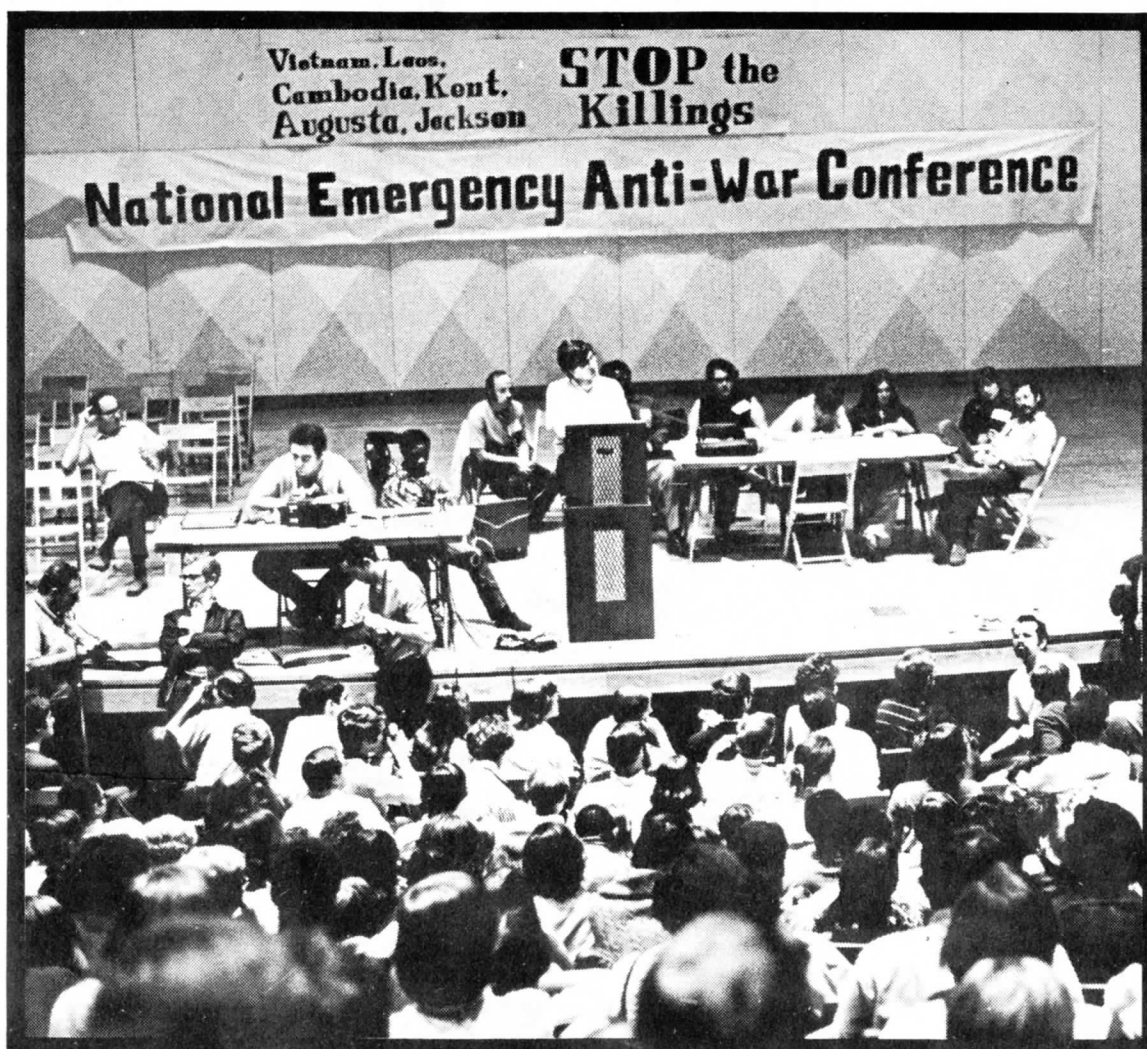


young socialist the organizer

5-28-71

JULY 2-4 NPAC CONFERENCE



10 Cents

Campaign to Build NPAC Conference

The antiwar movement has just gone through the most intensive period of activity since the beginning of the war in Vietnam, with the exception of the May 1970 nationwide student strike. The last three months have seen not only the massive demonstrations on April 24, but also hundreds of local actions, many of which were characterized by independent activities on the part of women, Afro-Americans, gays, Chicanos and other Latinos. The demonstrations of the Vietnam veterans which led into April 24 were followed by the May 5 moratorium and the GI-solidarity actions on May 15-16.

This tremendous upsurge of the antiwar movement will continue this summer. There are literally tens of thousands of people who are now looking for a perspective of continued, effective antiwar action after having entered the antiwar movement during the spring offensive. The number of young people who turned out for the demonstrations sponsored by the Mayday Tribe in Washington following April 24 is one indication of this. The vast majority of the participants in these actions were by no means hardened ultra-lefts, but rather young people who had for the most part participated in the April 24 demonstrations and wanted to participate in a continuing program of antiwar activity.

Moreover, the antiwar movement has been broadened politically as well as numerically. The addition to the NPAC steering committee of figures such as Senator Vance Hartke, Harold Gibbons, Rep. John Conyers, etc., shows in a very graphic way the process of expansion which has been taking place.

The perspective now must be to continue to consolidate under the banner of NPAC and the SMC the new forces which have entered the antiwar movement and then have a massive fall antiwar campaign organized with the authority and strength that such an expanded coalition would have. It is through the vehicle of the July 2-4 national antiwar conference, called and hosted by NPAC, that we hope to see such an authoritative and unified antiwar coalition established, and a fall action called. In order to do this it will be necessary to draw in such groups as the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, and the Communist Party, all of which work with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, as well as the liberal and trade union forces which entered the antiwar movement through the spring offensive.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

The location of the conference in New York will

be an important factor in maximizing its political impact and making the participation of significant forces from the People's Coalition and the Communist Party more likely. New York City is an important center for both of these groups, as well as the most populous city in the country. Thousands of antiwar activists from around the country will be pouring into N. Y. for the conference, and it will be actively built in the high schools and on the college campuses throughout the metropolitan area. Other opportunities for building the conference exist in the N. Y. women's and gay movements, which have been in the forefront of these struggles nationally. This is particularly true in that the June 27 Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day demonstration will immediately precede the conference.

Trade union participation will be helped by the fact that important sections of the trade union movement in N. Y. have gone on record against the war, and some have participated in mobilizing their membership for April 24. In fact, the first antiwar demonstration initiated and called by a sector of the trade union movement was held in N. Y. during the May upsurge. In addition to all this, because New York's Mayor Lindsay was an endorser of April 24, there are additional possibilities for building the conference and getting publicity for it.

The larger the attendance at the July 2-4 antiwar conference, the more figures from the trade union and Black movements, from liberal organizations and from the Democratic and Republican Parties who feel it necessary to identify with this convention, the more weight will it have, and the more difficult will it be for any section of the antiwar movement not to participate in it.

Of course it is to be expected that success in bringing together such disparate elements will result in various challenges to the principles of non-exclusion, mass action, independence from all politicians and political parties, and the demand for immediate U. S. withdrawal from Indochina, which up to now have been the basis for building the antiwar movement. The discussion on these issues will play an essential role in achieving clarity and agreement on what to do next. Were it not to take place, it would simply indicate that few new forces had been drawn into the conference.

CAMPAIGN TO BUILD CONFERENCE

The YSA must take the lead in helping the antiwar movement to prepare a new blow against the war in Southeast Asia. We must go on a campaign to explain the importance of this con-

ference to antiwar activists around the country, and to convince them to build the conference and attend it. Newspaper advertisements, posters, leaflets, telephone campaigns, etc., should be used to get out the information on the conference, and fund raising and transportation should be organized from local areas as indicated in the last issue of *The Organizer*.

In building the July 2-3 conference the possibilities for the continued expansion of the SMC should be kept in mind. The bulk of the activists coming to the conference will be from colleges and high schools. SMC teams which mobilize activists for this conference will be making contacts for the SMC and setting up SMC chapters, as well as explaining the importance of the NPAC conference and the issues being discussed in the antiwar movement.

Another aspect of building the conference will be the obtainment of a broad list of sponsors for the conference which can be used in helping to draw in additional forces in local areas, in raising money for publicity and transportation, and in motivating various groups and individuals to engage in activities to help build the conference.

Local areas should approach trade unionists, writers, professors, artists, politicians, in addition to activists in the Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, gay, and women's liberation movements and request that they support the call for the NPAC conference.

The growth of the antiwar movement means that it has an increasing ability to consciously intervene in and affect the course of American and world politics. A fall action called by the type of broad, authoritative conference that can be built, given the success of the spring actions, would be an enormous pressure on the Nixon administration at a time when it is desperately trying to justify and continue its intervention in Southeast Asia. It would once again raise the issue of the war and force the presidential candidates of the capitalist parties to declare for or against the antiwar movement and the demand of the American people for the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops from Indochina. It would seriously hamper any further escalation of the war, hasten its end, and serve to politicize masses of American people and involve them in an open struggle against their government.

DAVE FRANKEL
YSA Antiwar Director



Summer Address Changes

Comprehensive socialist summer schools will take place this year in every regional center in the country. The socialist summer schools are a basic institution of our movement and are geared toward the intensive education of our membership in the principles of revolutionary socialism.

All comrades in at-large areas and in locals where there will be no summer schools are urged to make every effort possible to attend one of the many socialist summer schools which will be taking place. Not only will you be able to gain a greater theoretical understanding of our revolutionary socialist politics by attending the summer schools, but you will be able to benefit from the experience of functioning as a member of a large YSA local. In addition, this summer it will be possible for you to observe discussions which are taking place in the branches of the Socialist Workers Party in preparation for their national convention. The overall political experi-

ence which is open to all YSAers this summer will be invaluable in our preparation for stepped up activities on the campuses next fall.

Because many comrades will be attending the socialist summer schools in their region, many locals will be dissolving over the summer months. Many of these locals will then become at-large areas. The locals holding the summer schools on the other hand, will be getting an influx of people. It is very important that the National Office be informed of these changes.

Every local which will be functioning as an at-large area over the summer months should immediately send the National Office the addresses and telephone numbers of the remaining comrades so that active correspondence can be maintained. Some of the smaller locals may still be functioning but with fewer members. If this is the case, we should be informed of who the organizer and financial director are, the number of comrades and also any changes the local wants

made in the bundle size of *The YS Organizer*.

If we don't receive any information on the changes for *The YS Organizer* we will have to continue the bundles and billing as usual. An effort should also be made to clear up all bills before the local returns to at-large status. It is important that these areas contact the YSA National Office, Pathfinder Press, *The Militant* and the *ISR* and arrangements be made to clear up debts.

The large locals should also send the necessary information regarding *YS Organizer* bundle size so the National Office can make the necessary adjustment.

It is essential that all areas send this information into the National Office immediately.

TERRY HARDY
YSA National Office

Washington High School Organizing Day

At the March 20 national steering committee meeting of the SMC, a motion was unanimously passed to set aside April 19 as a special day of coordinated high school leafleting for the April 24 demonstrations. In Washington, D. C., this April 19 high school project proved to be one of the SMC's central organizing efforts, largely because the woman who made the motion at the national steering committee meeting is one of the leading high school activists in the D. C. area and her enthusiasm for the idea served as an effective catalyst.

At first, there was a slight hesitancy about the project; some activists felt that if it were promoted, the impression might be given that students should not publicize April 24 in their high schools before then. We found that this was not a problem.

Up until April 19, the high schools which the SMC was in contact with were leafleted with a general citywide leaflet. For April 19, however, high school SMCers drafted a special leaflet which was very effective, even though it was, of necessity, jam-packed with information.

The front of the leaflet publicized the April 24 high school contingent and the May 5 moratorium; it included the message that the leaflet was legal and that students who were harassed for possession of it should contact the SMC office. The back of the leaflet contained the High School Bill of Rights and a coupon.

The national ACLU sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, warning him that his underlings were not to interfere with the rights of GIs who marched on April 24. Taking a cue from this, the SMC asked the local ACLU chapter to send a similar letter to all high school principals in the D. C. area concerning April 19. The ACLU not only agreed to that, but also pledged to take on any case resultant from the day's activities. They also put out a press release that received wide media coverage.

On April 19 itself, a young movement lawyer was stationed in the SMC office to handle phone calls from high school students. When students were threatened or harassed, the ACLU would immediately call the principals involved and advise them that their actions were uncon-

stitutional. In every case handled that day, punitive actions such as suspensions were revoked and the students involved felt that they had won the right to leaflet.

Equally as important as the high school rights victory was the scope of the day's activities. The SMC involved students from over sixty high schools in the coordinated leafleting as a result of the special campaign that was launched to build April 19. Over 40,000 leaflets were distributed at practically every high school in the area. That amount of publicity for April 24 might never have been achieved had there been no special high school focus.

Returns from the high school leaflet coupons continue to come in along with requests to join the SMC and form SMC chapters.

BARBARA CHIS
Washington D. C. YSA

West Coast Women United

The highly successful women's rally on April 24 in San Francisco was the result of the combined efforts of feminists and women active in SMC and NPAC, who joined forces to build the demonstration throughout the West Coast. We began early in March to implement the recommendation of the women's workshop at the Washington SMC conference, and found tremendous interest, among both feminists and antiwar activists, for a separate women's rally and march which would join the main line of march and rally at the Polo Grounds.

The name of "Women United for April 24" was selected by women in the early stages of planning, rather than "Women's Contingent," in order to avoid any indication that the women's demonstration would be an "auxiliary" activity. Women United attempted, from its inception, to draw all women into the demonstration, which was projected as an activity that all women could relate to, regardless of their level of feminist consciousness. We correctly anticipated that its greatest appeal would be to feminists, and because feminists were active in building the action from the beginning, we were able to avoid any phraseology or formulations that might offend some sisters.

The bulk of publicity materials were prepared by women in San Francisco, although we were able to reproduce some of those published by the Women's Contingent in Washington. Using facilities available at the NPAC and SMC headquarters, we distributed information and materials throughout the West Coast, through women's organizations and SMC chapters.

Our initial task was to collect individual and

organizational endorsements for the women's demonstration; this proved to be somewhat time-consuming, although not at all difficult because of the immediate interest that the idea generated among a wide range of women activists: professors, trade unionists, lawyers, campus and community leaders, and so on. We contacted many of the women who had supported or helped to build the August 26 women's demonstrations, as well as YWCAs, feminist groups, gay women's organizations, the Florence Crittenden Home (for unwed mothers), and others. Whenever possible, a representative of Women United would address meetings of these groups directly.

Even before a definite site had been chosen for the rally, we began leafleting downtown San Francisco and shopping areas with general information about Women United and our plans. When materials were prepared with final information about the assembly point, we made a concerted effort to utilize important distribution points around the Bay Area. Women's centers, headquarters of organizations such as the YWCA and the Daughters of Bilitis, and even a few friendly boutiques accepted stacks of leaflets for distribution.

The women's rally began at 10 a.m. at a park halfway along the main line of march. About 1500 women and men listened attentively to a representative group of women speakers and a couple of theater presentations. Many women had come with their own banners and signs, and others eagerly picked up the dozens of signs Women United had made. As successful as the rally was, however, the most dynamic scene was clearly the march to the Polo Grounds.

Unfortunately, we were not able to join the main line of march as a unified group, so there were three large contingents of women in the march. All three were among the most spirited segments of the long line of marchers, chanting and singing continually. Since the overwhelming majority of the participants were feminists, chants and songs relating to the women's movement were predominant.

One lesson conclusively proved by this demonstration is the eagerness of many women's liberationists to participate in public actions with their sisters. Many women clearly joined us because of the irresistible attraction of any sort of large, public demonstration of women, after a period when the women's movement has been less visible to the public at large than last August.

This action came at a crucial moment for the women's movement in areas such as San Francisco, where the intense discussion of the Canadian conferences with Indochinese women had led to a great deal of bitterness and pessimism about the future of the women's liberation movement. Many sisters, appalled at the tensions and manipulations at Vancouver, were beginning to feel that the women's movement is "too divided to unite," and the experience of April 24 was instrumental in cutting across this temporary demoralization.

BOBBY DEUR
San Francisco YSA

Young Socialist Movement Center

The original concept of the Young Socialist Movement Center, which was open from Wednesday, April 21, through Tuesday, April 27, was that it would be a vehicle for introducing our politics to many of the thousands of activists who would be in Washington D.C. for the antiwar actions. It was aimed at those people coming to D.C. a few days early, as well as those who would just be there for April 24 itself.

We had projected keeping it open longer if there were significant numbers of people who stayed over from April 24 through the Maydays. The Movement Center was not just to sponsor forums and panels, but to be a radical center with a bookstore, snacks, T.V., comfortable furniture—a place where people could come to relax and discuss politics.

There were six special events scheduled in addition to the open house and party Friday night (April 23), which about 100 out-of-town YSAers and independents passed through. All forums and panels were held at the Movement Center or at the Washington D.C. YSA and SWP headquarters upstairs, except for Peter Camejo's talk on Saturday night, which was held at George Washington University.

Thursday night's talk on women's liberation by Terry Hardy and Myrna Hill attracted mainly comrades because it was the first event and our publicity effort was just beginning. Up until Saturday night we concentrated our publicity on Peter Camejo's talk that night, which was attended by 250-300 people.

Sunday afternoon we sponsored a panel of speakers on gay liberation, with Terry Hillman from the YSA, David Thorstad from the SWP, Tina Mandel from Daughters of Bilitis, John Lauritson from the Red Butterfly, and Frank Kameny, who ran as an open homosexual in the elections for non-voting delegate in D.C. The audience of about forty included several gay independents. As indicated by the broad range of speakers, the panel provided an excellent educational opportunity for our comrades, in addition to introducing some new activists to the YSA.

Sunday night Andrew Pulley spoke to about forty people on Black liberation. Fred Halstead's talk on the antiwar movement Monday night drew over sixty people, including many non-YSAers from the regional and national antiwar staffs. Afterwards seven people signed up to join the YSA immediately, including people on the antiwar staffs, local contacts and some people who were new to the YSA but had been to the Movement Center and had attended one or more of the other forums.

Tuesday night Jon Rothschild spoke on Zionism and the Arab revolution to about thirty-five people including ten Arabs and several Black independents.

To publicize the Movement Center and the various forums we distributed 15,000 leaflets



and 1000 posters, had ads in two issues of *The Militant*, two ads in the *Guardian*, ads in the American University and George Washington University papers and announcements on three radio stations in Washington D.C. Although we didn't make any money on the Movement Center because of the costs of renting the offices and furniture, we did take in over \$500 on food, Pathfinder literature and YSA material.

The Young Socialist Movement Center was a successful experiment for the YSA. One aspect was the role it played for the Washington D.C. local in recruiting and making new contacts, and also in educating and consolidating some of the newer comrades. In addition to acting as a "contact center," it functioned as a center for our own movement—it was a place where out-of-town YSAers could come to find information, relax, buy literature, etc. It served as an example for new YSAers and at-largers of how our movement operates. A press conference, *Militant* sales, and leafleting teams were all organized out of the Movement Center.

Our experience with the Young Socialist Movement Center has taught us some lessons which can be applied in planning similar ventures in the future. One of the main difficulties we ran into was that we began planning for the Movement Center only two weeks before April 24. This meant that precious time and energy

had to be spent just in finding a location for the center, physically organizing it, finding a place to hold the forums, setting up the schedule, etc. Publicity for the Movement Center and special events had to be delayed until these preliminaries were taken care of. That factor undoubtedly hurt the attendance at the Movement Center.

We can conclude that operations such as this one have to be thought out months in advance and set into motion as early as possible. For future national actions we want to expand on the movement center concept and develop it on a bigger scale than we did this time.

This concept doesn't apply, however, only to national actions. Whenever there are major actions—national, regional or local—we want our movement to be visible, by having movement centers, YSA or SWP speakers at mass rallies, and by selling our press and literature.

We want everyone participating in mass actions to know that the Young Socialist Alliance is also participating and we want to introduce as many of them as possible to our program for revolutionary change of this entire society.

NANCY COLE
YSA National Office

Tufts Campus Elections Victory

The Tufts University YSA ran a successful campaign in the recent student government elections. We ran a slate of three YSAers and two independents who agreed with our program for the Tri-Partite Committee, the highest body in the student government. Three people on our slate were elected to the five-person committee. Even though there were two opponent slates, each of our candidates received a significant number of votes—between 30 and 40 percent of the total.

The major problem we faced in the campaign was a phenomenal lack of interest in the elections. Probably the only thing that raised some people's interest was our candidacy, especially because we were the only candidates to run on a platform, rather than some platitudes about improving campus life.

The bulk of our campaign involved the mass distribution of our program, and talking to students about it. We had a very favorable response to our program, but most people questioned whether any of our demands could be implemented through the student government. We anticipated this response, and stressed in our cam-

paign that our demands of student control of the university could in fact only be won through mass student action.

Another difficulty which we faced was the short time (one week) allotted to campaigning. The only organized campaign activity was a candidates' forum sponsored by the school newspaper, which was closed to the general university community. Each candidate was allowed to present her or his views and answer questions posed by the newspaper staff. The paper's only printed response to our campaign was that we seemed "out of place" running for an "advisory" board. We considered sponsoring our own forum, but did not have time to organize one.

Our support in the election cannot be attributed simply to "campaigning," but rather to our campus activities throughout the year. All of our candidates were well known on campus because of the YSA's leading role in the antiwar movement and in a fight for a child care center, and numerous articles we had published in the school paper.

Our main accomplishment since taking office has been in building the antiwar movement, par-

ticularly the May 5 demonstration in Boston. We were able to meet with the student governments of the many colleges in the Boston area, and we obtained their endorsements for the May 5 actions. This spring, we have laid the groundwork in the Boston area for more active participation of student governments in the antiwar movement.

On the Tufts campus, we intend to initiate struggles around some of the demands on our platform, and to make the student government more than a discussion club for a few status-seeking undergraduates. The respect which we have won through our campus activities, and the support we enjoy, should allow us in the future to be in the leadership not only of the student government, but, more importantly, of student struggles as they develop on and off campus.

GEORGE MASTELLONE
Cambridge YSA

How to Sell 200 Militants

Editor's Note: On the April 24 march on Washington, Randy Furst sold 200 Militants. The following article explains how he did it.

"Latest *Militant*," I was shouting.

People walked by me like I was the plague.

I ambled up to a woman who was coming hurriedly toward me. "Have you seen the latest *Militant*?"

She gave me a quick hostile shake of the head.

"Only 25¢" I yelled at passers-by. "Get *The Militant*." No luck.

Another comrade was hawking at a street intersection. "See that drugstore down there," he told me, nodding toward a People's Drug Store down the street. "Somebody sold a lot there on November 15."

I was ready to try anything. I walked down to the drug store.

There was an SDSer also on the corner, giving away *New Left Notes*. The corner was crowded. "Latest *Militant*," I shouted as people entered and left the drug store. No response.

"Only 25¢." No response.

"Complete coverage on the march on Washington." Nothing. In spite of myself, my enthusiasm was beginning to ebb. After an hour and a half I'd sold only 15 *Militants*.

"Hey, Randy!"

I turned around. There was Nancy Strebe, a Philadelphia comrade who was serving as a marshal that day. "Tell them it's the best radical newspaper in the country," she suggested.

"All right," I said.

"And ask them if they've gotten the latest issue of *The Militant*."

"I'll try anything," I said.

So I tried it. No dice. I went back to talk to Strebe.

"That doesn't work either," I said.

"Maybe," she said, "you should talk to people who are sitting on the ground."

OK. I'd try that. And that was the start of selling 200 *Militants*.

* * *

On the way back to the Ellipse, I stopped and bought a couple of April 24 buttons, large ones, that stood out. I pinned them to my shirt where they were extremely conspicuous. Now, I looked more like the demonstrators, rather than the "crazies" or ultraleft salespeople.

But back at the Ellipse, most people were not sitting down. There might have been more than 100,000 people there, waiting to march, but they were milling around. I found it hard to stop anyone and interest them in a sale.

So I got an idea. Why not go down to the Capitol where demonstrators who did not want to march were sitting around waiting for the rally to begin? Which is what I did. That was key—as they say.

I picked out a portion of the crowd and went up to each one. By midday, the pitch was pretty well refined.

"Hey," I'd say to someone. "You got the latest *Militant*?"

Then...

"You haven't? Why—this is the best radical newspaper in the country. It's got the most complete coverage of women's liberation, the antiwar movement and Black liberation. It's really good. It's only a quarter."

Essentially, that was all.

Sometimes, I'd throw in one other line, like "This is the biggest radical newspaper in the country."

* * *

Almost always, I went up to people who were sitting down. Usually, I would kneel down and hold *The Militant* up in front of them.

"Hey, do you have the latest *Militant*?" Usually people would say "No," or at least shake their head.

My next move was: "You don't?"

I'd usually emit this "you don't" with extraordinary expression and exaggerated feeling. Nearly 1000 times during the march on Washington, I was taken by surprise. I would look positively astounded. There was even a hint of a mock "you should be ashamed of yourself" in the way I looked at them.

"Did you know that this is the best radical newsweekly in America?" The best. And you might add, knowingly, "It really is."

And when I was saying it is the best newspaper, I'd point at it with one finger excitedly while holding the paper in the other hand.

"It has the most complete coverage of the antiwar movement, women's liberation and Black liberation. It really does."

Throw in a couple of wind-up punches. "It's not only the best radical newspaper, it's the biggest, too. And it's only a quarter."

They are hesitating now. Some of them are going for the quarter. Others aren't sure. It still seems risky.

"It's really good," assure them. "You'll really like it."

Once they said, "All right, I'll get a copy." I'd put a copy on their lap or on the ground in front of them—even before they began to fumble for a quarter. It was a way of saying, now it's yours, all you have to do is pay me.

As they reached into their pockets or pocket-books, I'd keep on talking about *The Militant's* coverage—or if they bought a copy before I'd finished my pitch I would continue it through to completion. I'd keep talking—until I had the quarter in my hand.

* * *

Sometimes, in the initial approach, people will shrug their shoulders and tell you, "No bread." If it looks like they mean it—and often they do—don't finish your talk since they don't have it. But if their response indicates that they don't have much money—but have some—persist.

Sometimes, people will tell you, "No change." Or even "I don't have a quarter on me."

What they're often saying is that they do have money—they just don't have change. So I would say, "Well, I have change. You have a dollar bill. I can make change for that." You should have something in the neighborhood of \$5 to \$10 worth of change on you.

Now if someone says "No" in a very, very cold manner as soon as you start the sale—

that usually means they want to be left alone. So leave them alone.

But if someone gives you the impression that they aren't interested but have not yet firmly ruled the idea out after you have asked if they have the latest *Militant*, again, persist. I think I sold at least 50 *Militants* to people whose initial reaction would have been to refuse the sale.

Now, in Washington or at any rally or place for that matter, you may often find yourself selling to a group of two, three, or four people sitting together. Remember that just because one of the people in the group doesn't want *The Militant*, it doesn't mean the rest feel that way. Ask the others if they have the latest issue.

One dilemma repeatedly arose in Washington. I was afraid that the people sitting in front or directly behind the person with whom I was talking, would also hear my pitch. When I got to them, what I had to say would sound like the same old routine and I would be unbelievable.

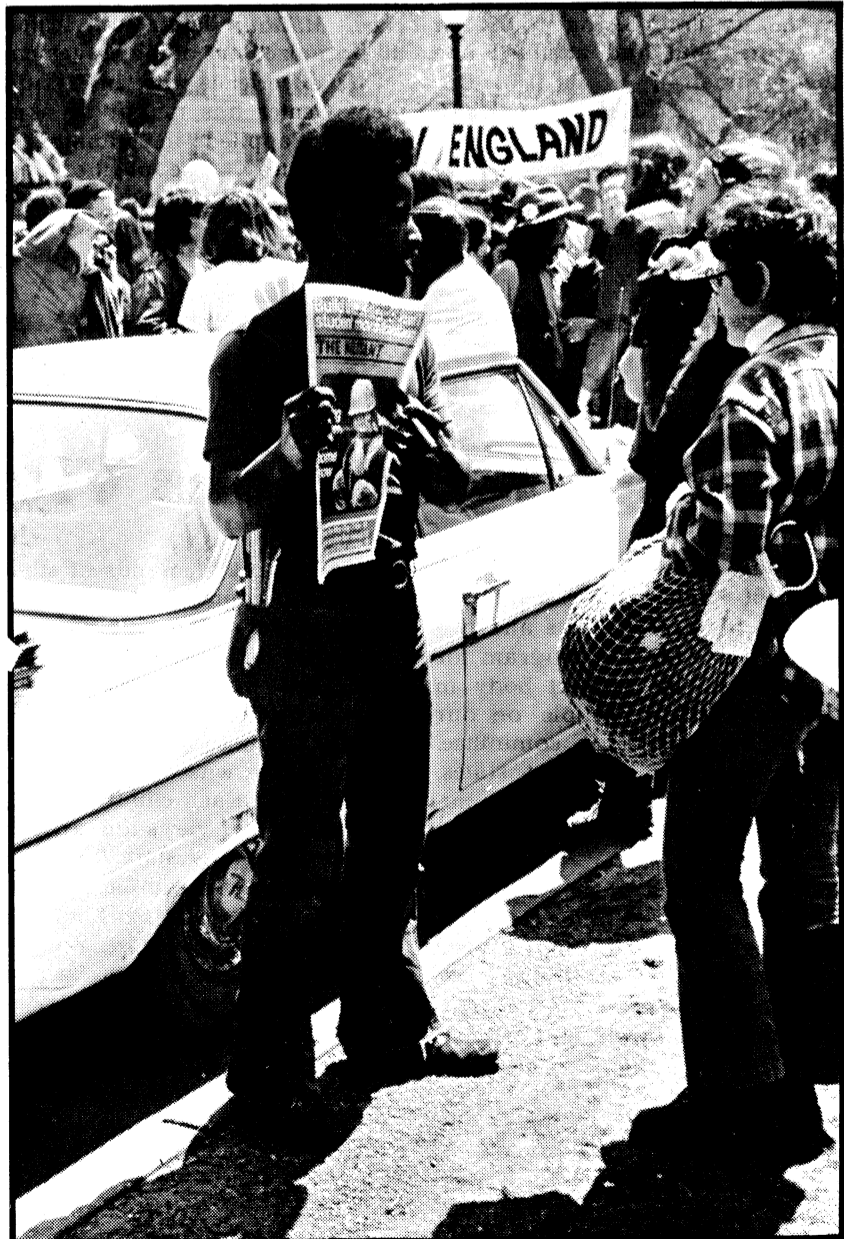
There's a solution to this. When you are selling to people close together, and you approach someone, keep your voice down. Sometimes I would actually go up and almost whisper in people's ears in a very confidential manner: "Hey, do you have the latest *Militant*?" "You don't?" etc.

* * *

The main underlying consideration is the necessity of getting out our press. In a sense, on April 24, there were half a million "contacts" there in D.C., and it was our job to reach as many as possible. The process of recruitment often begins with a *Militant* sale.

In fact, I know someone who bought a paper just before we boarded the buses in Minneapolis for Washington. She had never seen *The Militant* before. That was three weeks ago. Today, she is in the YSA.

RANDY FURST
Twin Cities YSA



News from Pathfinder

Editor's Note: The following brief descriptions of new Pathfinder books and pamphlets are reprinted from the May-June, 1971, Pathfinder Press newsletter.

Democracy and Revolution by George Novack. Outlining the historical development of democracy since the Greek city-states 2500 years ago, this is the first comprehensive view of democracy by a Marxist. Seeing democracy as the specific product of social and economic development, Novack presents a socialist defense of democratic rights and the need to extend them. (288 pp., \$7.95, paper \$2.95)

* * *

The Jewish Question, A Marxist Interpretation, by Abram Leon. Introduction by Nathan Weinstein; biographical sketch by Ernest Germain. Written in the midst of World War II, it is the only thorough materialist analysis of Jewish history and sociology. Taking Marx's statement that Judaism had survived "by virtue of history," Leon relates the survival of the Jews to their particular socio-economic role in Europe. First U. S. edition. (272 pp., \$7.95, paper \$2.75)

* * *

The Sunday *New York Times* book review section for March 7 carried a front page review of three books by or about Vladimir Mayakovsky, the Russian poet. The reviewer noted, "The best essay on Mayakovsky—oddly enough, not mentioned by Woroszycki—is by Trotsky." Actually, it is not odd at all. Woroszycki lives in Poland, and Trotsky has not been published there since 1930.

Pathfinder recently issued *Leon Trotsky on Literature and Art*, edited by Paul N. Siegel. Outlining a materialist conception of art, it also reviews the work of Malraux, Silone, Celine, Gorky, Tolstoy, Essenin and Mayakovsky. The essay on Mayakovsky was written following his suicide in 1930.

Trotsky wrote: "Without exaggeration, it can be said that Mayakovsky had the spark of genius. But his was not a harmonious talent. After all, where could artistic harmony come from in these decades of catastrophe, across the unsealed chasm between two epochs?"

The introduction by Dr. Siegel, author of *Shakespearean Tragedy and the Elizabethan Compromise*, analyzes Trotsky's theory of literature, seeing it as the most important exposition and practice of Marxist aesthetics to date. (248 pp., \$6.95, paper \$2.45)

* * *

George Bernard Shaw called Trotsky the prince of pamphleteers. Pathfinder Press, as part of its ambitious project to publish Trotsky's essential writings, has recently issued three pamphlets by Trotsky. Some of the articles have been long out of print, others have never before appeared in English.

Europe and America: Two Speeches on Imperialism (64 pp., 95 cents) evaluates the emergence of the U. S. as the imperialist power. Given in the Soviet Union in 1924 and 1926, these speeches outline the political and economic consequences of America's triumph at a time when not many understood the new balance of world power. Little known, this important pamphlet gives an incisive analysis of world politics between the two world wars. Trotsky flatly stated that the U. S. "is now entering the epoch of open struggle for its autocratic rule over the planet."

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Paris Commune, Pathfinder has issued *Leon Trotsky on the Paris Commune*. Written between 1905 and 1924, the five articles outline the main features of the Commune, its achievements, and its weaknesses. Evaluating the experience of the Communards in the light of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917, Trotsky

comments that the history of the Commune is not only a dramatic moment in the worldwide struggle for liberation, but, more importantly, "it is a direct and immediate lesson." (64 pp., 95 cents)

Women and the Family (48 pp., 75 cents) is indispensable for women's liberation activists who want to know what the leadership of the Bolshevik Party saw as the essential tasks in order to end the oppression of women. It contains five articles, four of which were written in the mid-1920s. These discuss creating the means of liberating women from "the barbaric family." The fifth, written in 1936, is an evaluation of the Stalinist bureaucracy's cynical betrayal of women.



Detroit Black Contingent

The Black Moratorium Committee, an antiwar and anti-draft organization at Highland Park Community College in Detroit, began the building of the Black contingent for the April 24 demonstration as soon as it was founded in late January. The immediate perspective of the BMC was the building and organizing of Black participation for the march on Washington.

Flowing from this perspective, such activities as the March 24 teach-in at Highland Park College on "Black America and the War in Southeast Asia" and the April 3 Martin Luther King demonstrations were organized as building blocks for the April 24 demonstration. By building these activities, which drew in forces beyond the campus, the BMC became a viable Black student organization that was key in organizing the Black contingent from Detroit.

The YSA's initial perspective was to try to weld together a united front of different Black groups and organizations in the city, but we found that many of the Black reformist organizations were unwilling to participate in a Black antiwar coalition. Even though polls across the country have shown that the overwhelming majority of Black people are against the war, such groups as the NAACP and SCLC, which endorsed the spring antiwar program, refused to actively build the actions.

Because it was impossible to form a broad Black antiwar coalition, the YSA's main work in building the Black contingent was by our

work in building the Black Moratorium Committee. The BMC's program was aimed at all issues related to the war and Black people: campus complicity, racist draft, ROTC, etc. We also felt that the BMC would be able to generate pressure that could help to involve other Black community groups in the antiwar movement.

BUILDING THE BLACK CONTINGENT

Through the building of the March 24 teach-in and the April 3 march and rally, the Black Moratorium Committee became a strong campus group at Highland Park. The BMC was able to make contacts at every Black high school in the city and became a real force in the Black nationalist struggle in Detroit.

In publicizing April 24, the BMC was able to carry out a wide range of activities, including: the extensive use of radio and T. V., and in particular, news calendars; press conferences and news releases; mass selling of buttons for fund raising as well as publicity; and the printing of several different types of leaflets—high school, special events, meetings, etc.

The BMC assembled a broad mailing list and sent out a whole series of mailings. Speaking engagements were set up at several high schools, and the BMC used every avenue open for an intensive publicity campaign.

Because the BMC was an independent Black antiwar and anti-draft organization, many students who were skeptical about joining the SMC

participated. One example of this is the Student Council at Highland Park Community College, which is under the leadership of the Black Student United Front and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. Both the BSUF and the League are hostile to the SMC and NPAC, but members of the Student Council were willing to work with the BMC, though in a very limited way, because the BMC is independent from the SMC and totally Black.

The Black Moratorium Committee organized transportation to Washington for about 150 Blacks, and many others went on their own because of the intensive publicity work which was done. The BMC is now continuing Black antiwar organizing. Actions are being planned for both the May 5 moratorium and the May 19 tributes to Malcolm X.

The crisis of leadership in the Black liberation struggle has prevented the organization of the masses of Blacks in this country in actions against the war. The YSA can play a key role in filling this vacuum through our work in helping to organize independent Black antiwar organizations such as the BMC.

MALIK MIAH
Detroit YSA

How to Organize a Campus YSA Bookstore

During the past two years that the YSA has been active in Providence the political situation has been very favorable for the growth of our bookstore.

There are five colleges in Providence and at least four others in the state, all within 30 miles of us. We bring in a substantial part of our revenue by setting up literature tables at these schools on a regular basis.

There is only one other radical bookstore in the state, which is twenty miles away, outside the Newport Naval Base, and it carries some Pathfinder literature. We do have some competition from the Brown University Bookstore, however. They have been carrying an increasing amount of Pathfinder material—we recently convinced them to make a \$100 order. A paperback store downtown has promised us an order as well.

Educational reform at Brown has produced many independent studies and more radical courses. Professors sometimes tell their students about us and we occasionally get a run on some particular title in our store.

The bookstore has grown from a bookcase in the organizer's apartment to a real bookstore (about 8' x 10' area) in our office on the Brown University campus. Initially, sales were small and the money was thrown directly into the local's treasury. However, the previous loose organization of the bookstore was found to be wholly inadequate.

To be able to keep track of how the store was running and to be able to plan for it efficiently, it was made a separate operation last January. The bookstore director is now a separate assignment from the financial director; the bookstore has its own financial books and bank account.

INVENTORY

When setting up the overall financial structure, we overhauled the entire operation of the store, instituting a running inventory. The mechanics of our inventory procedure is as follows:

We keep an entry for each title in a loose-leaf notebook, each individual entry looking like this:

<p><u>TITLE</u></p> <p><u>price</u></p> <p><u>stock</u></p> <p><u>drawer</u></p>	total	#	#	#	#	#
	date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	shelf	#	#	#	#	#
	date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	drawer	#	#	#	#	#
	date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
U.R.I.	#	#	#	#	#	
date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
other	#	#	#	#	#	
date	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	

By entering the date and the total number of copies, the number on the shelf, in the stock drawer, on consignment to the University of Rhode Island or elsewhere, we always know just how many copies of each title we have and where they are. The titles are arranged in approximate alphabetical order, five titles to a page. The loose-leaf binder facilitates adding new titles in the proper alphabetical order.

Each book in the bookstore contains an index card on which is written the book's title and price. When a sale is made, the money is put in a cashbox and the card in a file box. Each week the sale cards are used to bring the inventory sheets up to date, and the shelves are replenished from our stock. This inventory procedure takes only ten to twenty minutes each week, allows us to keep track of where our books are, and shows at a glance when it is time to reorder.

We generally do not stock expensive books such as *Capital* or *Labor's Giant Step*, because they tie up too much capital, but we do order them on request. Orders from non-YSAers must be accompanied by a deposit (receipt given, of course). It has been found that not requiring a deposit leaves us with special orders sitting on our shelves for weeks and weeks because the customer forgets to pick them up.

BOOKKEEPING

For overall bookkeeping, we keep a ledger in which there are four pages active at any given time. Running totals are kept for each page.

1) The first page is for income and is updated weekly when the money from our cash box is deposited in the bookstore's checking account.

2) The second page lists each expenditure, and is filled in when the expenditure is made. By subtracting the total on page 2 from the total on page 1 we know the cash balance of the bookstore.

3) The third page lists, for each shipment of books we receive, the date, invoice number, description, and total amount of the invoice.

4) The fourth page shows all payments made for books received. Subtracting the page 4 total from the page 3 total gives the total amount the store owes.

The information readily available in the ledger tells us quickly about the growth of the bookstore, capital on hand, etc., and facilitates the financial planning of the local. We have the facts necessary to plan physical expansion of the bookstore, size of orders, and donations to the local.

EXPANSION

We now have 165 titles in stock and a total inventory of over \$600. Since the beginning of 1971 we have sold almost \$500 worth of literature, or an average of almost \$30 per week. The profit of the local has been slightly over \$9 per week. For the rest of the school year we think the local will be able to count on getting about \$30 each month from the bookstore.

We now plan to set up regular hours for the bookstore. In the past we have had "when someone is there" hours but that is no longer satisfactory.

Our past means of publicity has been word-of-mouth, but we also hope to change that. We recently acquired space in a university display case, in which we place Pathfinder Press promotional literature as well as posting our hours and location. In the near future we will put out a publicity leaflet to be posted at local campuses and also sent out in a mailing.

Having the large Boston Militant Labor Forum bookstore only a hour's drive away is very convenient. When there are special conferences or other events here in Providence, we take out an appropriate selection of books on consignment from Boston. We thus avoid both the problems of taking financial risks that our current size won't permit and also the costly and annoying mailings of unsold books back to New York.

If our growth continues, we will probably be in a position to start accounts with other publishers, such as International (which publishes most of the Marxist classics), in the coming year, and possibly expand the physical size of the bookstore.

BRUCE CLARK
Providence YSA

U. of Oklahoma Palestine Week

April 12-16 marked Palestine Week at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. The week was sponsored by the Arab Club in cooperation with the Young Socialist Alliance, the Afro-American Student Union, and Iranian students.

The Palestine Week activities were planned a month in advance and were coordinated with Arab students at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. Speakers, films, and literature were shared as part of the week's events.

The entire week was oriented around the concept of self-determination for the Palestinian people. This was the first time the campus had ever been systematically presented with the ideas and goals of the Palestinian struggle. A slide projector and free literature at a booth in the student union attracted many people throughout the week.

The school newspaper was contacted and helped publicize the activities in advance. An appeal for Afro-American solidarity with the Palestinian liberation struggle was signed by over 100 Black students and faculty members and was carried in the campus newspaper for two days. The newspaper also printed a full-page article on the Palestinian struggle written by a Saudi Arabian student.

The Norman YSA drew up a statement of support for the Palestinian revolution and the right of self-determination for all oppressed nations. The Arab Club also sponsored a speaker from the Socialist Workers Party at one of the Palestine Week meetings.

The publicity for Palestine Week was, of course, directed towards all students, but the activities were attended mostly by Third World students.

As a result, several of the Arab, Iranian, and Black students were brought closer to the YSA's political perspectives. The week's activities were considered a success by everyone, and the YSA was able to present our ideas in defense of the Arab revolution and further strengthen our contact with the Third World organizations on campus.

TED STACY
Norman YSA

Fund Drive Report and Scoreboard

We are 87 percent of the way through the fund drive and have a little less than three-fourths of the fund drive payments in. This indicates a tremendous increase in fund drive payments since the financial lull experienced during the intense level of activity around April 24. Since the last report in *The YS Organizer*, we have received about \$8,000 in fund drive payments. This means that since the last scoreboard we have moved \$3,000 closer to being on schedule.

Through discussions with locals around the country we have found that most are confident of being able to make it. *Yet, it must be stressed that in order to make the fund drive nationally, every local must completely fulfill its quota!* All locals should plan to go over by at least \$25. There are also some locals which are going to try to go over their quotas by larger amounts. Doing this is essential in order to close the \$890 gap between our \$43,000 goal and the total of the local and at-large quotas.

There are now nine locals which have sent in 100 percent or more of their quotas. Since the last scoreboard printed in *The Organizer*, Claremont, Phoenix, Bloomington and San Diego have reached or gone over their quotas. There are fifteen locals which have 87 percent or more of their quotas in—fifteen locals which are on time or ahead of schedule.

The at-large members are doing very well, with 83 percent of their quota in. Several areas are particularly outstanding: St. Louis, Mo., has sent in \$113.50; Tuscaloosa, Ala., \$100; and Crisfield, Md., \$66.

As this issue comes off the press, the last days of the fund drive are upon us. We are in the midst of a national campaign that involves every local and at-large member in trying to reach \$43,000 by June 1.

ANDY ROSE

YSA Financial Director

FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA	2100	1893.40	90
NORMAN	150	257.50	172
HOUSTON	850	835.90	98
AUSTIN	850	790	93
EL PASO	150	10	7
SAN ANTONIO (DALLAS)	100	0	0

UPPER MIDWEST	1750	1500	86
TWIN CITIES	1750	1500	86
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	600	504.32	84
BOULDER	200	203	101
LOGAN	150	112.50	75
DENVER	250	188.82	74
(ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.)		(38)	
(COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.)		(5)	

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	4100	3277.50	80
OAKLAND-BERKELEY	2400	2062.50	86
SAN FRANCISCO	1400	1200	86
MODESTO	150	15	10
SACRAMENTO	150	0	0
(SANTA CRUZ)		(26)	
(SAN JOSE)		(12)	
(SANTA ROSA)		(11)	
(CONCORD)		(8.50)	
(MONTEREY)		(2)	

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	5500	4252.81	77
NEW YORK CITY	4400	3970.20	90
BINGHAMTON	350	150.11	43
PATERSON	300	62.50	21
LONG ISLAND	250	50	20
ALBANY	250	20	8
(NEW HAVEN, CONN.)		(50)	
(ELLENVILLE, N.Y.)		(25.28)	
(WEST HARTFORD, CONN.)		(25)	
(HARTFORD, CONN.)		(20.50)	
(NEWARK, N.J.)		(20)	
(NEW LONDON, CONN.)		(11.50)	
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(10)	
(NEW BRITAIN, CONN.)		(8.50)	
(STONYBROOK, N.Y.)		(3.50)	
(GENNESEO, N.Y.)		(1.50)	

OHIO-KENTUCKY	2600	1930	74
YELLOW SPRINGS	150	150	100
CINCINNATI	200	160	80
CLEVELAND	2100	1575	75
OXFORD	150	45	30
(MARIETTA)		(9)	

NEW ENGLAND	4485	3239.85	72
CAMBRIDGE	1100	1024.50	93
NORTH BOSTON	1100	972	88
AMHERST	250	193	77
WORCESTER	500	352.20	70
SOUTH BOSTON	1000	601.15	60
DURHAM-PORTSMOUTH	35	15.50	44
PROVIDENCE	500	81.50	16
PENNSYLVANIA	2275	1543.50	68
PHILADELPHIA	2200	1518.50	69
EDINBORO	75	25	33
(LEWISBURG)		(10.50)	
(MANSFIELD)		(10)	

MICHIGAN	2850	1939	67
ANN ARBOR	300	240	80
DETROIT	2400	1621.50	67
EAST LANSING	150	77.50	52
(YPSILANTI)		(25)	
(GRAND RAPIDS)		(10)	
(FLINT)		(5.50)	
(MT. PLEASANT)		(1.50)	

MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	1500	972.66	65
WASHINGTON, DC	1500	972.66	65
(CRISFIELD, MD.)		(66)	
(BALTIMORE, MD.)		(50)	
(RICHMOND, VA.)		(1.62)	

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3800	2380	63
CLAREMONT	100	130	130
PHOENIX	300	350	117
SAN DIEGO	500	500	100
RIVERSIDE	300	300	100
LOS ANGELES	2500	1100	44
TUCSON	100	0	0

PACIFIC NORTHWEST	1000	619.25	61
SEATTLE	600	419.25	70
PORTLAND	400	200	50
(PULLMAN, WASH.)		(45)	
(ELLENSBURG, WASH.)		(6)	
(CORVALLIS, ORE.)		(0.50)	

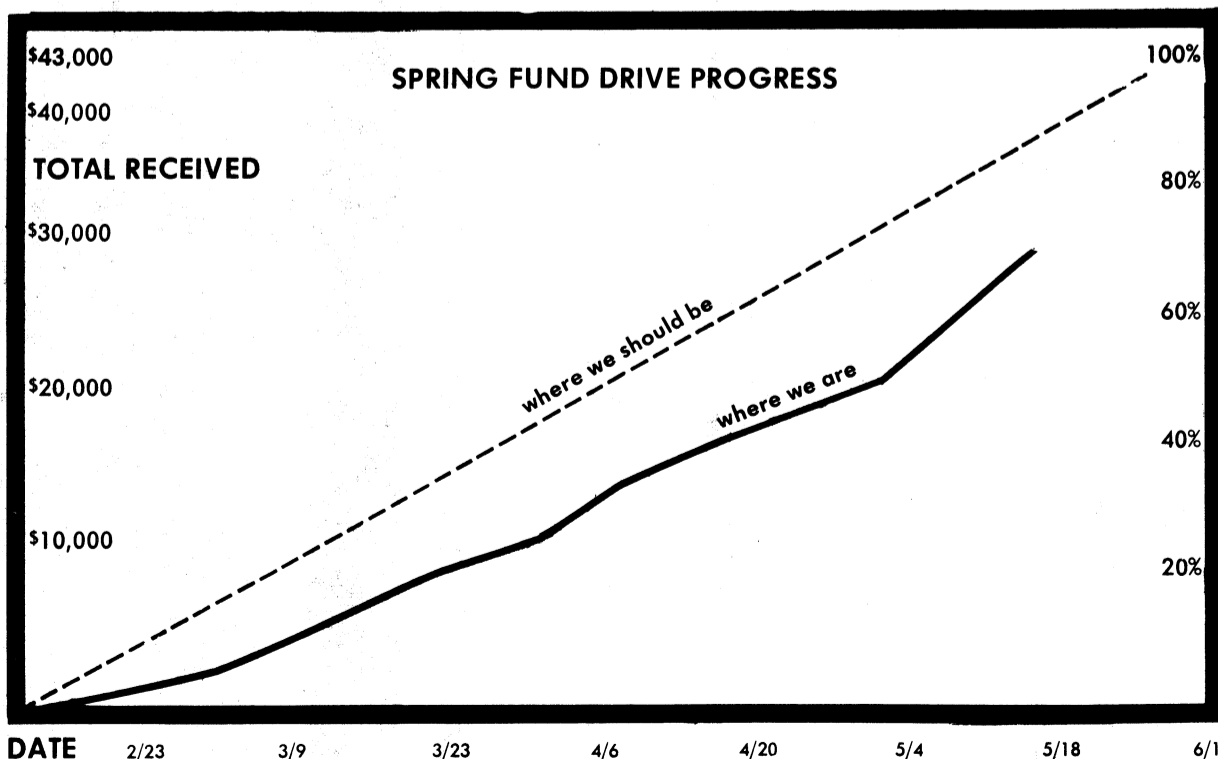
MIDWEST	4600	2701.29	59
BLOOMINGTON	250	271	108
KANSAS CITY	400	350	87
CHICAGO	3600	1940.44	54
DEKALB	350	139.85	40
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)		(113.50)	
(CARLINVILLE, ILL.)		(29)	
(CHAMPAIGN, ILL.)		(10.25)	
(PITTSBURG, KAN.)		(9.50)	
(SEDALIA, MO.)		(5)	

SOUTHEAST	2100	1090.59	57
TAMPA	300	300.59	100
TALLAHASSEE	150	80	53
ATLANTA	1400	674.50	48
NASHVILLE	150	35	23
JACKSONVILLE	100	0.50	0
(TUSCALOOSA, ALA.)		(100)	
(ATHENS, GA.)		(10.50)	
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)		(7)	
(SARASOTA, FLA.)		(5)	
(ORLANDO, FLA.)		(1.50)	
(MURFREESBORO, TENN.)		(1)	
(GULFBREEZE, FLA.)		(0.50)	

WISCONSIN	1800	913.50	51
LACROSSE	250	163.50	65
MADISON	1000	500	50
MILWAUKEE	400	188	47
OSHKOSH	150	62	41

TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	831.65	83
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS		134.04	
TOTAL	42,110	29,723.36	70
SHOULD BE	43,000	37,410	87

SCOREBOARD COMPILED MAY 17, 1971



young socialist the organizer

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

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May 28, 1971

The Column

The new edition of *Introduction to the Young Socialist Alliance* is now available. This pamphlet includes the major line documents passed by the 1970 YSA National Convention, the Chicano Struggle Report approved by that convention, and the article "Organizational Concepts of the YSA," the introduction to the revised YSA Constitution and the revised YSA Constitution which are reprinted from the last edition.

YSA members can order bulk copies of this pamphlet from the YSA National Office for distribution at a cost of seventy cents each for orders of five or more; the pamphlet sells for one dollar per copy. Orders from YSA at-large members must be prepaid.

Comrades are encouraged to order copies of this useful new recruitment tool for distribution to those interested in joining the YSA, from literature tables, etc.

* * *

Recommended reading: A new book has been published on the gay liberation struggle. *The Gay Militants*, by Donn Teal (335 pp., \$7.95, published by Stein and Day, New York), is the most

complete history of the gay liberation movement available; it chronicles the rapid growth of the movement since the 1969 Stonewall Riots, and offers a useful guide to the major gay liberation organizations now in existence. The author is a longtime activist in the gay struggle.

* * *

How did Peking report the massive antiwar demonstrations in the U. S. on April 24? What is the position of Soviet somen today? What are our comrades in India doing to solidarize with the revolutionary struggle in Bangla Desh?

The answers to all these questions are not found by reading the *Peking Review* or *Pravda*. Articles on these subjects, and many more, can only be found in the *Intercontinental Press*, which carries weekly reports on world developments and the activities of the international Trotskyist movement. The news in *IP* is available from no other source.

The dividing line between revolutionary socialism and reformism is internationalism. It follows from this that all YSAers, as representatives of revolutionary socialism in the U. S., must be aware of international developments, of the impact which revolutionary struggles in one part of the world have on struggles in other parts. *Intercontinental Press*, published weekly (biweekly in July; not published in August), provides this information better than any other publication.

All YSAers, especially those who are not in locals which take a regular consignment of *IPs*, should subscribe. Each YSA local should have a subscription as well, and local leadership should consciously motivate the *IP*. Clip and mail the coupon below for a sub to the *IP*; individual copies can also be ordered.

* * *

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