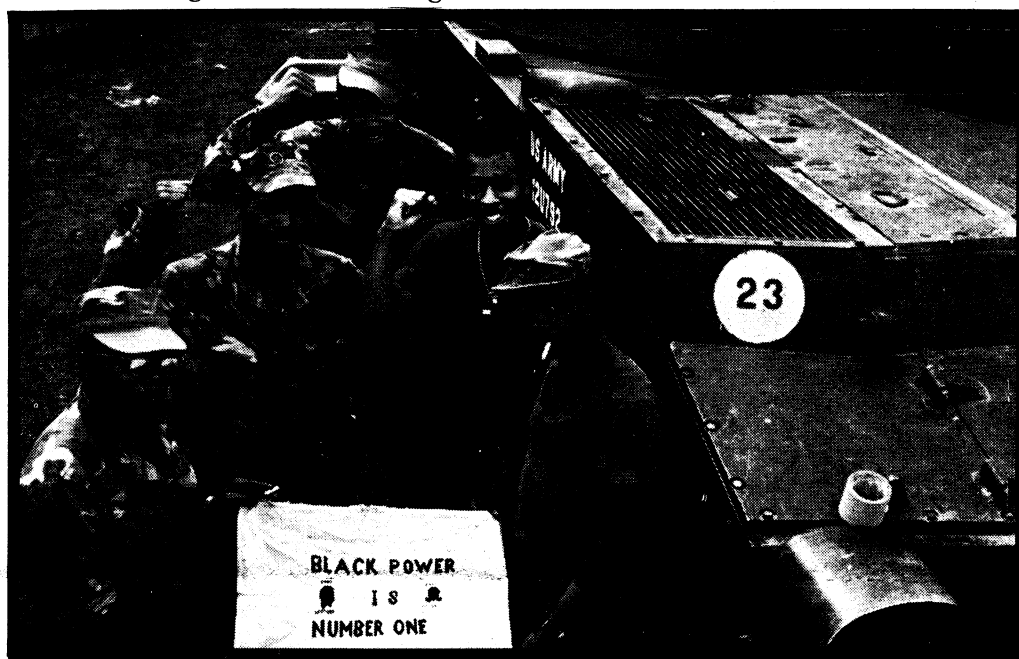
At the present time in Detroit, we have a cadre of five YSAers leading the building of the April 3 action. Understanding that we cannot suck out of our thumbs a mass Black antiwar rally on April 3, we initiated the BMC at Highland Park in order to involve as many people as possible. The building of the BMC at Highland

Park is essential to the success of the action, because without student activists on the college and high school campuses, it is virtually impossible to build a citywide action.

We are proceeding to build the April 3 mass Black antiwar rally through a March 24 teach-in on "Black America and the War in Southeast Asia." This teach-in will help consolidate the forces around the BMC and provide the student activists needed to build the citywide action. The teach-in has already received wide student and some community support.

At the same time we are consolidating our student base, we are welding together a citywide apparatus of the different sponsors to build April 3 throughout the city. The sponsors have shown great interest in becoming more than just paper supporters; groups like the SCLC and the NAACP have even offered some material and physical aid to the project. It is through such mutual cooperation that the prospects for a successful Black Moratorium on April 3 will be realized.

MALIK MIAH
Detroit YSA



Texas Antiwar Conference

The Texas Statewide Antiwar Conference was held on February 27 in Houston. Over 225 activists from 32 cities and 26 schools participated, coming from as far away as El Paso, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. In addition, 40 people from the Chicano Mobilization Committee in Crystal City traveled to Houston in a school bus for the Conference.

The keynote address was given by Jerry Gordon, who explained the escalation of the war and tasks of the antiwar movement in building for mass demonstrations on April 24. The Conference then broke into twelve workshops, where people from throughout the state discussed nearly every aspect of antiwar organizing. The final session consisted of reports from the workshops and a structure proposal for a Texas Peace Action Coalition that could facilitate coordinating activities for April 24.

BUILDING THE CONFERENCE

The Conference was initiated by the Houston Peace Action Coalition which had already obtained over fifty prominent endorsers of April 24 from all areas of the city.

The SMC at the University of Houston immediately requested Student Senate funds to help finance the Conference. Although this request for funds was cut back the Student Senate approved \$308 for the Conference: \$100 for publicity, \$158 for Jerry Gordon's plane ticket, and a \$50 honorarium to be contributed to NPAC. The Student Association officially sponsored the Conference, as did the Department of National-International Affairs, and the SMC was given unlimited mailing rights and phone privileges for building the Conference.

The Houston Peace Action Coalition initially sent out a mailing to 1500 individuals throughout the state, including the call for the Confer-

ence on Student Association stationery and a sample leaflet for distribution. The Houston Committee to End the War also put out 1000 more letters to Houstonians in their monthly newsletter.

The SMC helped distribute 5000 leaflets in Houston, and the Houston PAC mailed out 3000 leaflets statewide in answer to more than 50 requests for leaflets and information. A special high school leaflet was distributed, and a special mailing was sent to key contacts throughout the state on how to organize for the Conference. The SMC was able to regularly call students around the state to discuss the building of the Conference.

WORKSHOPS

Because Jerry Gordon's address was seen as the key political motivation for April 24 at the Conference, the workshops were geared to be concrete organizing vehicles for the action. The workshops included: GI, Labor, High School SMC, High School Rights, Fund Raising, Transportation, the Draft, Women and the War, Campus, Defense, Publicity, Third World, the Peace Treaty, and Tax Resistance.

The Conference, of course, was focused on the building of April 24, but workshops were available to anyone. The workshops were thus planned to emphasize how high school students, women, labor, and Third World people could organize participation for April 24.

STATEWIDE COALITION

The Houston PAC also proposed that the Conference launch a Texas Peace Action Coalition to facilitate communication within the state for the building of April 24. Specifically, the proposal called for a statewide network of coordinators, which would constitute a statewide

steering committee. The coordinators would be chosen from any area with an active antiwar movement and now include: San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Austin, Crystal City, and Ft. Hood.

Supporters of the Peace Treaty, however, intervened in the final plenary session to attack both the proposal for a statewide coalition and the Conference itself. Their red-baiting and attempted disruption won very little support, and the Texas PAC proposal was clearly passed.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Statewide Antiwar Conference was not only a valuable tool in publicizing April 24, but it launched antiwar organizing efforts throughout the state. The Conference itself raised \$120 in contributions from the mailings, \$130 from registration, \$80 from sales of buttons and bumper stickers, and \$60 from fund raising parties. The two major Houston daily newspapers covered the Conference, and one Houston TV station and 10 underground and campus papers from throughout the state were also present.

One additional conclusion which the YSA drew in evaluating our participation at the Conference was the importance of coordinating the intervention of all the locals. We found that there was not enough time at our fraction meeting to fully discuss all the different proposals which were being made at the Conference. In the future, we plan to discuss the YSA's proposals with the local antiwar directors before our full fraction meeting to draw together the ideas that comrades from throughout the region have.

ANNE SPRINGER
Houston YSA

Dekalb Laos Upsurge

The invasion of Laos by U.S. and ARVN forces in early February did not go unnoticed at Northern Illinois University. Prior to the invasion, the YSA, SMC, sympathetic professors, and a group called the NIU Progressives had been involved in a struggle to force the University to buy only United Farm Workers lettuce. The close cooperation exhibited among these groups during this struggle enabled us to initiate a coalition meeting on Monday, February 8, to formulate our response to the Laos invasion.

This meeting was attended by representatives of the YSA, SMC, Women United Against the War, Everywoman (campus women's liberation group), NIU Progressives, the Faculty Committee for Social Responsibility, and the Student Association (NIU's student government). The participants agreed to endorse the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's (UFWOC) lettuce boycott and drew up four antiwar demands to be presented to the University Administration: 1) Condemn the invasion of Laos by U.S. and ARVN armed forces; 2) Call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. Troops and materiel from Indochina; 3) Hold a binding referendum on ROTC's presence on campus; and 4) Stop all war-related recruitment on campus. An antiwar rally was then called for 1:30 p.m. the following day.

After the Student Association had learned the results of the coalition meeting, they acquired the necessary signatures to convene an emergency session of the Student Senate, where they endorsed the first two demands, dropped the fourth and changed the third to read "Hold a binding referendum on the removal of academic credit from ROTC and ban ROTC the use of campus facilities." The Senate urged that the University Council, the highest decision-making body in the University, pass these proposals. The Student Association then called for a strike, rally and workshops to be held on Thursday, February 11.

The rally on Wednesday drew an approximate 250 persons who listened to short speeches by representatives from YSA, SMC, Everywoman, Gay Liberation, Faculty Committee for Social Responsibility, Women United Against the War, Afro-American Cultural Organization, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, NIU Progressives and the UFWOC. After the rally, approximately 400 persons attempted to gain entrance to the University Council meeting where the three SA endorsed antiwar demands and the lettuce boycott proposal were to be discussed.

Prior to the University Council meeting, negotiations had been underway with the administration to get the place of the meeting changed to accommodate more students. President Rhoten Smith refused to have the room changed and, as a result, only about half of the students gained entrance to the meeting. One person was arrested on a battery charge while attempting to gain entrance to the meeting when seats were still available.

The explanation given by President Smith for meeting in the University Skyroom (with limited seating capacity) was that "this is where we always meet." It is interesting to note that the University Council decided to convene their meetings in the Skyroom on a regular basis as a result of last May's upsurge, when on several occasions the meetings were attended by over 2,000 students. President Smith explained that he wanted the meetings held "free from external pressure and conducive to open discussion."

The Council decided to table the lettuce boycott proposal and refused to suspend the rules to deal with the antiwar proposals. As a gesture of reconciliation, President Smith and the Council members agreed to meet with students after the meeting in a larger room to discuss the demands. This meeting was also well-attended, and a student was elected to chair after Smith had begun to do so himself. The atmosphere of this meeting was one of determination rather than frustration, and numerous sharp questions were directed at President Smith and the Council members. After a lengthy discussion, the students agreed to hold a mass meeting of their own to discuss the next step to take if the University Council did not convene again the following day to take up the demands.

The necessary signatures to convene an emergency University Council meeting were easily attained. However, because of a procedural law stating that the Council could not meet more than once within a 24 hour period, the meeting was postponed until the following Wednesday, February 17.

The strike called for Thursday, February 11, met with minimal success. There was only a sparse turnout for the workshops held during the day, but the people who did show up were not demoralized by any means. Most of these people had been drawn into the antiwar movement for the first time, and were receptive to the idea of building a mass action antiwar movement.

At 3 p.m. that afternoon, a meeting was held in the "Tune Room" of the University Center, which attracted several hundred students. This meeting was held in response to the University Council's failure to convene immediately to take up the lettuce boycott and antiwar proposals. A YSAer was elected to chair the meeting, and it was decided to march to the Administration building to present the antiwar demands to President Smith, with the added demands that university facilities be kept open on a 24-hour basis for antiwar activity, and that the place of the next University Council meeting be changed to accommodate more students.

President Smith met with the students on the steps of the Administration building and categorically refused to implement or even consider any of the demands. An on-the-spot meeting was held after this encounter which decided to build for the next Student Association meeting on February 14, and the University Council meeting on February 17, where the lettuce boycott and antiwar demands would be on the agenda.

On Sunday, February 14, the Student Association met to discuss three proposals: 1) Censure Smith for refusing to move the place of the University Council meeting on the 17th; 2) Appropriate funds for buses to Washington, D. C., on Feb. 19-21 for the SMC conference; and 3) Open up university facilities to the students on a 24-hour basis. The SA tabled the third motion, sent the second back to the Finance Committee for clearance, and changed the first motion to "urge" President Smith to change the place of the next Council meeting.

Because of the increasing pressure brought upon the University Council to change its meeting place, the University decided to televise the proceedings of the Council meeting via closed circuit television. Earlier in the week, the ACLU had publicly denounced the University's stance and urged it to change the meeting place.

The meeting of the University Council on Wednesday, February 17, was once again packed by students who demanded that the University take a public stance against the Indochina war. Hundreds of students were able to watch the ensuing fiasco on television as the Council members argued among themselves on the merits of a "neutral" university and "academic freedom." It was the general consensus of the Council that the University take no official stand on the war but that, instead, a group of faculty members would initiate a petition condemning the war and that the University would sponsor a non-binding referendum on the war. The wording of the referendum was: "Do you support the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Indochina by Dec. 31, 1971?"

The YSA was able to get a letter in the editorial page of the campus newspaper explaining the crucial difference between immediate withdrawal and "setting the date" prior to the referendum. The results of this community-wide referendum were overwhelmingly in favor of withdrawal, by a margin of 4,100 to 700, though not based on *immediate* withdrawal.

The significant accomplishment of this struggle was that the issue of the "purely academic" and "neutral" university was seriously questioned on campus for the first time. Many students were convinced of the position that the university serves a political purpose, and that by its refusal to take a public antiwar stance, it endorsed the present Indochina policy. This struggle clearly indicates that the antiwar movement is by no means "dead", and that the potential for mass antiwar action is greater than ever. The escalation of the war in Southeast Asia will deepen antiwar sentiment throughout this country, and it is up to the YSA and the SMC to ensure that this outpouring of antiwar sentiment is effectively organized into mass action on April 24.

CHUCK OAKWOOD
Dekalb YSA

Dekalb Women's Struggle

This fall at Northern Illinois University in Dekalb, Illinois, Everywoman, the women's liberation group on campus, launched a campaign to force the University Administration to distribute contraceptive devices and pill prescriptions from the University Health Center, and to add a full-time gynecologist to the Health Center staff. The first stage of this campaign was the circulation of a petition with these demands in the campus community. In a short space of time, 5,000 signatures were collected from a community of 23,000.

Five representatives from Everywoman presented the signed petitions to the president of the university and the director of the health service. Pressured by this forceful display of mass sentiment on the campus, the Administration agreed to begin immediately to distribute birth control pill prescriptions to married women. By June, they pledged, all university women would be able to get an examination for

\$7.00 (considerably less expensive than any of the town doctors) and a prescription for pills. And in September, at least one full-time gynecologist would be added to the Health Center staff. Unfortunately, at this time, the administration refused to publicize its decision.

In order to keep the pressure on the Administration to carry out these agreements, Everywoman contacted every resident advisor on all floors of the dormitories and asked them to inform the women of the Administration's concessions. Due to the mounting pressure from women students and several of the dorm directors, the Health Center director was finally forced to publicly confirm the agreements made, a statement which made the front page of the campus daily. An Everywoman spokeswoman's remarks were printed in the same article, especially those dealing with the granting of the full-time gynecologist, which the director had opportunistically "forgotten" to mention.

Buoyed by this success, Everywoman is beginning a new campaign around the following demands: 1) a full-time nurse to assist students in deciding which contraceptive forms to use; 2) a student advisory board to interview and influence the selection of Health Center personnel; 3) free examinations; and 4) free birth control pills and devices from the Health Center.

This new campaign will not only continue to mobilize women around their own demands, but will continue to force the University Administration to relate to the demands of women.

JANE TOURTELLOTTE
Dekalb YSA

Fund Drive Report and Scoreboard

With the half-way point of the spring fund drive just a few days away, three YSA locals have already hit 60 per cent or more of their quotas. Boulder leads this week's scoreboard, with 68 per cent paid. Tampa (64 per cent) and San Diego (60 per cent) are not far behind.

Three other locals have already reached the 50 per cent point: Phoenix, Austin, and Logan.

In the period since the last scoreboard we have received payments from many locals that had not previously paid anything. All but twelve locals have now made at least one payment, and of those twelve, three are newly formed locals that have just been assigned quotas.

In last spring's fund drive, for comparison, half way through the drive there were 23 locals — half of those listed on the scoreboard — with nothing at all paid.

In another favorable development, the total of all the local quotas and the at-large quota has now risen to \$42,850—just \$150 short of the \$43,000 we are planning to raise in this fund drive. This figure is an increase of \$350 from the total quota reported in the last YS Organizer.

New YSA locals in Tucson, Arizona, and Jacksonville, Florida, have been tentatively assigned quotas of \$100 each. The El Paso local, which was incorrectly omitted from earlier scoreboards, has taken a quota of \$150.

Although fund drive payments are coming in to the National Office at a steady and increasing pace, the rate is still not high enough for us to make the fund drive. Since the last scoreboard, we have slipped about \$1350 further behind schedule.

A certain portion of this gap can be attributed to the fact that some of our major fund-raising projects—honoraria, for example—will bring in much more money in April and May than they have so far. Nevertheless, we have unquestionably gotten off to a much slower start in the fund drive than we had planned.

An intensive effort in both internal and external fund raising will be required in the next eight weeks for us to reach \$43,000. Doing this means assigning an adequate number of leading comrades to work on finances in each local.

One of the main points of the revolutionary attitude toward finances is that because of the importance of finances to building the YSA, we don't make any dichotomy between financial contributions and other forms of YSA-building work. As pointed out in the "Report on YSA Financial Campaign," this means, on an individual level, that we don't excuse a low financial consciousness on some comrade's part because he or she is a super-activist.

On the local level, it means that we must avoid not assigning adequate forces to work on finances because those comrades are also needed in antiwar work, women's liberation, etc.

There will be a perpetual shortage of revolutionary cadre up to and even after the socialist revolution. If we waited until there were plenty of comrades in the SMC, in women's liberation, in Black and Chicano work, etc., before assigning leading comrades to work on finances, then we simply would not make the \$43,000 fund drive.

Every local should have at least one comrade—the financial director—working on finances as a primary assignment. In all large locals (over fifteen comrades) there should be a financial committee. The basic nucleus of such a committee would be the organizer, financial director, and one additional comrade to oversee outside fund-raising projects.

In a larger local, the committee might be expanded to also include an assistant financial director—who would aid the financial director in such internal work as collecting sustainers, discussing sustainer raises with comrades, preparing reports, and keeping the local books—and additional comrades assigned to different aspects of external fund raising, e.g., one person working on honoraria, one on socials, one on other projects.

Every campus fraction should have one person assigned to researching and developing the specifically campus fund-raising projects—honoraria, student government budgets, donations from professors, etc.

There are eight weeks remaining in the spring fund drive. By continuing to carry out a full scale campaign on finances, by assigning ade-

quate personnel to this work, by exchanging experiences in organizing our finances, by motivating the highest level of personal financial commitment from every comrade, and by aggressively pursuing the possibilities for outside fund raising, we will make and go over our goal of \$43,000.

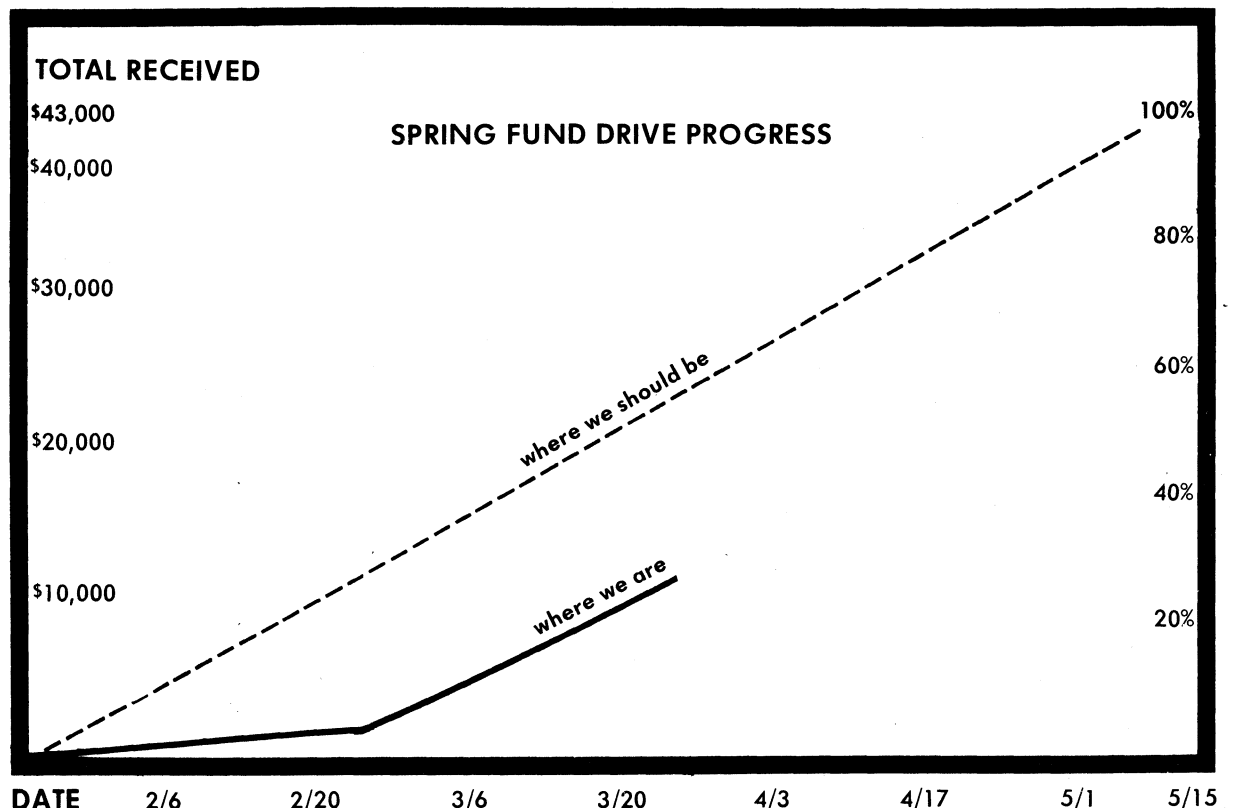
ANDY ROSE
YSA Financial Director

FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	600	258.82	43
BOULDER	200	135	68
LOGAN	150	75	50
DENVER	250	48.82	20
(AT-LARGE)		(19)	
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	4100	1257.50	31
BERKELEY	2400	1052.50	44
SAN FRANCISCO	1400	200	14
MODESTO	150	5	3
SACRAMENTO	150	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(36)	
NEW ENGLAND	4600	1342.10	29
NORTH BOSTON	1100	500	45
WORCESTER	500	224.10	45
CAMBRIDGE	1100	396.50	36
AMHERST	250	60	24
SOUTH BOSTON	1000	143	14
PROVIDENCE	500	18.50	4
PITTSFIELD	150	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(0)	
UPPER MIDWEST	1750	508.50	29
TWIN CITIES	1750	508.50	29
(AT-LARGE)		(0)	
MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	1400	400	29
WASHINGTON DC	1400	400	29
(AT-LARGE)		(42.18)	
MICHIGAN	3000	844	28
ANN ARBOR	300	105	35
DETROIT	2400	701.50	29
YPSILANTI	150	25	17
EAST LANSING	150	12.50	8
(AT-LARGE)		(0)	
SOUTHEAST	2250	633.09	28
TAMPA	300	190.59	64
ATLANTA	1400	372.50	27
NASHVILLE	150	35	23
TALLAHASSEE	150	35	23
MURFREESBORO	150	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	100	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(48.36)	

TEXAS-LA-OKLAHOMA	2100	585	28
AUSTIN	850	425	50
HOUSTON	850	130	15
NORMAN	150	20	13
EL PASO	150	10	7
SAN ANTONIO	100	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(0)	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3700	898.75	24
SAN DIEGO	500	298.75	60
PHOENIX	300	150	50
RIVERSIDE	300	50	17
LOS ANGELES	2500	400	16
TUCSON	100	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(0)	
WISCONSIN	1800	435.50	24
MILWAUKEE	400	188	47
LACROSSE	250	77.50	31
MADISON	1000	150	15
OSHKOSH	150	20	13
(AT-LARGE)		(7)	
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	5950	1374	23
NEW YORK CITY	4400	1364	31
BINGHAMTON	350	10	3
NEWARK	400	0	0
PATERSON	300	0	0
ALBANY	250	0	0
LONG ISLAND	250	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(24.50)	
OHIO-KENTUCKY	2800	520	19
CINCINNATI	250	75	30
OXFORD	150	45	30
CLEVELAND	2100	390	19
YELLOW SPRINGS	150	10	7
COLUMBUS	150	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(9)	
MIDWEST	4600	599.60	13
BLOOMINGTON	250	75	30
DEKALB	350	81.85	23
KANSAS CITY	400	75	19
CHICAGO	3600	367.75	10
(AT-LARGE)		(53)	
PENNSYLVANIA	2200	269.75	12
PHILADELPHIA	2200	269.75	12
(AT-LARGE)		(20.50)	
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	1000	101.50	10
SEATTLE	600	101.50	17
PORTLAND	400	0	0
(AT-LARGE)		(29.50)	
TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	289.04	29
TOTAL	42,850	10,317.15	24
SHOULD BE	43,000	19,350	45

SCOREBOARD COMPILED MARCH 19, 1971



Worcester Finances

The Worcester local went on a sustainer system for the first time in the fall. The first thing we found necessary in order to set a reasonable sustainer was to make out a budget. The financial director compiled the expenses of the local on a weekly basis. The figures included weekly payments toward the fund drive quota and local expenses, such as leaflets, office expenses, and telephone.

The financial projection was presented to the local along with a recommended minimum sustainer in order to be able to meet this budget. The sustainer which we recommended to comrades was \$2.00 per comrade per week, \$1.45 of which would go to the fund drive and \$.55 to local expenses.

It is very important for the financial director and organizer to talk to individual comrades about their financial situations and to stress the importance of paying as much beyond the recommended minimum as possible. The financial director should be prepared to explain all of the parts of the budget, and should explain that unless comrades take their financial obligations very seriously, it will be impossible to carry out the political work planned for the coming period.

We were able to start off with an average sustainer for the local of \$2.11, somewhat above the recommended projection. Because comrades were very conscientious about paying their sustainers, we were able to exceed our fall fund drive quota of \$225 by \$40.

The financial director of the local should also keep in touch with comrades about their finan-

cial standing especially if they start to slip behind. One very effective way of getting comrades to pay overdue sustainers is to add up the total amount of money owed to the local by all the comrades. The large sum read off at a local meeting, as well as the individual debts to the local, usually serves as a very good reminder to comrades of their financial responsibilities. Regular reports to the local should also inform the comrades of how we are meeting the budget, where we are doing very well, and in what areas we are having problems.

One problem which we had during the fall, which has now been solved, was how to raise the money for a pledge to help support regional work. Since the idea of a regional pledge came up after we had set a sustainer, we had made no provision in the budget for it. Consequently, we found it impossible to meet a regional pledge until we had adjusted the budget. This involved proposing to the local that the recommended minimum sustainer be raised \$.35. Since this was approved, we have easily met our regional pledge and the average local sustainer is now \$2.45.

For the spring fund drive, we have estimated that we will be able to meet four fifths of our quota from sustainers. This leaves \$100 to be raised by external fund raising. In the past we have done very well in getting honorariums; in the fall we raised \$700 for two speakers. This is one area that every local should investigate very carefully.

The YSA is the only radical campus group that can provide speakers on just about every

aspect of the current radicalization. In proposing a speaker, we have found that the more confident we were and the more facts we could give about the speaker's background, the easier it was to get honoraria.

Comrades should prepare a biography of the speaker and include any available press clippings, and ask for a sizable honorarium. Usually there will be no argument about the price as long as information on the speaker is well-prepared in advance.

Another area that should be investigated is the possibility of the YSA being financed as a campus organization. The information which the New York local provided on this in the financial handbook is very valuable in explaining how to approach this, and comrades should be sure to refer to it. Generally, the more itemized the budget is, the easier it is to defend. We were able to get a budget of \$100 for the fall semester, and we are applying again for the spring semester.

The financial director should make weekly reports to the local on finances, letting comrades know about the progress on the fund drive, the expenses of the local, and any specific problems. The more comrades know about the financial situation of the local, the more they realize the political importance of supporting the YSA with as much money as they can afford.

KAY LYDON
Worcester YSA

Texas Fund Raising Ideas

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana YSA Regional Newsletter.

HONORARIA

Honoraria can easily be obtained if we know how to apply for them and have the necessary information about the speakers. There are many groups that can be approached for honoraria. At every university, there are committees whose purpose is to sponsor speakers: speakers committees, forum committees, lyceum committees, world councils, program councils, and so on.

If a speaker has qualifications around specific issues, such as a Third World or feminist speaker, you can contact the local Black Student Union, Mexican-American Youth Organization, or women's liberation group. One of these groups could possibly have funds itself, or may be willing to secure an honorarium for the speaker from the student senate. For example, if the BSU in El Paso wants to hear Paul Boutelle speak, they can go to the student senate and ask for the funds to bring him there.

Another area is individual departments. Political science or sociology departments can be approached to sponsor speakers to discuss subjects related to their departments, such as a speaker on socialism for a political theory class. A sociology department could likewise sponsor a women's liberation or Third World speaker.

The regional center can provide locals and at-large areas with biographical information on speakers, the topics that can be presented, and the dates that speakers are available. This information is absolutely necessary for obtaining large honoraria.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROFESSORS

Sympathetic professors should be approached to give contributions to the YSA, and many professors will be willing to give regular contributions to the YSA. You should first put together a folder of YSA publications, news articles from campus papers, a "Join the YSA" leaflet, socialist summer school leaflets, Novack's books, etc. You should ask the professor to contribute \$10 or \$20 a month to the YSA, explaining that this money is needed for the ex-

penses of our regional travelers, forum leaflets, special projects, such as student election campaigns, and our national expansion.

MOVIES

Film catalogs can be ordered from movie distributors or borrowed from campus film societies or student unions. After you receive the catalog, you should choose a movie that will attract the largest audience. The cost of the film, publicity, and other expenses should be kept at an absolute minimum and should not exceed \$60. The film or films can be shown two times during two days (four showings) and returned to the film distributor on the second day.

A room, movie projectors and a film screen should be reserved for the showings. Publicity includes notices in the campus newspaper, an article about the uniqueness of the film, and distribution of leaflets and posters. You can charge between \$.50 and \$1.00 for the film, and *no one* should be allowed in without paying.

SILK-SCREENING

A silk-screen can be used in numerous fund-raising capacities. The first step is to learn how to use the silk-screen equipment. You can get a library book on the ABCs of silk-screening fairly easily.

Many art students and art departments have silk-screens that could be used for a specific project. You may also want to purchase the material needed to build a silk-screen, and you can find a store that sells this material under "serigraphics" in the yellow pages.

There are several types of flags which you can sell. These include Che Guevara and Rosa Luxemburg banners, clenched fists, and so on. Cotton is the best material to use, and you will need a stencil for tracing the design.

If you're making posters, you'll need poster paper and a stencil for the tracing. The same symbols can also be put on sweat shirts and T-shirts.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION MEDALLIONS

Women's liberation pendants sell very fast. They can be ordered from the Minneapolis Socialist Campaign Committee, 1 University N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55413. They can be ordered

for \$.75 each and sold for \$2.00. They can also be distributed to stores for \$1.25 each.

POSTERS

Posters of Che, Viva Cuba, and Defend the Arab Revolution are good sellers, and they can be ordered from the National Office. Emiliano Zapata posters can be ordered from the Farm Workers Press, Box 1060, Delano, California. Posters of Trotsky, Marx, Lenin, and Malcolm X can be ordered from Personality Posters, Inc., 641 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011. They can be ordered for \$1.00 each in minimum orders of 32 and should be sold for \$1.50 or \$2.00.

BUTTONS

The Che button and the little red button, which are our best sellers, can be ordered from the National Office. Women's liberation buttons can be ordered from Pathfinder Book Store, 7806 Wheeler, Houston, Texas 77004.

USED BOOK SALES

Used books can be collected from comrades and sympathizers. These can be sold from a table on campus, and everything you make is profit. You can charge about 1/3 the original price of the book.

RUMMAGE SALES

Rummage sales can be organized almost as easily as used book sales. Used clothing, furniture, kitchen utensils, records, knick-knacks, etc., can be collected for several weeks or a month before the sale.

It is usually best to reserve a room on campus for the rummage sale. Notices should then be placed in the campus newspaper and additional publicity on the time and place of the rummage sale should be done through leafletting and posters. All the rummage should be labeled with prices before the sale.

New York Speakers Bureau

The New York local has initiated a Socialist Activist Speakers Bureau which will significantly aid our socialist propaganda in the New York region and serve as a major means of external fund raising.

With the opportunities for getting speakers on campuses increasing to a point where we often get special requests for socialist speakers, we want to maximize the gains this new receptivity can bring by organizing a speakers program to reach the schools that have not already heard of us.

We are clearly in an excellent position to raise money while spreading our ideas to radicalizing students. The financial committee in New York has taken the responsibility for organizing the speakers bureau. The project requires a good deal of work to set up the bureau, but will be well worth it once established.

The first step is to prepare a list of speakers. Every local, particularly where there is also an SWP branch, has comrades that can speak to audiences on the campuses on a broad range of topics of interest to students. The speakers bureau should cover all our basic areas of external work — women's liberation, antiwar, Third World — and other topics such as the Middle East, ecology, Marxist economics, etc. The bureau should provide as many speakers as possible on each of these topics.

Next comes the writing of the biographies for each speaker. The best way to get this information is by having the speakers write a brief political history of themselves or by interviewing them. The biographies should include the campuses and movements the speakers have been active in; demonstrations they have built or spoken at; radical groups they have been members of; articles they have published in any publications, such as *The Militant*; any college degrees they have; and so on.

In preparing the biographies, find out if the speakers were ever candidates and include the highlights of the campaigns. Finally be sure to get the topics of the talks that the speakers will be giving.

Special notice should be given to what each will speak on by making the relevant credentials prominent. The topics and fees should also be included at the end of each summary. In general, the biographies should be short and comprehensive, emphasizing that our speakers are leaders of mass movements that are growing in this country.

In preparing the initial mailing, a cover letter should be written. This looks best if mimeographed on a printed letterhead if at all possible. The cover letter should be enthusiastic and explain the growing participation of students in the massive social movements and how our speakers relate to these movements. The mailing should also include a list of speakers by topic, and this index should be mentioned in the cover letter. All pertinent information about arranging a speaking engagement should also be mentioned in the cover letter.

In a special effort to build the Jeanne Lafferty tour of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, we gave special attention to her in

JEANNE



LAFFERTY

SOCIALIST -

FEMINIST

NATIONALLY-KNOWN FEMINIST FROM THE BOSTON AREA WILL TOUR NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND CONNECTICUT - APRIL 25 - MAY 8

Jeanne Lafferty was a founding member of the Boston feminist movement three years ago when the feminist movement was just beginning. Jeanne contributed several articles to the feminist journal "No More Fun And Games," which grew to be one of the most popular in the movement. Because the Boston feminists understood the need for self defense in their fight for liberation Jeanne studied karate and is now a green belt.

As the women's liberation movement grew into a mass movement so the Boston women's liberation group got involved in building mass actions. Jeanne was an active builder of, and spoke at, a demonstration of 7000 in Boston last August 26. She has also spoken to several women's conferences across the country, including the Southern Women's Liberation Conference, which marked the depth of the women's movement, and the Seattle Women's Liberation Conference that was an important step in establishing the West Coast feminist movement.

Jeanne is now actively building women's liberation activities in the Boston area that will focus on an April 17 statewide demonstration. She is also a regular contributor to a feminist newsletter which is sent to over a thousand active feminists. This group is working to establish a new feminist magazine called "The Second Wave: The Rise of the New Feminism."

Jeanne Lafferty will be on tour in the tri-state area from April 25 through May 15, speaking on "The Power of Feminism." Her fee is set at \$300 plus transportation costs.

for information on speaking engagements:

SOCIALIST ACTIVIST SPEAKERS BUREAU

8th Floor 705 Broadway New York, New York 10003 telephone, 962-6244

the cover letter and also printed a special leaflet with her picture and biography.

Once the cover letter, the Jeanne Lafferty leaflet, the index and the speaker's biographies were completed, we began a three-pronged mailing. First, we sent the packet to all the colleges in the tri-state area, addressing it to the student activities offices. We suggested that they circulate the material to any other interested groups.

Next we sent the material to all the YSA regional locals and at-largers with suggestions on how to follow up our initial mailing. Finally we put out a special mailing to all the women's liberation groups that we know of in our region. The mailing included the Jeanne Lafferty leaflet and a special cover letter on our feminist speakers.

Next we plan to begin the systematic telephoning of all the major campuses we have sent this mailing to. We will be setting up a

looseleaf notebook with one page devoted to each campus. All contacts, correspondence, and information from the phoning will be dated and recorded. This will allow for simple and comprehensive records for the Socialist Activist Speakers Bureau.

As we expand our influence on the campuses, our opportunities for both utilizing the resources of the campuses and spreading our ideas will constantly increase. The Socialist Activist Speakers Bureau is intended to meet both these opportunities, as well as to aid in the education of newer comrades and in recruitment, and to help develop new spokespeople for our movement. Our opportunities are ever increasing; let's make full use of them.

BOB ROWAND
New York YSA

Detroit Sustainer Campaign

The financial situation of the Detroit YSA has greatly improved since the Oberlin Conference last August. First of all, the sustainer base of the local has risen from an average of \$1.65 per week per comrade to \$3.15 per week per comrade. This has allowed the local to meet its basic financial responsibilities, surpass its fall fund drive by \$225, and take over the full expenses of the local organizer.

The Detroit local still has a long way to go in order to contribute more to the functioning of the regional committee, to complete the large spring fund drive quota, and to pay for literature debts accumulated since early 1969, but we have now organized our finances in such a way as to involve the entire local and raise everyone's consciousness towards finances.

This means that such gimmicks as blood drives or crash film showings, perhaps successful on occasion, cannot be substituted for improving the sustainer base of the local and making the functions of the local pay for themselves.

The first step in beginning to build the sus-

tainer base is to realize that it is a process, and for the local not to be discouraged when no dramatic gain is made overnight. Next, the weight of the executive committee must be squarely behind the entire campaign. This involves complete discussions in the executive committee and the leadership of the local setting the example in personal financial responsibility.

This consciousness about the importance of finances is soon reflected in the attitude of the entire local. The financial director is no longer looked upon as another "bill collector" to be avoided.

It is also important to involve the comrades in the financial decision making. Every monthly report to the local should include projections for the coming month that lay out what expenses are planned and what the local must raise in order to meet these expenses.

Another useful tool is a weekly financial letter, which should be included with the city letter and mailed to every comrade. This letter should list: (1) what each comrade owes as of the com-

ing meeting, and (2) the expenses that must be paid with funds that are due at the next meeting. This allows comrades to see clearly what is needed from week to week and to set aside what they owe well before the meeting day.

Regularizing the finances is very important. Sustainers are taken in weekly and therefore expenses, such as the fund drive, should be paid weekly and on a scheduled basis.

Finally, the real reward of consistent organization of finances is setting a norm. New comrades coming into the local absorb this emphasis placed on finances and respond to it. For example, two of the newest comrades in the Detroit local are pledging \$12.50 and \$10.00 per week, among the highest sustainers in the local. Establishing this norm is part of the process of building an organization whose members are trained as professional revolutionaries.

TOM SCHARRET
Detroit YSA

Rhode Island Abortion Struggle

One of the issues under serious debate this year in Rhode Island is the legalization of abortion. A central force behind all this discussion is the Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws, initiated last November by the abortion committee of Women of Brown United, the women's liberation group at Brown University.

The coalition extends beyond the women's liberation movement to include such groups as Zero Population Growth and individuals who in past years have led the abortion reform movement in Rhode Island. Agreement within the coalition is based on the statement:

The Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws, recognizing the basic human right of a woman to limit her own reproduction, is dedicated to the repeal of all laws that would compel a woman to bear a child against her will. To that end, it proposes to initiate social, legislative and legal action to repeal the abortion laws in Rhode Island. RICRAL believes that the option to obtain an abortion is the right of all women.

RICRAL has elicited support from a variety of groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Rhode Island State Baptist Convention, and the Social Action Committee of the Unitarian Church, and has been successful in obtaining press coverage. The women from the two Providence women's liberation groups in RICRAL, Women of Brown United and the Providence Chapter of the Rhode Island Women's Liberation Union, have formed the backbone of the coalition. These two groups are members of Women to Repeal Abortion Laws (WRAL), a group which works within RICRAL and has been the driving force of the coalition since the beginning.

Rhode Island has had a history of action around abortion laws. For the past seven years State Representative Theodore Low has submit-

ted bills on abortion, the most recent being pure and simple repeal bills. The formation of RICRAL makes this the first year that any organized independent action has been taken on the issue of abortion, and thus, the pattern has changed.

Ted Low, thinking that he can finally get his bill through the legislature, has "modified" his repeal bill by adding two clauses—a 14-week gestation limit and a licensed practitioner and facility requirement. The Catholic Church in Rhode Island (the majority of Rhode Islanders are Catholic) has responded to RICRAL's activity as well as to Ted Low's bill by organizing throughout the state to preach against abortion.

Originally, the coalition had the perspective of calling a conference in February to initiate action, in both the legislative and legal arenas, for abortion law repeal. RICRAL had the perspective of starting a class action court case and was in the process of contacting sympathetic lawyers.

Ted Low joined the coalition about a month before releasing his new bill. Essentially taken by surprise, the coalition voted to support the new bill as a step in the right direction, but refused to make the support critical for fear it would hurt passage of the bill to criticize it. Subsequent discussions in WRAL have led women to the conclusion that RICRAL should not direct its work toward support of the Low bill, but keep the coalition on the path of working for total repeal.

The RICRAL conference drew 175 people, mostly women, despite bad weather. In order to counteract Ted Low, WRAL pushed to have Lucinda Cisler from New Yorkers for Abortion Law Repeal invited as one of the key speakers. She proved to be the highlight of the conference. Her experiences in New York provided convincing evidence in favor of working for total repeal rather than for reform and set the tone

for the whole conference. Even in the legislative workshop Ted Low was intimidated enough not to push working for his bill.

Educationally the conference was a success, but it was unable to carry out a perspective on action. A large part of this failure was due to the publicity for the conference, which did not put enough stress on the need for action, so that many of the participants were under the impression that the conference had only educational goals.

Plans for the near future in the legal arena include a small, quick court case challenging the constitutionality of the law forbidding abortion referral and a class action court case challenging the constitutionality of the existing abortion laws. The first case should give RICRAL a chance to find support and plaintiffs for the class action case.

RICRAL is also currently discussing possible actions around Ted Low's bill, such as sending abortion repeal speakers to open hearings, or a well-timed Repeal All Abortion Laws demonstration. At the present time Low's bill is still in committee, and it does not look as though it will be passed this year.

In general, RICRAL has succeeded in providing a focus of activity for women's liberation activists as well as drawing new women into the women's liberation movement. It has put the women's liberation viewpoint on abortion in the forefront of the struggle for legalized abortions. Because it is the only organized group in the area working on the abortion issue, those people who want to see abortions legalized are being educated to think in terms of total repeal and the right of women to control their own bodies, rather than in terms of rape-incest or support to the Low bill.

TOBY EMMERICH
Providence YSA

Detroit High School Work

We can measure the depth of the current radicalization by its effect on high school students. For a long time, high school students were regarded as "apolitical," but times have changed. We now see high school students all over the country engaging in struggles for their basic democratic rights to organize political activities inside their schools.

High school activists play a major role in the fight against the war, in Third World liberation struggles, and in the women's liberation movement. They are leading battles for more meaningful and relevant education that won't deny women, Afro-Americans, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans and other oppressed groups their true history.

At the YSA convention, high school YSAers from around the country had the opportunity to meet and share common experiences in the high school workshop. The Detroit high school comrades, impressed by the significant amount of high school work being carried out by YSAers nationally, returned home convinced of the necessity for the Detroit local to begin organizing our high school work systematically through the establishment of a high school fraction.

At the time of our first high school fraction meeting, held soon after the YSA convention, we were somewhat limited in our field of activity, since we only had three high school comrades and one junior high school comrade. Since that time, three high school students have requested membership!

At our initial meeting, we found out what each comrade had been doing at her or his high school, and we began to discuss exactly what type of high school work could best be carried out in Detroit. This discussion tended to raise our consciousness of the political work which could be done in the high schools, and our past feelings of isolation were replaced with a new developing optimism and solidarity.

We decided that it was important to set up a well-organized high school work fraction. A work fraction would involve more than just high school comrades and would involve any comrade assigned to high school work specifically. Since the fraction would be involved in a wide range of political activities, we mapped out projections for each area of work.

RECRUITMENT

We decided that it was vitally important to build the local's weekly "Introduction to the YSA" classes, which are held on Saturday afternoons. However, where it was impossible to bring high school students downtown to the headquarters, we set up contact classes in our own areas. One comrade organized a successful contact class at Southfield high school of 18 people.

Another successful means of introducing high school students to socialist ideas was to bring them down to the Friday night Militant Labor Forums at the headquarters.

SALES OF OUR PRESS

We assigned a member of the fraction to coordinate sales of *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review*. Receptivity to our press among radicalizing high school students is indicated by an experience one of our comrades had recently. Surprised to find *Militants* all over his high school which he had not distributed, he soon discovered the source of the mystery. An interested independent, entirely on her own motivation, had clipped out the "Help Sell Militant Subs" coupon in the paper!

In order to introduce our press to students in a number of high schools, we began to organize weekly sales teams to hit the major schools in the city.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS

As a result of a Young Socialist high school campaign, one of our comrades was elected president of his Student Council. We then became involved in a civil liberties fight at that school in an attempt to get the SMC officially recognized, and because of our influence in the student government, we were able to mobilize many students in support of the SMC's rights. Because of this struggle, Student Council has now set up an SMC subcommittee which plans to sponsor assemblies on the war, obtain endorsements for April 24, etc.

Next fall, we are planning to run Young Socialist campaigns in all the high schools where there are YSAers.

HIGH SCHOOL RIGHTS

Currently, struggles are being waged at three high schools to get the SMC recognized. A member of the fraction was assigned to coordinate our high school rights activity, keep in contact with the attorneys involved, etc. We view high school rights work as a key focus of our fraction's activity. Through this struggle, we are able to cut across administration attempts to prevent political activity and win the right of students to organize Third World liberation, antiwar and women's liberation struggles.

ANTIWAR

We decided to build SMC chapters in each of our high schools. We are building April 24 through the use of school newspapers, underground newspapers, arranging speakers to come into the schools, leafleting, etc.

THIRD WORLD

We are planning to approach the Black organizations in our schools about the April 24 and April 24 actions, and, where possible, to arrange for our Third World comrades to speak in the schools. One of our comrades was able to arrange for Clifton DeBerry to speak at Northern, an all black high school.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

A member of the fraction has been assigned to this area of our work. The fraction helped to build a March 13 statewide abortion action among high school women by circulating leaflets, posting stickers, and selling bus tickets.

We expect that this initial work done in organizing a Detroit high school fraction will greatly pay off in many new high school recruits to the YSA in the coming months. And, of course, we'll return to the high schools next fall, having already laid a base for the YSA among high school students in Detroit.

JULIA GOODMAN
Detroit YSA

young socialist the organizer

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

EDITOR: RICH FINKEL

MANAGING EDITOR: LAURA MILLER

BUSINESS MANAGER: ANDY ROSE

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LOCAL OR AT-LARGE AREA

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Initial Mandel Case Victory

The first round in the Mandel Case has been won! As a front-page story in the March 19, 1971, *New York Times* reported, "A three-judge Federal court here, in a 2-to-1 decision, upheld the right of Dr. Ernest E. Mandel, an internationally known Belgian Marxist, to obtain a visa to lecture at colleges, universities and specific conferences. In so doing, the judges ruled unconstitutional sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, popularly known as the McCarran Act." This initial victory is primarily due to the ambitious and united defense which has been organized in support of the "right to hear."

The U. S. government now has six weeks to appeal the decision to a higher court, and an appeal to the Supreme Court appears almost certain since the case figures so prominently in the government's ability to arbitrarily exclude its ideological adversaries.

The YSA has played an important role in bringing about this court victory; YSAers have publicized the case and raised funds for it on campuses across the country. But much work still must be done, especially in the area of fund raising. Expenses for the case will eventually run upwards of \$8,000; already, there are a number of unpaid bills for legal and printing expenses. Spiraling legal costs and new materials on the court decision will further increase the debt. It is imperative that this money be raised so that the case can proceed on firm financial footing.

Now is the time for the entire YSA, especially campus-based fractions and locals, to step up our efforts in behalf of the Mandel Case. In the

remaining weeks of the spring semester, professors, other sympathetic individuals, student governments and campus groups must be systematically approached to contribute to the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund. Experience has shown us that where we have organized this fund raising conscientiously, large gains have been scored.

The key issue at stake in this case is the right of the university community to hear and discuss differing points of view without arbitrary interference from the government. Since this issue so obviously strikes at the heart of academic freedom, and can be closely linked to other campus struggles for freedom of speech, money can be fairly easily obtained on this premise. Assignments in this area should be made immediately, and money raised sent to the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund, c/o NECLC, 25 East 26th Street, Room 913, New York, New York 10010.

Although the campuses are an excellent source of funds for this type of campaign, these funds must be collected by those who understand and can effectively motivate the relevance of the case to the academic community. YSAers are the main representatives of this case on the campuses and therefore, have a major responsibility in raising funds for the Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund. We must bear out this responsibility knowledgeably and confidently, and pave the way for the next court victory.

LAURA MILLER
YSA National Office