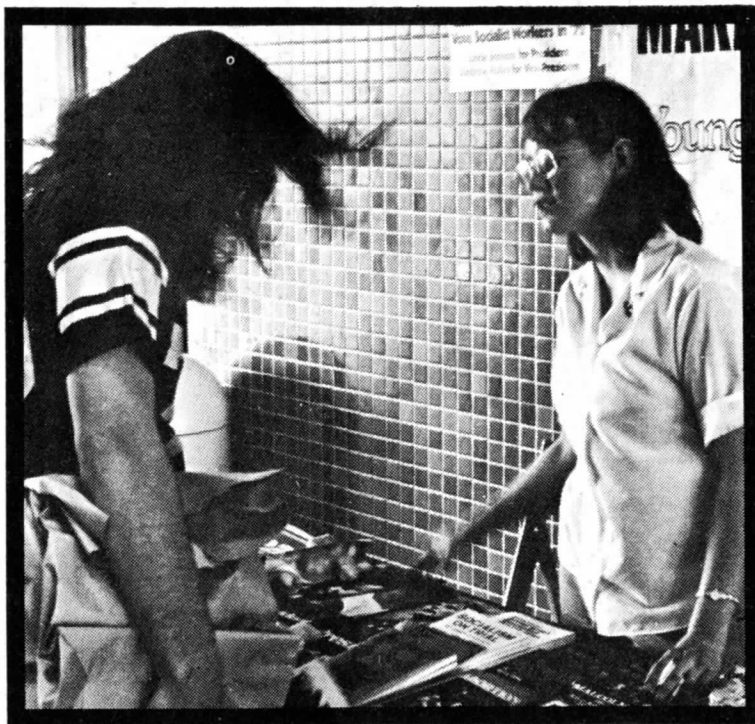


young socialist
the organizer
3-31-72

**CALIFORNIA
CHOICE '72**



**Syracuse Defense
Pathfinder Blitz
SMC Teach-in**

20 Cents

Organizing Choice '72 in N. Cal.

The YSJPers in Northern California initiated Choice '72 work by drawing up a sample ballot and implementation proposal to take to the youth support groups of presidential candidates. Every announced presidential candidate was listed in alphabetical order along with her or his party affiliation. Questions were posed on the war, military recruiters on campus, repeal of anti-abortion laws, repeal of laws against homosexuality, Angela Davis, and Black, Raza, Asian, and Native American control of their communities. Referendum questions on whether the criminal penalties for personal use of marijuana should be removed, the abolition of capital punishment, and the passage of a "Clean Environment" proposition, which will be on the November ballot, were included because of student interest in these questions. With the exception of the question on the war, which listed immediate and unconditional withdrawal, set the date, Vietnamization, and "all out military effort" as alternatives, all questions called for a "yes" or "no" vote.

The YSJPers visited the Northern California offices of all the Democratic Party presidential candidates with the proposed ballot to arrange a meeting to decide on a ballot that each group could endorse. The meeting was attended by the Northern California youth coordinators for Humphrey, Muskie, Lindsay, and McGovern. A ballot listing all the presidential candidates and most of the referendum questions was agreed upon.

The YSJP coordinator agreed to take responsibility for asking the statewide student government organizations to sponsor Choice '72. In California many student body officers belong to either the Student Presidents Association of the University of California, the California State Colleges Student Presidents Association, or the California Community College Student Government Association. Editors of community college student newspapers also have their own organization. In addition, the representatives from each of the cam-

paigns agreed that they would get the endorsement of their supporters in student governments throughout California.

The endorsement of the youth supporters for capitalist candidates convinced a number of important student leaders that Choice '72 was a viable project. The president of the Associated Students at UC-Berkeley enthusiastically endorsed Choice '72 and promised to propose it to the presidents of the other UC campuses. The same response was given by the Parliamentarian of the California Community College Student Government Association. Additional endorsers included the Assistant Coordinator of the California Marijuana Initiative, the president of the California Community College Journalism Association who wants student newspapers to organize Choice '72, and one of the Associated Students presidents of Stanford University.

YSJPers at San Francisco State asked the supporters of other campaigns in their "Field Work in Politics" class to go as a Choice '72 delegation to visit the president and vice-president of the Associated Students. This succeeded in convincing the president, who was initially cool to the idea, to endorse Choice '72 and put it on the agenda of a meeting of the State Colleges Student Presidents Association.

A letter has been written to student body presidents, officers, and editors explaining Choice '72 and listing the Northern California endorsers. It was sent along with the national Choice '72 letter and asks student government associations to sponsor the project and to send a letter to each member school urging its participation and outlining organizational steps. The organizational steps outlined are:

- scheduling Choice '72 as part of spring elections and arranging for printed ballots;
- publicizing Choice '72 widely on the campus with posters and articles in the student newspaper;

- sponsoring debates and panel discussions between representatives of the presidential candidates and opposing views on the referendum questions;

- arranging for tabulation of the ballots, sending the results to the President of the Associated Students, UC-Berkeley so that a news conference can be held to announce the outcome of California's Choice '72.

The letter also suggests that the Associated Students of the major universities and colleges offer to pay the expenses involved in bringing presidential candidates to their campus to debate the issues before the students.

Though the prospects for getting the statewide student government organizations to endorse Choice '72 are excellent, YSJPers are asking their student governments to begin organizing Choice '72 now. This is the only way to make sure that Choice '72 takes place. We realize that even if the associations sponsor Choice '72, it will be necessary to convince the student governments to carry out the work of organizing it on their campuses. Involving the youth supporters of capitalist candidates will be especially important where there are only a few YSJPers.

Although our main emphasis has been organizing Choice '72 on college campuses, the YSJP plans to ask the Board of Education in San Francisco and Berkeley to sponsor it in the high schools. High school YSJPers in San Francisco will be asking student body presidents and other members of the city-wide Youth Council to endorse Choice '72 and go as a delegation to the Board of Education.

DEAN REED
San Francisco YSA

O-B SMC Referendum Evaluation

This article is an evaluation of the referendum on funding the SMC that was launched at UC-Berkeley. It is an evaluation of a particular experience in Berkeley and should not be construed as laying down any hard and fast rules about how we think the SMC should approach funding on other campuses across the country.

The SMC referendum, which proposed that students vote to allocate 10 cents out of the \$7 student fee to the SMC for antiwar activities, was voted on at UC-Berkeley February 2-4. The result was 367 "yes," 1,587 "no," and 402 not voting. The election turn out was very small. At a school with 28,000 students only 2,350 voted.

The SMC referendum was clearly one of the major issues in the elections. A campaign against the referendum was waged by the reformists and ultraleftists on campus. The editorial board of the *Daily Californian* came out against the referendum and attacked the SMC as an irrelevant and sectarian group, while still attempting to maintain that the newspaper board supported non-SMC antiwar activities. The Student Senate expressed their opinion in opposition to the referendum by voting against putting the referendum on the ballot. The referendum did, however, appear on the ballot because of a successful petitioning campaign organized by the SMC.

One of the reasons for the low "yes" vote on the referendum was because it was not made clear to students that a "yes" vote was a vote to fund the antiwar movement. Because the SMC asked for money just for SMC activities, our opponents were able to counterpose the funding of the SMC to the funding of other antiwar groups. The campus newspaper, for instance,

counterposed voting for peace candidates and organizing confrontational actions as antiwar alternatives to the SMC. The SMC attempted to counteract this attack by stating that it supported university funding of all antiwar groups. However, because the referendum question just asked about funding the SMC, the concept of supporting funding for all antiwar groups and actions was not made clear to most students.

It should be pointed out that the ruling class clearly understood and publicized the fact that this referendum was designed to fund the antiwar movement. The right-wing *Berkeley Gazette*, as well as several radio stations publicized the original Senate vote against putting the referendum on the ballot as proof that students were less interested in the antiwar movement and mass action.

There was a lack of clarity among students as to what the referendum meant, caused largely by a lack of public debate on the referendum.

The political question the SMC wanted to see raised by the referendum was the concept of the antiwar university—by having the university fund the antiwar movement. We felt that this might have been clearer if the SMC had proposed that the Senate set up an antiwar committee to build April 22 and that a large proportion of student funds should be allocated to this committee. The debate that would have taken place on the funding of a Senate antiwar committee could have clearly posed the question of whether an individual was for or against funding antiwar organizations. Asking for money specifically for the SMC allowed our opponents to pose the question in terms of whether someone is for or against a particular antiwar organization—the

SMC.

Posing the question in the form of funding a Senate antiwar committee would have made it clear to students that the SMC was taking the initiative to fund all antiwar groups. The fact that the SMC would have initiated a referendum to allocate money to an antiwar committee would have put the SMC in a much stronger position to get a sizable proportion of the money during the budget hearings. Whether such a referendum won or not, it would probably have gotten more votes than a referendum to fund the SMC. This vote would have thus brought more pressure upon the Student Senate to give a larger budget to antiwar organizations, including the SMC. This is especially true at UC-Berkeley where the SMC is the only Senate sponsored antiwar group and the only antiwar group that has requested a budget from the student government in the past.

A campaign around funding an antiwar committee of the Senate could have set the stage for making the budget hearings—on how this money should specifically be allocated—an issue of interest to the entire campus community rather than just a process of backroom maneuvers by several conservative senators on the finance committee. The publicity the SMC could have gained around launching a Senate antiwar committee could have thus been sustained after the elections through the entire budget hearing process.

One of the major factors for the SMC to consider in launching a campaign for funding is the support that can be gained from other political forces. At UC-Berkeley the fact that the student government and the student newspaper opposed the SMC referendum put the SMC on

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the defensive in waging the campaign. The SMC had difficulty getting endorsement for the referendum from other political forces on campus, except for a couple of professors. It would probably have been easier to gain endorsement from other political forces if the SMC would have proposed setting up the Senate antiwar committee. This would have helped its work of trying to

draw these forces into supporting the independent antiwar movement in 1972, by getting them to defend and support university funding of antiwar organizations.

In conclusion, the campaign around the SMC referendum has given us a lot of experience in working out the best form for waging a struggle to have the Student Senate fund the antiwar movement. The lessons we have learned at UC-Ber-

keley will be very useful in organizing future campaigns to fund the antiwar movement.

BRIAN WILLIAMS
Oakland-Berkeley YSA

Seattle SMC Teach-In

The University of Washington (UW) SMC made plans during the winter quarter to involve a wide group of organizations and individuals in united antiwar activity. An intensive winter and spring educational campaign leading up to the mass demonstration in Los Angeles, April 22, was planned.

With the late December, 1971, escalation of the war fresh in people's minds, 50 posters and 3,000 leaflets with the message, "Stop the Bombing: Come to the February 3 SMC Meeting" were posted and distributed on campus. The meeting was attended by over 75 people. Representatives from the Organization of Arab Students, Iranian Student Association, the Black Student Union, MECHA, Asian Student Coalition, Young Democrats, Youth for McGovern, Youth for McCarthy, YSJP, and the Environmental Works Commission came to the meeting. The meeting voted overwhelmingly to build an antiwar teach-in.

A sign-up sheet was passed around the room to get names and addresses of those present. Lists were also sent around so people could sign up to work on the teach-in. Publicity, reach-out, financial, and steering committees were set up.

Later that week, the teach-in committee met to draw up a tentative list of speakers. The list included a Vietnamese student; an ex-GI recently discharged for antiwar activities; a high school SMCer; Stephanie Coontz, a national coordinator of NPAC, who has recently returned from the Versailles conference; the president of the Seattle

Community College Federation of Teachers who was a leader of the recent teachers' strike; a representative from the Organization of Arab Students to speak on the parallels between U.S. involvement in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia; an ecologist who had recently returned from Vietnam; a representative from the BSU to speak on the racist nature of the war; and Senator Gruening, one of the two senators who opposed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

The publicity committee organized leafletting and calling to build future meetings and took charge of setting up regular SMC tables. The school newspaper editor, who is active in the SMC, agreed to write an article building the teach-in.

The financial committee decided to contact professors who had contributed to the SMC in the past for donations and to stuff every professor's mailbox with a general fund-raising letter. The committee also mimeographed a thankyou note to send to contributors, and a "peace bill" to send to people that promised contributions.

The most exciting idea of the financial committee was a plan for a war criminal contest. The idea was to combine education about the war and publicity for the teach-in with fund raising. One week before the teach-in, a large banner was put up on campus reading: "Vote for the guiltiest war criminal—proceeds go to the February 23 Teach-in." An article also appeared in the campus newspaper announcing that the SMC

was holding an undemocratic election—everyone was encouraged to stuff the ballot box of the biggest war criminal with money. The candidate getting the most money would win. Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Thieu, and Ky were nominated and provisions were made for write-ins.

A large caricature of each candidate was stapled on a bulletin board in the lobby of the student union a week before the vote. Below the pictures were listings of each person's war crimes, based on the *Pentagon Papers*. Beneath each listing was a large, painted money bucket-ballot box.

The war criminal contest raised over \$70. (Hubert Humphrey even got a \$20 bill dropped in the write-in box for him.) The display attracted a great deal of interest all week and generated interest in the teach-in.

The teach-in was attended by over 200 people and was a significant step in building participation from the Seattle region for the April 22 demonstration in Los Angeles.

CRAIG HONTS
Seattle YSA

How to Give a Fund Pitch

The enthusiastic response to the SWP '72 Campaign is demonstrating that the Jenness-Pulley ticket is offering a viable alternative to two-party politics; an alternative that, according to Jenness, is "worth organizing for, fighting for, and voting for." More and more people tend to agree.

When people take the campaign seriously, it means they are not only willing to participate in endorser drives, or sales, or campaign interventions, but they are willing to give money. There is no campaign meeting too small or low-key to include a fund pitch.

Transferring the enthusiasm of an audience after a campaign speaker into campaign contributions is one of the campaign committee's most delicate jobs. Here are some points to remember:

- It is important that the person assigned to give the fund pitch is very conscious of the composition of the audience and the way they have been reacting to the rest of the speakers. Are they lively, amused, skeptical, or shy? Do they need to be stimulated, emboldened, or persuaded? Are they particularly distrustful of one particular part of the program? Then go after the problem.

- Although the fund pitch should be prepared in advance, it is good for the speaker to be ready to improvise to fit the mood of the crowd. Taking off on a remark of one of the previous speakers is a good idea for meetings with more than one speaker, but it is especially important in the case of a fund pitch. The worst thing that can happen is for finances to be isolated from the spirit and activity of the rest of the campaign.

- The introduction of the person giving the fund pitch need not even hint at what that person will speak about. Please, never say, "Now, let's get down to business." She or he should have an unobstructed path to show people that money is crucial to the campaign's ability to reach a large number of potential supporters.

- In Berkeley, we followed the practice of putting enough political material into the pitch so that people were unable to label it a fund pitch for at least five minutes. This established the

person giving the pitch as an effective campaign agitator. We found that people were usually willing to give more to a sharp, effective campaign spokesperson.

- Comparing the expenditures of the SWP campaign to those of the bourgeois campaigns is often effective. Whole fund appeals have been built around this approach. There are innumerable examples that show how the Democrats and Republicans spend massive amounts of money to impress each other and the voters, but obviously *not* to make any kind of change.

- It is important to balance the humor and seriousness, since both help create a rapport with the audience. Even if the main speakers have been strictly witty, the person giving the pitch will need to put at least the direct appeal for funds in a serious tone. People do not usually part with their money in an atmosphere of pure frivolity.

- The fund appeal is usually late on the agenda and should never be a tiresome part of the program. Repetition of points made by previous speakers should be avoided, even if they must be eliminated on the spot.

- Never succumb to the idea that there is something sneaky about asking people for money. Sometimes when the point of the pitch is reached, the speaker sees a few smirks blossom in the audience as people think, "Uh-huh, here it comes. The common denominator of all political campaigns—they want my money." Do not be intimidated. It is easy to see why people develop an aversion to anyone or anything that asks them for money—in this area, their experiences in this society have been overwhelmingly negative. We have to explain confidently what the SWP campaign is and how their money will be used. Make no apologies.

- The main way to get money from people is to involve them in what is being said. Try telling stories about past campaign interventions that will take people through a series of successes and tragedies so that they know what campaign activity consists of and can see them-

selves doing it. Make them feel that *they* need this money.

- The traditional procedure for the actual pitch is to pick a round, abstract figure just above what the campaign committee thinks can be raised, and ask for it. List some examples of what the sum can buy for the campaign. The starting figure should be based on the size, composition, and type of meeting. Whenever anyone responds to the appeal, it is important to congratulate her or him immediately to encourage more people to follow suit. Don't lose any dramatic moments. Work down slowly. It may seem painful, but it is lucrative. Return occasionally to a higher figure once the ball is rolling and the spirit is up.

- Keep talking. Never let the spirit lag while waiting for people to give. If it sounds like you don't know what to do, or you look like you feel rejected, you will be rejected.

- The ushers should watch their sections for signs of activity, make sure no money is lost, and help keep the spirit up.

- Assure the audience that all donations whether cash, pledge, car, or other helpful item can be useful to the campaign.

The hardest thing about the fund pitch is that people are not being asked to respond tomorrow, or next week, but on the spot. The audience's inhibitions must be broken down by any means necessary. Most people in any audience have enough money to be able to spare some for the campaign. The person giving the fund pitch must make it happen.

NANCY MAKLER
Oakland-Berkeley YSA

Pulley Tour and Recruitment in Brooklyn

The Brooklyn tour of Andrew Pulley provided an excellent opportunity to take the SWP campaign and the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley to area campuses and recruit to the YSA. Rather than using the blitz approach—trying to set up speaking engagements everywhere during his three-day stay—we carefully selected the campuses where the campaign would have the most political impact. Successful meetings were held at Brooklyn College, the largest campus in Brooklyn; New York City Community College, a predominantly Black and Puerto Rican campus; and Kingsborough Community College, where we had previously done no political work.

An important aspect of the tour was the enthusiasm of YSAers about its potential. As a result, the meetings and campaign banquet were built energetically. Besides the usual means of publicity, we found that brightly colored silk-screen posters helped attract people to the meetings. At Kingsborough, where the only publicity was done with posters, 50 students attended. The meeting was predominantly Black and Puerto Rican, and we got twelve campaign endorsers, including the co-chairpeople of the school's Black organization.

The meeting at Brooklyn College attracted 90 students; about one-third were Black or Puerto Rican. This was the largest radical meeting held on that campus for some time, and we got 15 new campaign endorsers.

Even though the New York City Community College meeting was held during classes, it was attended by an almost all-Black audience of 50, and 10 people endorsed the campaign.

In addition to his campus engagements, Pulley spoke to a rank-and-file group of the Transit Workers Union and to a rally of 95 at the Brooklyn SWP headquarters.

The meetings for Pulley were considered just the beginning of YSJP and recruitment work in Brooklyn. All of the endorsers and people that have expressed interest in the YSA are called on a weekly basis in an effort to involve them in campaign activities, forums, and classes. In addition, they are invited to YSA meetings and educational. Each individual's response is in-

dicated on a work sheet. The most enthusiastic are put on a "hot sheet" to be talked to at length about joining the YSA. This systematic approach has helped sort the endorsers into various categories: those that will not be immediately active, those that will do some campaign work but are not ready to join the YSA, and those that will almost immediately want to join the YSA.

Tripling the number of endorsers from Brooklyn in the last few weeks has been inspirational in showing YSAers the ease with which students are convinced to support the socialist alternative in 1972. We now set up YSJP tables on each of the three campuses nearly every day. The tables usually net two to five endorsers every time they are set up. We have projected 500 endorsers by the end of school and a friendly competition has begun between campus fractions.

As a result of the speaking engagements by Pulley, the YSJP has been recognized as a student organization at Kingsborough and NYCCC, where the YSJP has received a \$100 budget. This is important in planning future campaign activities on these campuses. In addition, because of the publicity, campaign tables, newspaper articles and the meetings themselves, the SWP campaign is becoming well-known on these Brooklyn campuses.

We are planning to set up debates between youth supporters of capitalists politicians and YSJPers at two campuses. The Laura Miller tour will also be an opportunity to involve supporters in campaign work. By approaching campus endorsers about helping to silk-screen posters, leaflet, staff tables, etc., we hope to establish a core of active YSJPers on each campus.

The most significant result of the Pulley tour and the follow-up work has been recruitment to the YSA. Five people have decided to join the YSA in the last month, including a Puerto Rican woman at Brooklyn College, two SMC activists, and a Black activist from NYCCC. The new YSAers have been encouraged to participate in day-to-day campus activities.

In discussions in the recruitment committee, executive committee, and local meetings, the one-to-one approach to recruitment is emphasized.

That is, the importance of YSAers taking the time to sit down and talk to people interested in the campaign, explaining our politics and program, answering any questions they have, and convincing them of the need to join a revolutionary socialist youth organization.

SUSIE WINSTEN Brooklyn YSA



Renault, McClatchy Newspaper

"It's Good To See Young Folks Working Within the System"

YSJP Campaign at UC-Berkeley

The student government elections at the University of California-Berkeley during the winter quarter were a rerun of last fall's elections, which had been invalidated because of a controversy over ballot box stuffing. Although the results of the election were never officially determined, it was widely known among student government officials that one of the YSJP candidates had won a position on the Senate.

When the reformist leadership of the student senate realized that the YSJP and the YSA were becoming a strong enough campus force to be elected consistently to campus offices, they began to panic. First, they tried to make deals so that the election would not be rerun. When that failed, they decided to do little campaigning or official publicity to let students know that the election was taking place.

The political tendencies were clearly defined in the election. A new party, the Berkeley Liberation Front (BLF), incorporated many of the ultraleft and more conservative positions. For example, they called for anti-imperialist civil disobedience, while they made "better management of the student bookstore and other services" a major part of their platform.

The party that normally controls the student government is the Coalition, which represents the left wing of the Democratic Party. The Coalition leadership was instrumental in getting Ron Dellums elected to Congress and they play a central role in the National Student Lobby, the California Student Lobby, and the Berkeley Municipal Lobby.

Our third opponent was a conservative party. They had no political program at all and called only for more student services.

Both the BLF and the Coalition related to the issue of women's liberation. While the BLF counterposed free abortion on demand to the demand for total repeal of all anti-abortion laws,

the Coalition called for lobbying for women's rights and support to the National Women's Political Caucus. The YSJP slate distributed a leaflet on women's liberation, which publicized the national WONAAC conference in Boston and a campaign that had been launched on campus to have abortions performed at the student hospital.

A major issue of the campaign was a referendum that was on the same ballot and centered on the question of whether the SMC should be funded with money collected through student fees. Throughout the campaign, the other candidates held positions that cut across the SMC's right to be funded and added to a confusion of issues initiated by the campus newspaper that contributed to a low voter turnout. The YSJP actively supported a "yes" vote on the referendum and the SMC's right to be funded.

The YSJP's campaign literature pointed out that the present student government was ignoring the issues that are most relevant to students, despite its claim of being radical. Its lack of support to the SMC referendum was just one example. The YSJP campaign put forward the concept of the role the student government should play and addressed itself to issues of concern to students. Besides issuing leaflets on the abortion struggle and the SMC referendum, the YSJP put out a general program leaflet. So much literature was distributed that the other parties were forced to step up their campaigns.

All the YSJP literature tied the campus program to the SWP '72 Campaign. A leaflet was distributed that listed why students should vote for Linda Jenness in a presidential poll that was included on the ballot.

A number of independent campaign supporters were involved in activity by building dorm meetings. They posted notices in their dorms that several of the YSJP candidates would be in the

lounges at a certain time to discuss the campaign. The dorm meetings were valuable in providing an opportunity for the candidates to have discussions with groups of people who were interested in the campaign.

The campus student government election campaign helped establish the YSJP as a serious political force on campus and publicized the campaign of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley. As a result of the vigorous campaign we ran, one YSJPPer was elected to the student senate.

MARILYN WINCH Oakland-Berkeley YSA

New England Speakers Bureau

The Issues and Activists Speakers Bureau (IASB) in the New England region has become a very professional operation. Changing the name from the Socialist Speakers Bureau was an important step toward broadening its scope and involving more speakers. The speakers bureau is an excellent way to raise money and is not only a fund-raising tool, but also a means of getting out our ideas.

The first step toward a financially successful speakers bureau was making an attractive brochure. The brochure is the first material on IASB a prospective customer will see and will be the only impression she or he has of the bureau until hearing one of the speakers. We found that investing a little extra money in a well laid-out offset brochure was worth the expense.

The IASB brochure was sent to every college and prep school in the region. Follow-up calls were made to schools that seemed most likely to hire a speaker. A few replies came from the mailing, but we found the best way to get bookings was to visit the schools whenever possible. Some of the easiest schools to book speakers at were those that had no radical organizations on campus, but were interested in hearing radical speakers. Prep schools were not overlooked. Most of them have lots of money and their students have also been affected by the current radicalization.

Sometimes a customer will say she or he is not interested in any of the speakers listed but would like to book someone like Jerry Rubin, or a well-known radical film. We tell the person that we may be able to get that speaker or film and will call them later. The speaker's agent or the film distributor can then be called to arrange the engagement. When arranging an engagement for a speaker this way, a 10 percent fee can be charged. This not only makes money, but builds the reputation of the speakers bureau as the place to book political speakers.

Selecting good topics is important in attracting people to a speakers bureau. The best speaker in the world on "A Marxist Analysis of the Decay of Capitalist Society in the Age of Imperialism" will not draw as big a crowd as a speaker on "Nixon's Trip to China." Topics can be divided

into two categories: general topics such as "What is the Women's Liberation Movement?" or "The Antiwar Movement—its History and its Future", and topical issues such as "Nixon's Trip to China".

The topical subjects are decided by their impact and timeliness. When an issue breaks, we try to get a speaker and send out a flyer advertising our speaker as soon as possible. For example, it would have been good to have a speaker on the struggle in Ireland immediately after the "Bloody Sunday" events. Such talks provide an opportunity to clarify the situation as well as to bring in a good deal of money because of the interest and demand.

Another feature of the IASB that proved very profitable was "The Selling of the Pentagon." The IASB purchased a new print of the film for \$275 and will probably make five times that amount from the film by the end of the spring. This film is unique in that it was shown on national TV and was a center of controversy in the television industry. For that reason, the IASB does not plan to buy many more films that would not be as well-known and would not bring in much money.

The speakers sponsored by the IASB have excellent credentials from the mass movements. They are articulate spokespeople. In advertising the speakers bureau, that speaker's credentials regarding the subject that she or he is speaking on is stressed. Not all the speakers need to be revolutionary socialists. Independent activists will often enhance the speakers bureau. Of course, when independent activists agree to speak as part of the speakers bureau, a financial agreement must be arranged.

The IASB approaches purchasing agents very professionally. For example, a professional call was made to three schools in a recent trip to Maine and resulted in \$850 for the IASB and \$600 for the Pulley tour. The IASB representative knew people on only one of the campuses we visited. On the others we asked to speak to the student in charge of hiring speakers. That person is usually found around the student government offices. I introduced myself as a representative of the Issues and Activists Speakers

Bureau, which represents speakers from the movements for social change. When describing the nature of the speakers bureau, I explained that it has national affiliations but primarily uses local talent.

The IASB representative always asks what type of speakers a school has had this year so that a specific speaker or topic can be suggested. For example, if Kate Millett has just spoken on campus, a women's liberation speaker is probably not number one on their list. Asking what groups there are on a campus enables the IASB representative to suggest a speaker that would appeal to a particular interest group. If a school wanted more than one speaker, we offered package deals, which often turned out to be quite profitable.

Many schools book speakers several months in advance and by early spring, many are out of money. Therefore, it is important to devote time to the speakers bureau several months in advance of when the biggest returns are expected. If schools are out of money for this year, the IASB representative finds out when they book for next fall. Often they book for the fall in April and May. The IASB is already preparing a fall brochure and plans to have it completed by the middle of April. Booking speakers now will give us a good start next year.

The IASB uses contracts at all times. This is especially important when bookings are made far in advance. Other speakers bureaus use contracts, and it would seem strange to the purchasing agent if the IASB did not demand one.

IASB speakers are experts on the movements they are talking about because they are active participants in those movements. We are not hesitant to charge prices that one would expect to pay for experts.

DAVE JEROME
Boston YSA

... from Pathfinder Press

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from the Pathfinder Newsletter March-April 1972.
Understanding History: Marxist Essays by George Novack.

Some would claim that it is somehow mechanical to attempt to unravel the central course of historical development; others would maintain there has been no real progress in humanity. Still others would embrace the theory that it is the individual—whether a religious leader, a monarch, or a military conqueror—who has made history. **Understanding History: Marxist Essays** by George Novack stands in contrast to these views.

This collection of ten essays attempts to discover and formulate the laws that have governed human achievement. Serving as an excellent introduction to the Marxist method of analyzing the historical process, the volume ranges over a variety of major theoretical questions posed by historians and social scientists.

Novack, the well-known Marxist writer, evaluates the major theories of history from the Greeks to the Marxists, traces the successive stages in humanity's climb to civilization, and discusses the implications of history's uneven progress. Several of the essays elaborate the law of uneven and combined development. Illustrating this fundamental law through analyzing the experience of the Russian Revolution, the course of American history, and the current situation in Latin America, Novack pinpoints progress as humanity's ability to command the forces of production. He explains how certain societies can leap over stages of development because of breakthroughs that have occurred in other areas of the world.

In opposition to those who make a cult of progress, Novack explains the penalties progress has extracted as well as the privileges a technologically backward society can enjoy. Without glam-

orizing "the noble savage" or justifying class society, the author projects the possibility of a socialist society—a world which has both the economic freedom industrialization can insure and the personal freedom of an egalitarian society. As a Marxist, Novack sees theory not as an academic pastime, but as necessary equipment for revolutionaries. In order to make history, Novack concludes, one must understand it.

160 pp., \$5.95, paper \$2.25. Publication date: March 1972.

The Stalin School of Falsification
by Leon Trotsky

In the context of the current wave of opposition writing within the USSR today, this collection stands as an historic, and pioneering, model. First published in 1937, **The Stalin School of Falsification** has just been reissued by Pathfinder Press. It is essential reading for anyone who wishes to find out what actually happened in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and in the course of the earliest years of that revolution—the Civil War, the internal life of the Bolshevik Party, and the leadership's initial evaluation of the problems facing the revolution.

In the introduction, George Saunders outlines the parallels between the oppositionist writings of the 1920's with those in the Soviet Union today. He points out that the samizdat writing of today's oppositionists is a revival of the methods utilized by those of the 1920's. **The Stalin School of Falsification** includes the suppressed minutes from two Bolshevik conferences in 1917. Saunders reminds the reader that the Soviet bureaucrats had ordered the galleys of the minutes destroyed as they had ordered the galleys of Solzhenitsyn's

novel, **Cancer Ward**, destroyed. But in both cases the galleys were preserved by oppositionists.

368 pp., \$8.95, paper \$3.45

Is Biology Women's Destiny? by Evelyn Reed

The author of **Problems of Women's Liberation** polemicalizes against those who maintain that women's oppression is based on her capacity to bear children. 22 pp., 50c

The Pollution Crisis: Who is Responsible?
by Ron Reosti

Reosti discusses the major theories of who is responsible for the contemporary pollution crisis. He exposes the government's paltry budget in this area as well as their virtual silence about the dangers of pollution. As a Marxist, the author outlines the steps that must be taken. 16 pp., 35c

Two Views on Pan-Africanism by Tony Thomas and Robert Allen

Over the last few years Black activists have re-examined the ideas of Pan-Africanism. These articles trace the historical roots of Pan-Africanism and discuss the relationship between it and the ideas of Malcolm X. 24 pp., 50c

Pathfinder Press
410 West Street
New York, New York 10014

Notes From Pathfinder

YSAers have responded enthusiastically to the drive to make Pathfinder known on college campuses across the country. More than 45 YSA locals and at-large areas have requested over 12,000 copies of the 1972 Pathfinder catalog in the largest sales and promotion campaign in the history of Pathfinder. Many locals have reported on their plans to visit campuses, bookstores, and libraries and also include local organizational techniques that have effectively aided the catalog distribution.

Laura Richardson, Austin Pathfinder sales representative, writes that YSAers in Austin composed the following introductory letter, which was stuffed in college instructors' mailboxes with the catalog and order form:

Dear Friend,

Today's students are a different breed of scholar. They're not only interested in studying the world, they want to do something about it. They want to examine every point of view and hear every alternative. Today's students want course material that will spark debate,

open new doors, and make their course relevant to today's social problems.

We believe our books can help do all of this. We offer many excellent publications in the fields of history, government, art, and economics. We also have special interest books on the women's liberation, Black, and Chicano movements. You may not agree with everything in the book, but I'm sure you will agree that they will involve your students in classroom debate and discussion. In addition, our books are reasonably priced—well within the budget of every student.

Why not make an appointment with a Pathfinder representative? We can show you our line, discuss your needs, and help you find books to suit you. Mail the enclosed card, and we will be happy to see you at your convenience.

Let us hear from you soon.

After stuffing the mailboxes of instructors in the English, history, government, and sociology departments, the Austin YSAers plan to visit some

of the radical professors in various departments at the University of Texas. One instructor in the economics department already has expressed an interest in Mandel's *Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory*. Laura Richardson further reports that a local campus library's card catalog was inventoried, and the order librarian decided to order all the Pathfinder titles that were not currently in stock when presented with a list of the Pathfinder titles that were missing. In addition, catalogs and order forms were mailed by the YSAers to all the high schools, junior high schools, and public libraries in Austin and to three regional college campuses.

**LOUISE ARMSTRONG
MICHAEL SMITH**
Pathfinder Sales Representative
Department

Pathfinder Catalog Blitz in Portland

At the beginning of the Pathfinder catalog distribution blitz there were very few professors or bookstores in Portland that had previously placed orders with Pathfinder Press. We decided to involve every YSAer in the blitz in order to visit as many bookstores and professors as possible in a short amount of time.

Pathfinder supplied us with a list of bookstores in the Portland area. After eliminating bookstores that would obviously not be in the market for our materials, we had a list of 18 stores to visit. A YSAer was assigned to visit the different campuses in the area and compile a list of professors that might be interested in Pathfinder books. We narrowed the list down to the 29 most likely professors on four campuses. We also planned to visit eight libraries, including two high school libraries.

Each YSAer was given a card for each person she or he was to visit. The card listed relevant information such as what courses the professor was teaching, what texts she or he was using, and her or his office number. In addition to making up the cards, small kits were compiled that included catalogs, order forms, a mimeographed sheet of Pathfinder sales statistics, pro-

motional material, and a stamped envelope addressed to Pathfinder. Each kit was aimed at a certain group. For example, a kit for economics professors included a copy of Ernest Mandel's *Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory*; one for Black Studies professors included material by and about Malcolm X. In all, 10 kits were made. The kit that each YSAer was to use on her or his visit was also listed on the professor's card.

At the YSA meeting there was a discussion about why the campaign was important. A short presentation showed how to sell books, how to check out the sales kits, and helpful hints such as the importance of salespeople being well dressed, etc.

We have already discovered several unexpected markets for Pathfinder literature. For example, Portland high school teachers are allowed to choose their own textbooks. This opens up vast opportunities for us.

We have found that people are very interested in Pathfinder material. Since professors have already placed orders for the spring term, many of their orders will not be placed until next fall. We have had much the same results with book-

store buyers, although only a few have been visited so far. Although librarians often do not order without recommendations from a professor or department, they frequently are interested and happy to forward the material to the proper place for further action. In general, people were flattered by receiving a personal visit. One professor asked if our salesperson had come all the way from New York. We can see already that the results of this campaign should be quite good.

DAN JELSKI
Portland YSA

Berkeley Renewal Campaign

In organizing the renewal campaign in Oakland-Berkeley, we had to develop new organizational methods. We realized that we were no longer aiming randomly at the general population as we did with the sub drives. Instead, we would be talking with people who had read *The Militant* and were familiar, to some extent, with our politics. For this reason, we approached the renewal campaign with the idea of involving these people in political activity.

Our first step was to start a file of all introductory subscribers. The file was arranged according to where the subscribers lived—by city, on or off campus housing, etc. With this arrangement, it is easy to get a renewal team ready to go on a blitz. One person at the headquarters acts as a dispatcher and distributes renewal packets and lists of subscribers to the teams. The filing system enables the dispatcher to easily select five to ten cards of subscribers who live within walking distance of each other.

As the renewal drive progressed, a "dead" category and an "inactive" category were added to the file. The "dead" category consists of subscribers who definitely did not want to renew. The "inactive" category consists of subscribers who had moved or responded favorably. Anyone that renewed their sub, was interested in renewing but didn't have enough money, or expressed interest in a particular area of work was filed in the "inactive" category. Separating the

interested from the uninterested subscribers made it easy for us to go back through the files at a later date to compile lists for more intensive contact work. The most interested people are added immediately to the forum and campaign mailing lists. Also, the names of subscribers who are most interested in a particular area of work are given to the appropriate committee or fraction.

Because we got most of our introductory subs outside Oakland-Berkeley, we spent a great deal of time organizing the logistics of regional trips, which were scheduled each weekend. The renewal committee mapped out each team's trip. For example, all subscribers' addresses in a certain area of Sacramento were marked on a city map with a number. The number was then written on a card for that subscriber, along with the map coordinates of the location. We also drew maps, which showed where the subscribers lived and suggested directions to get from one subscriber to another, for each YSAer on the team. We found that our preliminary work actually saved time. When a team arrived in an area, they were ready to begin work immediately, instead of having to wait until the team captain located the places the team was to visit.

The renewal campaign has been helpful to regional work. Before a regional renewal team is sent out, at-large YSAers living in the area are contacted and encouraged to participate in the drive. The YSAers in the region are also encour-

aged to continue renewal work on their own. At-large YSAers in Stockton, California, for example, have taken full responsibility for contacting the 47 subscribers on their campus. In addition, the Oakland-Berkeley renewal committee has worked very closely with the regional organizer to coordinate the renewal trips with the regional tours.

CHRIS RAYSON
Oakland-Berkeley YSA

Fund Drive Report and Scoreboard

As of the last fund drive scoreboard, only 17 locals had made payments on their fund drive quotas. The number has now jumped to 28 locals that have sent in money to the National Office. Of these, three locals not only are on schedule, but are well ahead of the 40 percent mark. The Austin YSA has paid 60 percent of its quota, and the New Brunswick and Santa Barbara locals both have sent in 50 percent. Out of 15 regions, only one has made no payment at all, as compared to three on the last scoreboard.

The College Park YSA, a new local, recently voted to double its quota, raising it from \$150 to \$300. Even with this raise, the College Park YSA is almost on schedule. Also, the Durham, N. H., at-large YSA members pledged to send in \$100 toward the fund drive this week.

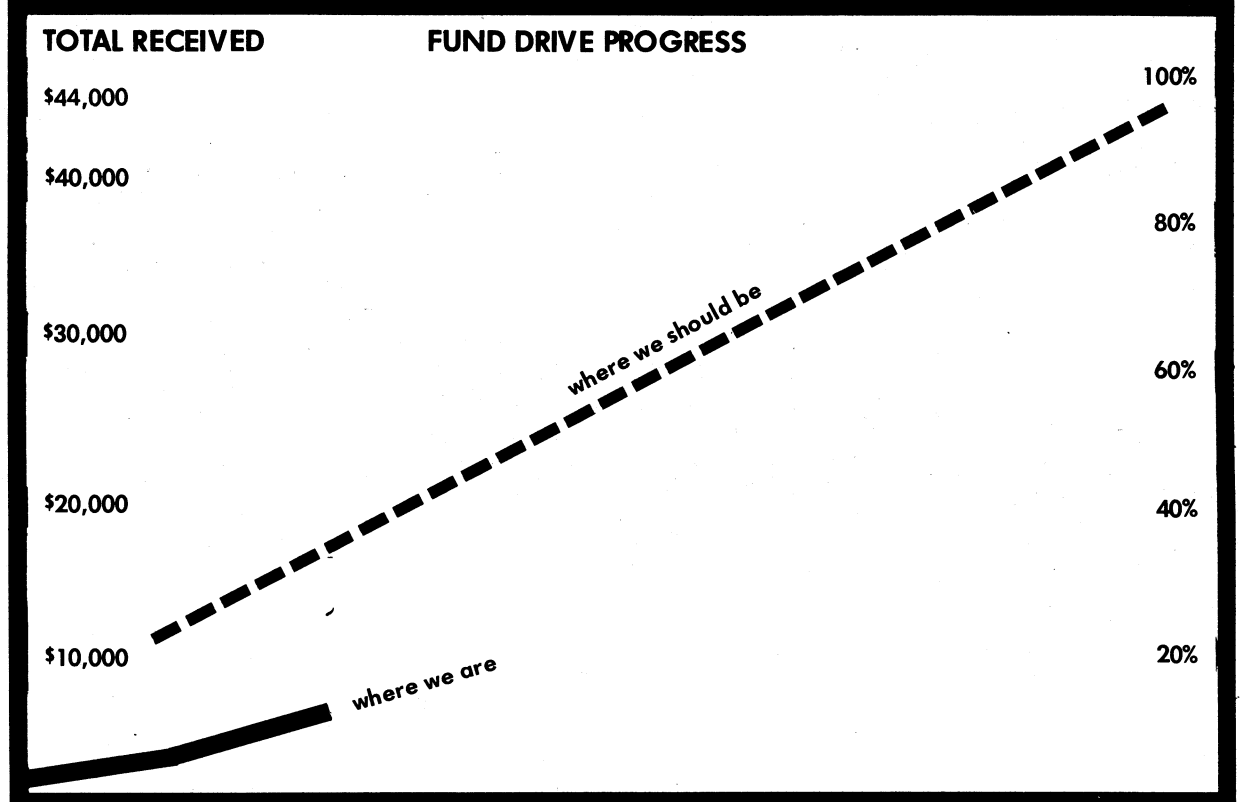
Several YSA locals have found that money raised on some of their fund-raising projects was above the amount originally projected. In other cases, the income fell below the amount expected. Where projects fell short, the financial committees have already begun to discuss and implement alternate projects to make up the difference. The Cleveland local, for example, discovered that they would not be able to show several scheduled films. To keep from losing income, the local has decided to set up a campus concession stand, which they hope will raise nearly \$30 a day.

The Brooklyn YSA recently added close to \$150 to their income. The local was able to intervene in the New York Saint Patrick's Day Parade by selling anti-internment flags to the huge crowd that was assembled. The financial director in Brooklyn reported that the local had not even planned on this income, but merely watched for opportunities for fund raising. The local completely sold out of flags!

The fund drive now stands at \$44,055 in quotas pledged by locals and at-large YSAers. As the scoreboard indicates, the payments to date (11 percent) are well below the schedule of 40 percent. Locals should have fund-raising projects well enough on their way to be able to send in sizable payments in March.

CAROLINE FOWLKES YSA National Office

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA	\$2900	\$1005.65	35
AUSTIN	1500	900	60
HOUSTON	1400	105.65	8
(BATON ROUGE, LA.)		(2)	
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	4980	948.15	19
NEW BRUNSWICK	150	75	50
LOWER MANHATTAN	1380	423.15	31
UPPER WEST SIDE	1400	225	16
BROOKLYN	1500	225	15
BINGHAMTON	250	0	0
LONG ISLAND	150	0	0
NEW HAVEN	150	0	0
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(.50)	
UPPER MIDWEST	2000	294.90	15
TWIN CITIES	2000	294.90	15
SOUTHEAST	2150	294	14
TALLAHASSEE	250	55	22
ATLANTA	1400	219	16



DATE	3/6	3/20	4/3	4/17	5/1	5/15	5/27	
NASHVILLE		150	20	13	EDINBORO	200	24	12
KNOXVILLE		200	0	0	CLEVELAND	2350	157.90	7
MIAMI		150	0	0	COLUMBUS	150	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA		1900	240	13	MIDWEST	4000	213.70	5
PHILADELPHIA		1900	240	13	MADISON	250	60	24
(PITTSBURG)			(8)		CHICAGO	3000	153.70	5
ROCKY MOUNTAIN		1600	214	13	BLOOMINGTON	300	0	0
DENVER		1200	194	16	DEKALB	200	0	0
BOULDER		400	20	5	CARBONDALE	150	0	0
(LOGAN, UTAH)		(20)	(0)	(0)	KANSAS CITY	100	0	0
MARYLAND-VIRGINIA		1700	190	11	(ST. LOUIS, MO.)	(60)	(44)	(68)
COLLEGE PARK		300	100	33	(GLENDALE, MO.)	(10)	(1)	(10)
WASHINGTON D.C.		1400	90	6	(PITTSBURG, KAN.)	(40)	(0)	(0)
NEW ENGLAND		4925	431.15	9	(ELMWOOD, ILL.)		(.50)	
AMHERST		150	20	13	(HAGERSTOWN, IND.)		(.50)	
BOSTON		1950	233.65	12	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	5800	239.45	4
CAMBRIDGE		1750	147.50	8	OAKLAND-BERKELEY	3700	239.45	6
WORCESTER		500	30	6	SAN FRANCISCO	2100	0	0
PROVIDENCE		425	0	0	(MODESTO)		(9.50)	
KINGSTON		150	0	0	(SANTA ROSA)		(.50)	
(MANCHESTER, N.H.)			(5.50)		WASHINGTON	1200	30	2
(DURHAM, N.H.)		(100)	(0)	(0)	SEATTLE	1200	30	2
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		4050	326	8	(PULLMAN)		(3)	
SANTA BARBARA		150	76	50	OREGON	900	0	0
LOS ANGELES		2650	250	9	PORTLAND	750	0	0
SAN DIEGO		350	0	0	EUGENE	150	0	0
PHOENIX		250	0	0	TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	85	8
TUCSON		250	0	0	SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS		27	
CLAREMONT		200	0	0	TOTAL	44,055	4893.15	11
RIVERSIDE		200	0	0	SHOULD BE		17,620	40
MICHIGAN		2250	172.25	8	SCOREBOARD COMPILED MARCH 20, 1972			
DETROIT		2100	172.25	8				
ANN ARBOR		150	0	0				
(MT. PLEASANT)		(40)	(10)	(25)				
OHIO-KENTUCKY		2700	181.90	7				

At-large YSAers and the Fund Drive

So far six at-large areas have taken quotas for the spring fund drive, totaling \$270. The areas are:

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	\$40
Pittsburg, Kan.	40
Logan, Utah	20
St. Louis, Mo.	60
Durham, N.H.	100
Glendale, Mo.	10
Total	\$270

This is a little more than 25 percent of the total at-large quota of \$1,000. Every at-large YSAer should consider the spring fund drive a priority when planning activities for the next few

months.

There are also a number of at-large areas that have sent in payments to the fund drive but have not yet taken quotas. Setting a goal to work toward makes it easier to plan fund-raising activities and schedule regular payments to the fund drive.

Making the spring fund drive requires the participation of at-large YSAers as well as YSAers in locals. Any at-large members that have not yet made a pledge should fill in the coupon below and return it to the National Office right away.

JOHN LEMON
YSA National Office

AT-LARGE AREA FUND DRIVE QUOTAS

NAME _____

AREA _____

I pledge _____ to the spring fund drive

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

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

YSJP Defense in Syracuse

On March 5, three members of a YSJP national field team that has been touring campuses in the New York region were arrested in a Syracuse University (SU) dormitory for posting leaflets. While being held at the Public Safety Building (city jail), they were charged with criminal trespassing and held on special police-cash bail of \$501 each. At the arraignment the following day, the bail was raised to \$1,000 each.

The YSJP immediately began to build a broad public defense of democratic rights. Our first action was to notify the SWP National Campaign office and the YSA regional office to inform them of the arrests and to ask for advice and assistance. We then began looking for a qualified lawyer to handle the case. After a short period of time, the director of the Syracuse ACLU agreed to take the case.

Another important step that was quickly taken was phoning all the campus and local news media. Each radio and TV station as well as the local newspapers were called and informed of the arrests. They were read a statement by the coordinator of the Syracuse YSJP stating that the arrests were an attack on the democratic rights of the YSJP to openly and freely express political ideas.

In addition, YSJPers quickly began to contact

and ask for the support of numerous student, faculty, and community organizations. We pointed out to these organizations that the denial of the YSJP's right to freedom of political expression could serve as a precedent for the denial of the rights of others, and that such a flagrant act of political harassment must be met with a united response by the university community.

The response of university and community groups was overwhelmingly in our favor. For instance, the campus Gay Freedom League notified its membership of the arrests and provided us with the names of lawyers that they had worked with in the past. Also, the SU Draft Counseling Agency immediately besieged the university administrators with phone calls demanding the release of the YSJP team and asking for clarification of the administration's rationale for pressing charges. Phone calls were also made to the administrators by prominent members of the Syracuse Peace Council to demand the immediate release of the YSJPers.

By two o'clock the following day, public pressure had mounted to the point that the city and university officials decided to drop all charges and to release the YSJPers. The YSJP and the student movement at SU considered the release a significant victory that expressed the sentiments

of the vast majority of students on campus in support of defending democratic rights.

At a meeting that took place that evening, which was called by the YSJP in response to the arrests, a presentation that was given by a member of the YSJP team outlined the nature of the arrests and the importance of defending the student movement. The meeting was attended by 30 people, including a number of representatives of various campus and community organizations. At the meeting, not only were we able to educate around the need to defend the student movement, but also on why all students that support civil liberties should support the SWP '72 Campaign. Eight people in attendance endorsed the campaign and five expressed an interest in actively building the campaign on the SU campus.

Since then, the YSJP has arranged a number of speaking engagements on "Civil Liberties and the YSJP" and has continued to publicize the administration's attack and the victory won by the student movement at Syracuse University.

DANIEL E. GEORGES-BENIN
Syracuse YSA

Winning Democratic Rights in Denver

The Denver YSA recently won a victory for democratic rights at the University of Colorado Denver Center (CUDC) where students were hindered by many undemocratic regulations restricting the rights of political organizations on campus. No leaflets could be distributed in school buildings, no literature or newspapers could be sold, and literature tables and meeting rooms were difficult to reserve.

In order to win some of these rights, the YSA first attempted to gain the support of the student government. We soon found out, however, that the student government supported the administration's restrictions. Also, since the Young Democrats and the Ecology Action Group played major roles in student government, they did not want to alienate the administration by supporting major attempts to extend democratic rights on campus.

There were, however, a number of groups that were willing to fight against the many restrictions on campus organizations. In order to unite these organizations, the Committee for Democratic Rights at the University of Colorado Denver Center was formed. The committee was endorsed by the Black Student Alliance (BSA), Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA), the Student Mobilization Committee, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Women's Liberation, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the editor of

the school newspaper. In addition, the Colorado Civil Liberties Union agreed to advise and support the committee.

Two weeks before the end of the fall semester, the Committee for Democratic Rights launched a petitioning campaign. The petition called for "... the University of Colorado Denver Center to abolish all undemocratic regulations..." During the two weeks over 250 signatures were gathered, including the presidents of the BSA, MECHA, and UMAS.

As school reopened for the spring semester, a press conference was called by the committee to publicize the struggle for democratic rights. Representatives from the BSA, MECHA, SMC, UMAS, Women's Liberation, and the YSA participated. It was covered on the radio and television, and by the two major Denver newspapers. An article about the fight also appeared in the school newspaper.

So much publicity was generated by the press conference that the regents of the University of Colorado called the Chancellor of CUDC to find out what was going on. The pressure that resulted from all the publicity forced the CUDC administration to grant certain concessions—for example, they allowed the SMC the use of rooms for an antiwar conference.

The next step of the Committee for Democratic Rights was a meeting that was scheduled with

the Committee on the Use of University Facilities (CUUF). Representatives of a number of student organizations and a member of the Colorado Civil Liberties Union attended. The representatives at the meeting demanded the right to leaflet and sell literature and newspapers in the buildings, the right to set up tables in the main lobby area, and free use of rooms. The CUUF, pressured by the broad support for the demands, asked the committee to present a list of recommendations to them the following week.

During that week the student government, also under pressure, changed their position and decided to lend belated support to the demands. As a result, the demands were presented the following week by the three student government members of the CUUF at a meeting attended by representatives of the student organizations that endorsed the committee. The CUUF granted all the recommendations for the spring semester, and made some long term recommendations for the fall.

As a result of the fight for democratic rights, the YSA has become well-known as a serious political student group and has established good working relations with a number of student organizations.

AL BALDIVIA
Denver YSA

BOWAAC Regional Conference Building

Since the WONAAC conference was held in Boston, it was important to build New England participation in the conference in a large way. Two Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition (BOWAAC) staff members were assigned exclusively to regional work. They were responsible for contacting women all over New England and making sure that meetings were set up and the conference was publicized throughout the region.

A mailing was sent to every campus in the region addressed to the women's liberation group or the student government office. A mailing was also sent to women in the region that had contacted BOWAAC in the past and to women's groups that we knew of. BOWAAC also contacted women's organizations about sending conference information to women on their mailing lists.

There were several major campuses in the region that BOWAAC had had no previous contact with. Blitz teams were sent to these campuses to leaflet dorms and dining halls, set up tables, and speak to interested women's groups and individuals about building the conference on their campuses. The teams also talked to professors about donating funds to help build the conference. When-

ever possible, the teams set up conference planning meetings.

Once women were interested in building the conference, BOWAAC helped them organize publicity. Besides leafleting and paste-ups, meetings were arranged all over New England to discuss the conference and building participation from outlying areas.

A very successful tool for our publicity work was the Abortion Waiting Room, a multi-media presentation that included charts, an exhibit of poor methods of abortion, birth control information, and an abortion film that relates the experiences of women that have had illegal abortions. At times, we also included other films such as the Pregnancy Counseling film "Every Child Loved." The Abortion Waiting Room stimulated much discussion. A speaker was sent with it. Once a trip was made to an area, the women that were interested were contacted again by the BOWAAC office.

Many of the women had little experience in starting an organization or in dealing with the press. A packet of material was compiled to help new organizers. It included budget proposals and constitutions, to help campus abortion groups get recognized; a sample press release, which they

could send to campus and local news media; a sample fund-raising letter; and copies of leaflets that could be duplicated. The packet also included a campus activities list, which explained various activities that had already been successfully tried by other campus groups.

Besides the general leafleting that was done on campus, at shopping centers, and on the streets, BOWAAC went wherever there was any kind of political meeting where there were a good number of women. For example, a talk by Betty Friedan at Hartford, which was attended by 1,100 people, was leafleted. This enabled BOWAAC to get information on the conference to large numbers of people that were likely to be receptive to the abortion law repeal movement with a minimum amount of time and energy.

BOWAAC's regional work was successful in bringing over 200 women from New England (not including Boston) to the WONAAC conference.

JO DELLA-GIUSTINA
Boston YSA

Madison Abortion Action Coalition

An ad hoc abortion law repeal committee was formed in Madison in opposition to a bill to restrict abortions to hospitals, which was being heard in the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Wisconsin State Legislature. The bill would, in effect, make abortion more expensive and less available to women and would force the closing of the Midwest Medical Center, the only abortion clinic in Madison.

Last spring this clinic was raided by the city. Its owner and operator was arrested and the clinic was closed. However, because of massive opposition from women in the city, the owner received a court injunction, temporarily allowing abortions to be performed in the clinic.

Because of the unstable character of the bill, and because of the increasing restrictions that are being made upon the right to abortion in Madison, a number of women that had participated in the ad hoc group decided to organize an on-going coalition on campus and in the community.

The Madison Abortion Action Coalition (MAAC) was formed through a massive publicity campaign during the excitement generated by the anti-abortion bill. At its first official meeting, women voted unanimously to organize around the demands: repeal all anti-abortion

laws, repeal all contraceptive laws, and end forced sterilization. A number of women have taken on responsibility for publicizing the meetings, getting endorsers, raising money, and organizing activities.

MAAC is structured around three working committees.

The publicity committee has become very professional in coordinating posting and leafleting. The University of Wisconsin campus is divided into sections, and one or more people are assigned to put up posters in each section. Leafleters are assigned to heavy traffic areas during class changes. In addition to building meetings, the publicity committee publicized the WONAAC conference in Boston. Many Madison women were aware of the conference, even if they were unable to attend. The committee is now beginning to publicize Abortion Action Week.

The second committee is responsible for reach-out and fund raising. It is presently setting up a speakers bureau to go to different groups and organizations to speak about the abortion law repeal movement. It is also responsible for asking groups to become part of the coalition, and getting endorsements and donations. For example, we are attempting to get the endorsement of Women's Political Caucus members. The committee is also organizing a debate with "right to life" forces. This includes getting speakers and massively publicizing the event on campus and in the community.

The third committee is responsible for high school work. There are already MAAC members in one of the city's high schools, but before any political activity, such as setting up literature tables, putting up posters, leafleting, or sponsoring speakers is allowed, it must be approved by the principal. The high school women are ready to defend their right to organize for abortion law repeal in their school.

MAAC has had an encouraging start. We are planning an educational campaign around women's strategy for winning control of our bodies. MAAC plans to attend meetings of candidates to question them on their position on abortion law repeal as part of this campaign.

**MARY JO VOGEL
SUSAN E. JAMES
Madison YSA**

young socialist the organizer

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

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Vol. 15, No. 10

March 31, 1972