

young socialist
the organizer
5-14-71

ANALYSIS OF APRIL 24

\$43,000 FUND DRIVE BY JUNE 1!



10 Cents

Evaluation of the Young Socialist Organizer

Editor's Note: The following article is based on a report presented to the YSA National Executive Committee on April 20, 1971.

In this report, I would like to discuss three aspects of the development of *The Young Socialist Organizer*: first, the reasons why we publish *The Organizer* and our experiences in achieving these goals during our first year of publication; second, the shortcomings we feel we need to overcome in *The Organizer*; and third, some projections for continuing to improve and expand *The Organizer*.

The Young Socialist Organizer was discussed and approved by the 1969 Convention of the YSA, where we launched both *The Organizer* and the new, expanded *International Socialist Review*. Because of the growth of the YSA, we projected *The Organizer* as a publication geared towards our own membership that could facilitate the exchange of experiences among comrades.

Through *The Organizer*, we wanted to be able to focus in on all aspects of our work in building the YSA: to improve all aspects of our internal functioning, to exchange ideas on our work in the mass movements, and to provide an educational tool for the YSA that could be used in our day-to-day work. Finally, *The Young Socialist Organizer* was projected as an attractive recruitment tool which could be used in our work with close contacts in presenting to them examples of how we apply our program in action.

During our first year of publishing *The Young Socialist Organizer*, we can point to a whole series of improvements in the publication. First of all, *The Organizer* has improved in content, and a sign of the growth of *The Organizer* are the articles we now print from many areas of the country. Many of the first issues of *The Organizer* were overwhelmingly filled with articles from the National Office, which simply meant that the YSA as a whole wasn't utilizing the new publication. But this situation has, in good part, been turned around, and particularly since the 1970 YSA Convention, a majority of the material in *The Organizer* now is written by comrades in the field on a very wide range of areas of our work.

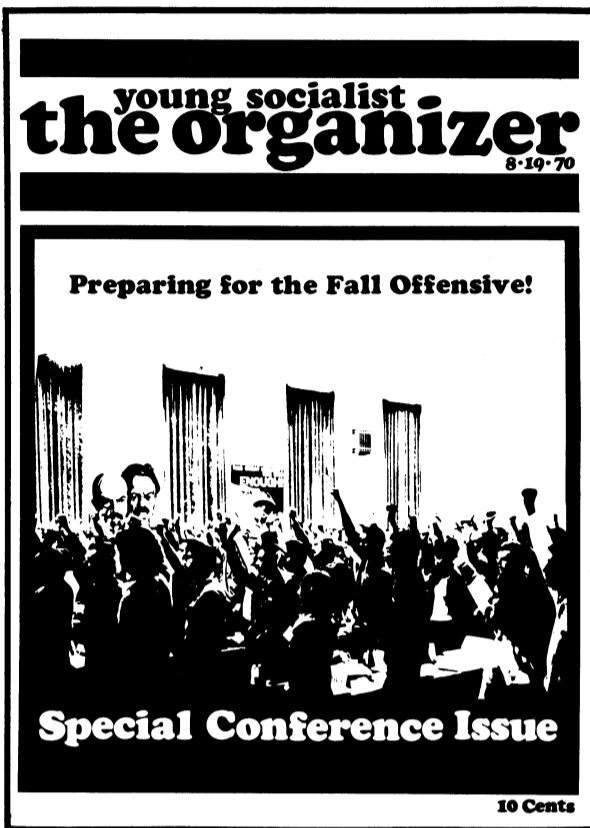
Second, we've been able to clarify and develop the role of *The Organizer*. The material that we print in *The Organizer* is now much more specific on how we carry out the various aspects of building the YSA and the mass movements. We are able to discuss in *The Organizer* how to organize and set up literature tables, how to carry out regional work, how to help set up a women's liberation group, and so on.

Third, we have been able to improve the style of the publication as the entire YSA has gained experience in writing for *The Organizer* and using it in our regular work. We don't view *The Organizer* as a literary magazine with four or eight pages of pure poetry, but as a readable, useful publication that can be sent out to comrades around the country as quickly and as regularly as possible.

One example of this type of stylistic improvement is that we have consciously changed the format of the headlines in *The Organizer*. I am sure comrades remember when it seemed as though every headline would state: "On To Cleveland!" "On to Oberlin!" "Build The Antiwar Movement!" Now we try to have simple, clear headlines, that simply state what is being discussed in the articles.

Fourth, because of the increased amount of material that we now receive for *The Organizer*, it has become a much more regular publication. We now have enough material to generally fill an eight-page issue every two weeks.

Fifth, the expansion of the staff of *The Young*



Socialist Organizer since the 1970 YSA Convention has helped to improve the publication. We now have two comrades assigned to the editorial staff of *The Organizer* and a third comrade assigned as business manager of *The Organizer*.

Finally, I would like to discuss briefly the function of various types of material that we use in *The YS Organizer*. Line articles, for example, are written by comrades in the National Office or on the National Executive Committee for the purpose of motivating national campaigns of the YSA. The national antiwar reports in *The Organizer* help lay out the key tasks facing the YSA, and other line articles from the center can launch, explain, and update other national campaigns of the YSA.

The material in *The Organizer* on finances is another example of how we try to relate the articles we print to the key campaigns before the YSA. Both the line articles from the center and the articles from around the country on finances have helped raise the financial consciousness of the entire YSA. The educational which we printed by Andy Rose also helped to further explain the political importance we place in developing the most professional and conscious attitude towards the financing of our organization.

One general consideration is that *The Young Socialist Organizer* is our primary means of internal communication—both to constantly explain and motivate the political line of the YSA and to exchange experiences of our work in carrying out the political decisions which we make at national conventions. *The Organizer*, in particular, is the National Office's main link with the new locals and with at-large YSAers. *The Organizer* must constantly serve not only as an organizer for our day-to-day work, but as an educator for all YSAers.

UTILIZING THE ORGANIZER

We have found that not all locals and at-large areas use *The Organizer* to the fullest extent possible. In particular, we find that many areas do not devote enough time to discussing what articles should be written for *The Organizer* or to discussing the key articles that appear in each issue. Some of the larger locals have also not yet organized a systematic way of distributing *The Organizer* so that every comrade reads each issue.

In order to solve these problems, local executive committees must play a conscious role in motivating the importance of our publication. Every local executive committee should have regular weekly discussions to go over what articles should be written for *The Organizer* and to assign specific comrades to write these articles. During the executive committee report to the local meetings, these proposed articles should be discussed in the local, and important articles in the current issue should be pointed out to all the comrades. We also want to encourage comrades to send in to the National Office suggestions for improving *The Organizer*.

Important articles in *The Organizer* should be referred to in the various reports to local meetings. Discussions can also be held in fraction meetings on major line articles and on the experiences of other locals and at-large areas. Other articles can be used as the basis of local educationals, such as some of the longer articles we have printed on defense or finances.

Another major problem that we face is that although we now receive more articles from around the country than ever before, we still do not receive enough material. At this point, we basically are able to fill each issue, but we have very little leeway. Because of this, the staff must spend a great deal of its time soliciting articles from the field—first suggesting articles and then trying to make sure we receive them on time.

It is very important that we continue improving this situation. The YSA is currently carrying out a tremendous amount of activity, and there is no reason why this wide range of work cannot be discussed and exchanged through the pages of *The Young Socialist Organizer*. We must set a goal that every local and at-large area in the country should send in regular articles to *The Organizer*, just as locals should send in minutes on a weekly basis.

IMPROVING THE ORGANIZER

By receiving articles from around the country on a more regular basis, *The Organizer* should be able to reflect our work in major campaigns while we are actually carrying them out. Along these same lines, we want to improve on the timing of articles from the National Office which are printed in *The Organizer*. We want to be able to gear the major line articles, as well as the articles from the field, around a specific campaign at a time when it can be most useful to comrades actually carrying out this work.

We also want to continue to experiment on ways to speed the mailing of *The Organizer*. We plan to conduct a survey of the different areas of the country to see precisely how long it takes *The Organizer* to reach all the areas after we have mailed it in New York.

Finally, with the increased participation of the entire YSA in sending in material for *The Young Socialist Organizer*, we will be laying the basis for even further expansion of *The Young Socialist Organizer*.

LAURA MILLER
YSA National Office

Fund Drive Report and Scoreboard

The top local on this scoreboard is Norman, Oklahoma, which has reached 172 percent of its quota—almost double the amount it was requested to send in! Norman's success is attributable to consistent work on obtaining honoraria for YSA speakers.

There are now five locals which have sent in 100 percent or more of their quotas. Since the last report, in addition to Norman, Riverside and Yellow Springs have completely fulfilled their quotas. Riverside's ability to finish the fund drive early was also due to success with honoraria.

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We are now three-quarters of the way through the fund drive, but only slightly more than half of the total goal of \$43,000 has been sent in. There was a sharp decline in payments during the week before April 24, probably caused by the extremely high level of antiwar activity. Since April 24 the rate of payments has increased again, and nearly all locals report that with fund-raising events planned for May they expect to make their quotas in full and on time.

The biggest problem we face is the \$890 difference between \$43,000 and the total of all the local quotas and the at-large quota. This difference means that even if every local reached 100 percent of its quota, we would be \$890 short of our goal.

In order to make up the difference, all locals are being asked to review their financial situations and try to send in as much as possible over their quotas.

It is also possible for the at-large quota of \$1000 to be exceeded. During the last month, fund drive contributions from at-large members of the YSA have been coming in at a very rapid rate—considerably faster than payments from locals. Several areas are particularly outstanding: St. Louis, Mo., has sent in \$76.50; Tuscaloosa, Ala., \$70.50; Crisfield, Md., \$54; Baltimore, Md., \$50.

If each at-large comrade went over his or her personal finances and figured out some way to make an extra contribution to the fund drive, we would undoubtedly go significantly over the at-large quota.

ANDY ROSE
YSA Financial Director

FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	5550	3780.81	68
NEW YORK CITY	4400	3523.20	80
BINGHAMTON	350	150.11	43

PATERSON	300	62.50	21
LONG ISLAND	250	25	10
ALBANY	250	20	8
(ELLENVILLE, N.Y.)		(25.28)	
(WEST HARTFORD, CONN.)		(25)	
(HARTFORD, CONN.)		(20.50)	
(NEW LONDON, CONN.)		(11.50)	
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(10)	
(NEW BRITAIN, CONN.)		(8.50)	
(STONYBROOK, N.Y.)		(3.50)	
(GENESEO, N.Y.)		(1.50)	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN	600	394.32	66
BOULDER	200	203	101
LOGAN	150	112.50	75
DENVER	250	78.82	32
(ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.)		(38)	
(COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.)		(5)	

TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA	2100	1357.50	65
NORMAN	150	257.50	172
AUSTIN	850	610	72
HOUSTON	850	480	56
EL PASO	150	10	7
SAN ANTONIO	100	0	0
(DALLAS)		(20)	

UPPER MIDWEST	1750	1100	63
TWIN CITIES	1750	1100	63

PENNSYLVANIA	2275	1340.25	59
PHILADELPHIA	2200	1315.25	60
EDINBORO	75	25	33
(LEWISBURG)		(10.50)	
(MANSFIELD)		(10)	

NEW ENGLAND	4485	2471.85	55
WORCESTER	500	352.20	70
NORTH BOSTON	1100	715	65
SOUTH BOSTON	1000	601.15	60
CAMBRIDGE	1100	620.50	57
AMHERST	250	93	37
DURHAM-PORTSMOUTH	35	8.50	24
PROVIDENCE	500	81.50	16

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	4100	2255	55
OAKLAND-BERKELEY	2400	1740	72
SAN FRANCISCO	1400	500	36
MODESTO	150	15	10
SACRAMENTO	150	0	0
(SANTA CRUZ)		(26)	
(CONCORD)		(8.50)	
(GLEN ELLEN)		(7.50)	
(MONTEREY)		(2)	
(SAN JOSE)		(2)	

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3800	1870.75	49
RIVERSIDE	300	300	100

SAN DIEGO	500	320.75	64
PHOENIX	300	150	50
LOS ANGELES	2500	1100	44
TUCSON	100	0	0
CLAREMONT	100	0	0

MICHIGAN	2850	1349	47
ANN ARBOR	300	160	53
EAST LANSING	150	77.50	52
DETROIT	2400	1111.50	46
(YPSILANTI)		(25)	
(GRAND RAPIDS)		(10)	
(FLINT)		(5.50)	
(MT. PLEASANT)		(1.50)	

PACIFIC NORTHWEST	1000	473	47
SEATTLE	600	323	54
PORTLAND	400	150	37
(PULLMAN, WASH.)		(23)	
(ELLENSBURG, WASH.)		(6)	
(CORVALLIS, ORE.)		(0.50)	

SOUTHEAST	2100	884.59	42
TAMPA	300	300.59	100
TALLAHASSEE	150	80	53
ATLANTA	1400	468.50	33
NASHVILLE	150	35	23
JACKSONVILLE	100	0.50	0
(TUSCALOOSA, ALA.)		(70.50)	
(ATHENS, GA.)		(10.50)	
(SARASOTA, FLA.)		(5)	
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)		(5)	
(ORLANDO, FLA.)		(1.50)	
(MURFREESBORO, TENN.)		(1)	
(GULFBREEZE, FLA.)		(0.50)	

MIDWEST	4600	1722.95	37
KANSAS CITY	400	275	69
DEKALB	350	132	38
CHICAGO	3600	1240.95	34
BLOOMINGTON	250	75	30
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)		(76.50)	
(CARLINVILLE, ILL.)		(22)	
(PITTSBURG, KAN.)		(9.50)	
(SEDALIA, MO.)		(5)	

OHIO-KENTUCKY	2600	948.50	37
YELLOW SPRINGS	150	150	100
CINCINNATI	200	140	70
OXFORD	150	45	30
CLEVELAND	2100	613.50	29
(MARIETTA)		(9)	

WISCONSIN	1800	670.50	37
MILWAUKEE	400	188	47
OSHKOSH	150	62	41
LACROSSE	250	87.50	35
MADISON	1000	333	33

MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	1500	400	27
WASHINGTON DC	1500	400	27
(CRISFIELD, MD.)		(54)	
(BALTIMORE, MD.)		(50)	
(RICHMOND, VA.)		(1.44)	

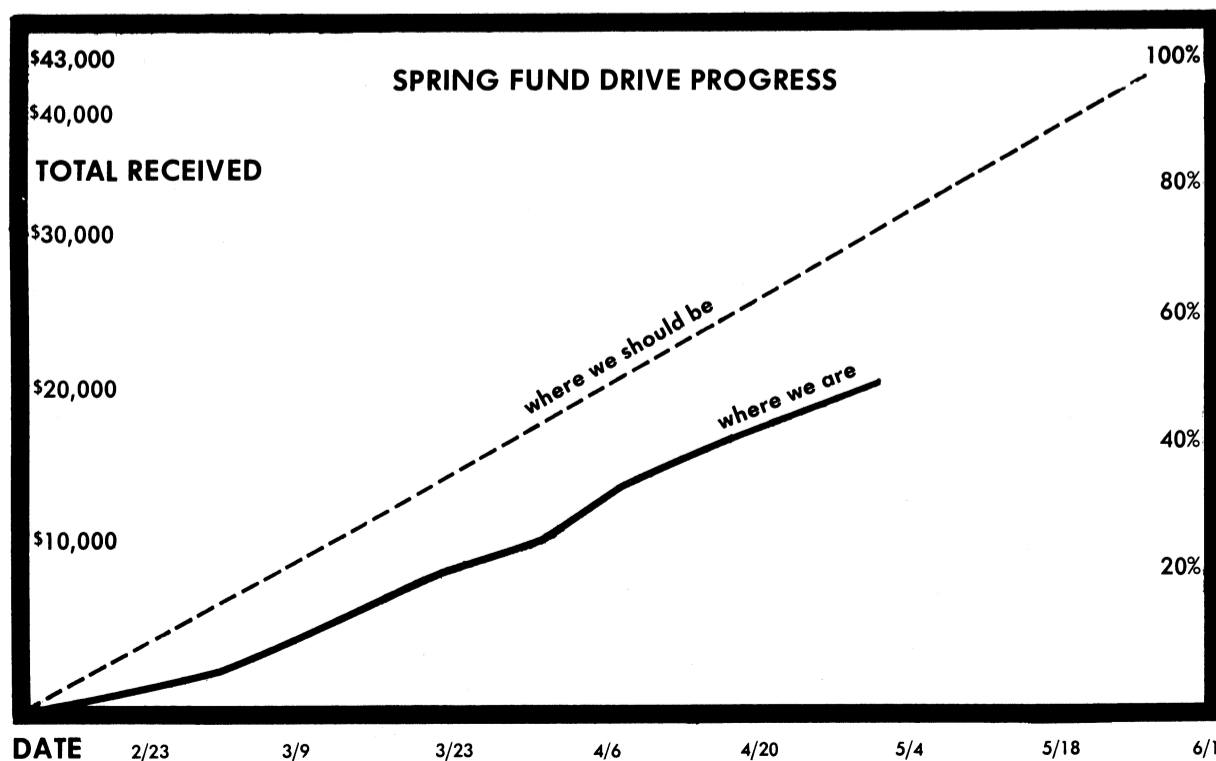
TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	628.22	63
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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	126.25		
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TOTAL	42,110	21,773.49	51
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SHOULD BE	43,000	32,250	75
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SCOREBOARD COMPILED MAY 1, 1971



April 24 and July 2-4 NPAC Conference

The enormous antiwar demonstrations which took place in Washington and San Francisco on April 24 represent a stunning victory for the antiwar movement and a reconfirmation of the central role of mass action in the struggle to end the war. The turnout of at least 800,000 people places the April 24 demonstrations, along with those held on November 15, 1969, as the biggest political demonstrations in the history of the United States.

The lessons which can be drawn from the experience of building April 24 are fundamental to the antiwar movement. First among these is the possibility and necessity of mobilizing the masses of the American people in action against the war. These demonstrations were built in the midst of a calculated barrage of propaganda designed to demoralize and disorient the antiwar movement. Articles along the lines of "The Cooling of America," which appeared in *Time* magazine, were run in the mass media all across the country. The theme of these articles was that the student movement was dying, that the youth were turning to work within the system, and to a prolonged contemplation of the previous "decade of violence."

A variation of the "tired of marching" theme often encountered inside the antiwar movement was put forward in an April 19 *Washington Post* article entitled "Campus Emotions Found Subsiding." The author's statement that "many have come to view mass demonstrations as futile" was adequately answered by the hundreds of thousands of young people who marched on April 24.

It was first of all the massive antiwar sentiment among the American people which made this answer possible. But had the leadership of the antiwar movement been won by those who consider mass demonstrations futile, there would have been no vehicle for the expression of this massive sentiment.

The insistence of NPAC and the SMC on the need for mass action in the streets as the key tactic for the antiwar movement not only ensured that the April 24 demonstrations would take place, but also resulted in unifying the antiwar movement as a whole around the building of these actions. The antiwar movement has always been based on unity in action, and mass demonstrations such as those on April 24 have been from the beginning the type of actions that the diverse groups involved in the movement have been able to agree upon.

The April 24 mass actions also clearly demonstrated the political independence of the antiwar movement. NPAC and the SMC solicited the broadest possible support for the April 24 demonstrations, but insisted that the antiwar movement could not support any politician, political party, or any of the legislative schemes for "setting the date" to end the war.

This last point is particularly important in view of the flurry of "set the date" proposals which are now being put forward. These proposals violate the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination and serve as a means of forestalling, not hastening, the end of the war.

Not only were the mass media pressed into service in an attempt to convince potential demonstrators that they were isolated, and that protest

was useless, but additional attempts were made to frighten people away and to split the movement through red-baiting attacks such as those initiated by Rep. Ichord from the House Internal Security Committee and columnists Evans and Novak. The clear stand of NPAC and the SMC that the antiwar movement welcomes all who oppose the war and are willing to engage in mass action against it, maintained the unity of the movement, and demonstrated once again that it is not by excluding revolutionaries, or anybody else, that a mass movement is built.

It was the correct position of the organizers of the April 24 demonstrations on all of these questions which forced *The New York Times*, itself a contributor to the spate of articles on the demise of the antiwar movement, to entitle its lead story in its *Week in Review* section of April 25: "War Protest: Reports of Its Death Have Been Greatly Exaggerated."

The April 24 demonstrations have helped to further deepen the nationwide opposition to the war to such an extent that Nixon risks a popular explosion each time he makes a move in Indochina. Moreover, important new sectors of the American people entered the antiwar movement through the April 24 actions. This fact—attested to by the character of the sponsors and speakers, by all of the news reports on the action, and by a *Washington Post* poll which indicated that over one-third of the participants were marching for the first time—was due in no small measure to the work of the various task forces. The quality and amount of leaflets, posters, buttons, etc., which were directed specifically to the problems of women, Blacks, Chicanos, gay people, GIs and vets, trade unionists, and others, as they relate to the war, were unprecedented. This was also true of the amount of national coordination achieved by the various contingents. These contingents were highly successful in drawing in activists who would not have otherwise worked on building April 24, and in broadening the appeal of the antiwar movement.

* * *

It is through the July 2-4 conference of NPAC in Washington D. C. that we hope to see the gains of the spring antiwar offensive consolidated and the basis laid for further action this fall. There are three main objectives which we would like to see achieved at the NPAC conference. We want to:

1) Reaffirm the character of the antiwar movement. With the approach of the 1972 presidential election campaign the pressures for the direct endorsement of a capitalist "peace candidate" by the antiwar movement will be greater than ever. This will also be reflected in proposals for the adoption of "set the date" demands and multi-issue programs which can serve as a bridge to such candidates.

2) Set the date for the next mass antiwar demonstration. Mass action in the streets for the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops from Indochina is the antiwar movement's answer to reliance on capitalist politicians. Such an action is essential if the antiwar movement is to continue to grow and pose a threat to the govern-

ments war policies.

3) Draw into NPAC those forces which participated in and helped to build April 24, but which have not been represented in NPAC. These include many labor figures, and people from the gay, women's, GIs and vets, Black, and Chicano movements, as well as groups such as the Communist Party and the Young Workers Liberation League. It is by building a coalition which embraces the maximum number of groups and individuals opposed to the war that the largest and most effective actions can be organized.

All of these objectives require a broad, representative conference which is well attended by antiwar activists, and which can hold an open and democratic discussion on the issues involved. Endorsers of the April 24 actions in local areas should be approached about attending the conference. Those who bought bus tickets from local PACs and SMCs should be called, and the importance of the conference should be explained to them. Every person who marched on April 24 represents someone who may be able to attend the July antiwar conference.

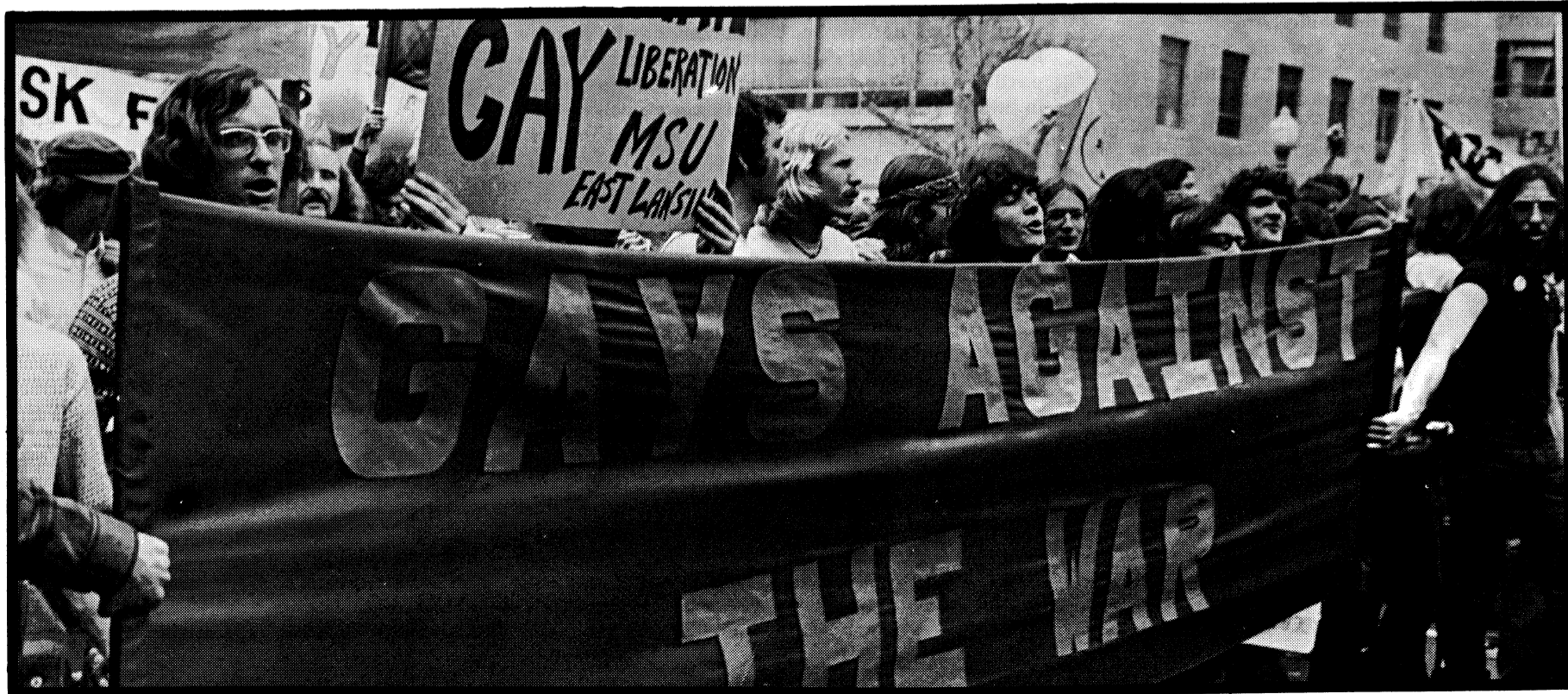
The success of April 24 will help in persuading past contributors to the antiwar movement to give money to defray travel costs to the conference. Fund-raising tables on campuses and inquiries to student governments concerning the availability of funds for transportation to the conference should also be begun as early as possible.

The backbone of the antiwar movement remains the students, and it is essential that any conference of the antiwar movement have the broadest possible student participation. The most important activity now before the SMC is the building of student participation at the NPAC conference and the recruitment of these activists to the SMC. YSA members in the SMC should take the lead in helping to organize this work and in ensuring a large conference.

Another way in which the NPAC conference will be built is through antiwar activists becoming more familiar with the political questions and debates in the antiwar movement, and thereby wanting to participate in the decision-making of the antiwar movement.

The role of the YSA and the SWP in providing leadership for the mass action wing of the antiwar movement will result in an increasing interest in our politics on the part of many independent antiwar activists. The NPAC conference provides our movement with an important opportunity to explain our ideas and recruit these activists. April 24 was not only a tremendous antiwar demonstration. It was also an important example of the role our relatively small movement can play in winning support for a principled antiwar movement that can draw millions of people into action against the government. It is the continued growth of the YSA which will be a key element in making even larger future mass actions possible and in ending the U. S. aggression in Vietnam.

DAVE FRANKEL
YSA Antiwar Director



Washington Third World Task Force

The Third World Task Force (TWTF) evolved out of the December 2-4 NPAC Emergency Conference and the February 19-21 SMC conference. The SMC conference was particularly significant in that 90 Third World activists participated in the workshop on Third World people and the war.

The workshop overwhelmingly passed two proposals calling for organizing the oppressed nationalities in mass actions against the war. It projected independent local actions April 2-4 in commemoration of Dr. King, Third World contingents in the national antiwar demonstrations in San Francisco and Washington, D. C., local demonstrations on May 5, and actions in solidarity with antiwar GIs May 16.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2-4

After the SMC conference, the Third World Task Force set about realizing these projections. The first meeting called by the TWTF had about 20 participants, about half of whom represented various community groups. This meeting planned actions for Washington, D. C., including a teach-in at Howard University centering on the domestic effects of the war on various strata of the Black community, a march and rally, and a combined defense of political prisoners and antiwar speak-out.

These actions were successful in projecting the idea of independent mass action, but because of their relatively small size, many community people became discouraged and fell away. The smallness of the actions also removed much of the pressure from reformist elements in the commu-

nity to participate.

The TWTF had counted heavily on getting support from Howard University students and community groups in building April 24, but because of the lack of previous Black antiwar organizations and the general crisis of leadership on the campus and in the Black community, the Task Force had difficulty in mobilizing people from these sectors.

Upon assessing the April 2-4 activities, the Task Force also found that Black high school students had been the most active builders of the actions and began to consciously orient towards high school students. Meetings were planned to draw in high school students, and the TWTF spoke in classes, leafleted the high schools, and began involving high school students in working at the Third World Task Force office.

During the last two weeks before the April 24th demonstration, tens of thousands of leaflets were passed out to high school students. Because of this activity, students at two schools organized meetings to set up TWTFs at their schools. About 50 students attended one of these meetings.

It was this conscious turn to the high school students which produced the largest contingent of Black people in any demonstration against the war ever held in Washington, D. C., when over 2,000 people marched in the Third World Contingent on April 24th.

CONSOLIDATION AND RECRUITMENT

The major task now confronting the activists in the Third World Task Force is the political and organizational development of the Task

Force. Many of the high school students have only been involved in the TWTF for the last couple of weeks and have not been involved in any previous antiwar actions. The April 24th demonstration opened the door, but only other actions can serve to involve these students in the ongoing activity of the Task Force.

Discussions on future actions are now taking place. In addition to possibilities of an action on Malcolm X's birthday, May 18, the Third World Task Force will be building the NPAC conference which will be held in Washington, July 4-6. The success of the April 24th Third World contingent clearly indicates that there are greater possibilities than ever before for involving Third World people in the antiwar movement and explaining the importance of independent antiwar actions on the part of oppressed nationalities, both as an essential aspect of the antiwar movement and the struggle for Black liberation.

Finally, as revolutionary socialists active in the Third World Task Force, we understand that the consolidation of this important organization depends in large measure on recruitment to the YSA. As of this writing, three brothers who have worked with the TWTF since March will most likely be joining the YSA.

HERMAN FAGG
Washington D. C. YSA

Tallahassee Spring Antiwar Offensive

The fact that approximately 400 people from Tallahassee participated in the April 24 march on Washington proved that even on a conservative campus in an even more conservative community, a viable antiwar movement with a great deal of support can be built up.

The first step in building the march was to mobilize students to go to the National Student Antiwar Conference held last February in Washington, D. C. The campus was plastered with stickers obtained from the SMC. All of the leaflets and newspaper articles announcing SMC meetings gave information on the conference and asked students to attend the SMC meetings for more information and for rides to Washington. After Nixon's invasion of Laos, a rally was called by the SMC and was attended by more than 200 students. An SMC member spoke about the conference at this rally and names of interested people were taken down. The students who were unable to attend the conference spent the weekend putting out publicity for the next meeting, which featured a report on the conference.

With enthusiasm built up, the time was right to build a local Peace Action Coalition. The Tallahassee Peace Action Coalition was formed and was endorsed by SMC, YSA, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Malcolm X United Liberation Front, Veterans for Peace, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and others. TPAC was very successful in bringing new sectors into the antiwar movement.

An additional asset of the organization was money—without TPAC's funds, our bus to Washington would have never been a reality. TPAC took on much of the needed community organizing. The coalition printed up leaflets which were passed out in shopping centers and advertised in both the newspapers and on the radio. The meetings of TPAC were held at a church center across from the Florida State University campus and both students and community people were able to attend meetings.

TPAC took on responsibility for coordinating transportation to Washington which included a bus, vans, and cars. Because of contributions, the bus fare was subsidized at \$15 for the trip.

TPAC members recognize the need to continue their work after April 24, and TPAC will remain a central antiwar organizing force in North Florida.

WOMEN AGAINST THE WAR

Women Against the War was formed at Florida State before there was any indication that a United Women's Contingent was being formed nationally. When the UWC was formed, Women Against the War saw its potential for bringing new women into the antiwar movement and immediately affiliated with the UWC. Copies of the contingent call were kept at SMC tables along with a form that endorsers could fill out which was later mailed to the United Women's Contingent when completed. Each form had room for six endorsers, and the forms were given to community women to draw their support.

Leaflets announcing meetings to build the Women's Contingent analyzed how the war is related to the oppression of women and extra leaflets were always at Women Against the War literature tables. Several high school women also began to participate in the group. Women Against the War, in addition, successfully organized women's car-pools to bring women to Washington to march in the United Women's Contingent.

SMC ACTIVITIES

SMC did an unbelievable amount of work to build for April 24th. It had a literature table up every day to sell literature and to sign people up for transportation to Washington. SMC went to all major campus events to sell literature, collect contributions, and announce its meetings. The campus was plastered with signs and stickers, and a number of articles were written for the campus newspaper about April 24th. When the SMC received 5,000 free buttons from the SMC National Office, they were all distributed, and money was raised from contributions. This was most effectively done in student dorms and apartments.

Just before April 24th, a May Day group was formed on campus. They had signs put up and there were a few buttons and stickers, but they

never had a table up or did any leafleting. They showed an antiwar film and had John Froines speak, but so far, the group has only appealed to the ultraleftists. Many independents had questions about which action to support, but when the differences between April 24 and May 1 were brought out, they decided to support April 24.

A high school SMC was also formed this spring, and the FSU SMC high school committee has been working with them. The high school SMCers have been having a number of problems from administrators and have been denied recognition, but their student council has promised to support the SMC in any way possible and a lawyer is working with the students.

An antiwar teach-in was held at FSU on April 14 which included speakers from all the major antiwar groups on campus, as well as TPAC. The U. S. Marine recruiters who were on campus at the time were invited to debate SMC members, but declined.

Another important activity that the SMC organized was a Peace Week right before April 24th. It was kicked off with a Peace Festival sponsored by TPAC, which featured a rock concert, an arts and crafts sale, an organic food dinner, and antiwar films, which raised \$200. Other Peace Week activities included an evening of antiwar films, a speech by Laura Dertz, who was on tour from the SMC National Office, and an SMC meeting.

CLAIRE COHEN
Tallahassee YSA

New York United Women's Contingent

One of the most striking aspects of the April 24 antiwar demonstrations was the large number of women with United Women's Contingent and feminist buttons, carrying signs relating the war in Southeast Asia to the oppression of women. That is, rather than simply adding their numbers to the demonstration, women participated in the April 24 actions as an independent force.

In addition to adding tremendous power to the antiwar movement, the United Women's Contingent, which had organized the women who marched, greatly strengthened the women's liberation movement. In fact, it can be said that April 24 was the largest consciousness-raising session the women's liberation movement ever held. Everyone at that demonstration was made aware that women are moving into action around their own demands and that sisterhood is powerful.

Although it attempted to involve women who were not yet consciously feminist, the entire concept of the United Women's Contingent was a direct outgrowth of the women's liberation movement. It represented one of the basic principles of feminism—that women must join together, as women, and organize ourselves against every form of oppression we face.

Before there was a women's liberation movement, women's participation in the antiwar movement took forms such as "Girls say 'yes' to men who say 'no'" (to the draft), and miniskirt brigades to GI bases. Most women only saw that our sons, lovers, and husbands were being killed in Vietnam. This approach played on woman's traditional role as nurturer, capable of contributing to the antiwar movement only as a sexual object. Around April 24, however, women pointed out that we have certain demands for our own liberation that we are determined to win, and that, united, we have the power to help force an end to the war now. That is, women went into the building of April 24 on the basis of their strength.

* * *

In New York City, we presented April 24 to women in the form of a challenge. We pointed out that because women are 53 percent of the population, and because August 26 made us realize the tremendous power we have when we unite in action, the Women's Contingent had the potential of being the largest contingent in the demonstration. And if it were to accurately reflect the power of sisterhood, it had to be just that. It was also pointed out that April 24 provided the first opportunity for women to march with sisters from all over the country—our first national women's action.

The first thing the Contingent did in New York was to launch an ambitious endorsement drive. After the endorsement of prominent individual women such as Kate Millett, Betty Friedan, and Gloria Steinem had been obtained, we went after groups, especially campus women's liberation groups. The concern was not so much to spend time accumulating a long list of endorsers, but to seek endorsements as a way of initiating an educational discussion in the women's movement on April 24 and the correct way for feminists to lend support to other issues.

Although endorsement was obtained from almost every campus women's liberation group in the city, as well as from the citywide Women's Strike Coalition, it was not always immediate and, in many cases, evoked considerable debate.

The argument most frequently raised was that the war is not a feminist issue, and, as such, should not become an arena of activity for the women's movement. The numerous ways the war reinforces women's oppression—its use of billions for life-destruction rather than human need, its perpetuation of traditional sex roles, the murder of Asian sisters and the treatment of servicewomen as military property—were pointed out. This link-up was especially easy to motivate when Nixon hypocritically came out against abortion because it conflicted with his belief in the sanctity of human life.

In addition to pointing out that there is a very direct link-up between women and the war, and that the war is one of the major obstacles to women having their demands met, we stressed the

fact that as long as feminists abstained from participation in the antiwar movement, women's issues and demands would not be brought forward and that the women's movement would lose the opportunity to reach women in the antiwar movement.

A second argument against endorsement was that the contingent was an attempt on the part of the "male-dominated" antiwar movement to co-opt feminism and trick women into subordinating their demands to those of a "more important struggle." We pointed out that women who thought the women's liberation movement could be co-opted by a one-day link-up with another movement did not have confidence in the strength of the feminist movement and its ability to continue to exist as an independent force. We also pointed out that it was a mistake to try to "judge" one struggle against oppression as "more important" than another and that the threat to the feminist movement is not the antiwar movement, but the government, which would like to halt both movements.

Still other women went so far as to say that it is in the interest of women for this war to continue. They pointed to the fact that bringing the troops home now would cause many women to lose their jobs to GIs as they did after World War II, and increase the number of rapes. Here, we pointed out that women cannot achieve our liberation at the expense of the continued oppression of other groups—the Vietnamese and the American GIs—and that it is by building the women's liberation movement and supporting all struggles against oppression that we will be able to win our own freedom. It's the same mentality that denies women control over their bodies in this country that is denying Asian people control over their own countries.

In addition to educating large numbers of women on the power of mass action and the necessity for women to link up with other oppressed sectors around concrete issues, the endorsement drive had other additional effects. In approaching gay women's groups, for example, the question always came up as to whether lesbians should march with the gay or the women's contingent. And although different groups marched in both contingents, this question set off broader discussions on the relationships between the lesbian, women's liberation, and gay movements.

* * *

After significant endorsements had been gained, we attempted to turn these endorsements into active support for the Contingent. We urged each group to take on women's participation in April 24 as a project. Women were encouraged to hold meetings on their campuses, set up literature tables, raise money from professors, get interviews and articles in the campus press, organize women's bus ticket sales, and select a liaison person between the group and the citywide Contingent staff.

The focus for campus organizing was a citywide speak-out on women and the war which was attended by over 400 women. It was centered around three women who are symbols of woman's participation in the antiwar movement—antiwar Navy nurse Susan Schnall, Debbie Sweet, and suffragist Florence Luscomb. Other participants included actress Julie Newmar, the chairwoman of the N.Y. Young Worker's Liberation League who spoke on Angela Davis's defense case, the president of N.Y. N.O.W., YSAer Patti Iiyama who spoke on Asian women, a representative from Radical Feminists who linked their campaign against rape and prostitution to the war, a representative from the gay women's movement, women dancers and poets, a women's liberation rock band, and representatives from many other city groups. The fact that the United Women's Contingent could attract such a broad range of speakers to one of its functions was concrete evidence of the power of the link-up between feminism and the antiwar movement.

Many of the SMC women, and other sisters who had not yet become conscious feminists, came into the Women's Contingent office in the week after the speak-out. They wanted information on how they could join a consciousness-raising

group, become involved in the struggle for free abortion, or organize a women's liberation group in their high school. We set up files so this type of information could be exchanged. The Contingent office developed the atmosphere of a women's center, with continuous rap sessions being carried on as women worked together making posters for the demonstration. This made the potential the United Women's Contingent had for building the women's liberation movement and recruiting new women to it particularly clear.

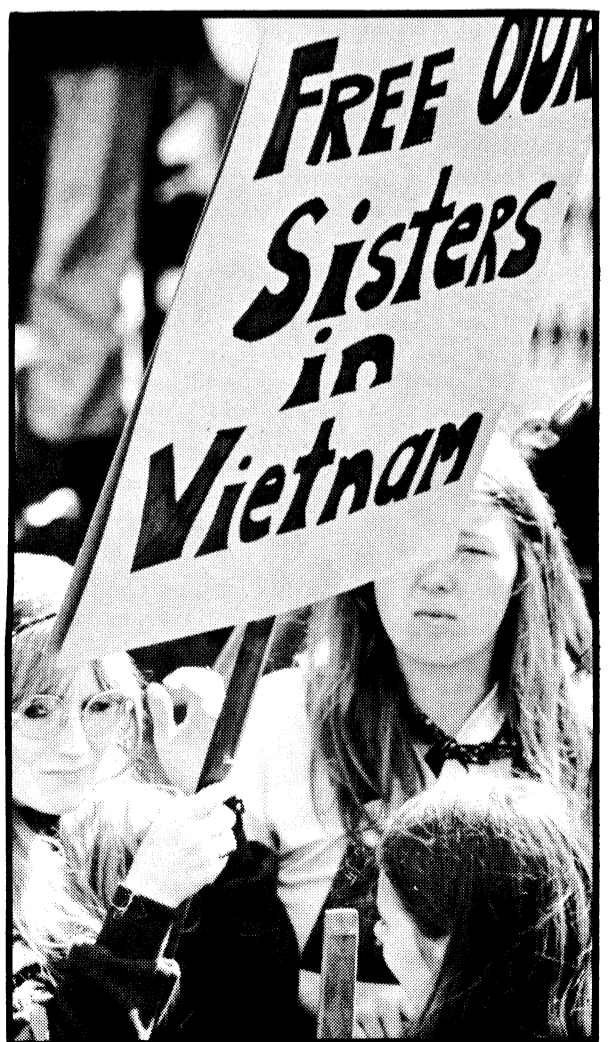
And just as significant was the large number of women from groups such as the Radical Feminists who came in and bought tickets for Women's Contingent buses to Washington. Many mentioned that they had not planned on ever attending another antiwar demonstration, but the possibility of marching as women, and interjecting their demands into the march, caused them to change their minds.

* * *

Even after April 24, the momentum built up by the Women's Contingent continues in New York, with women calling up every day wanting to know what the next action will be. At a meeting called to discuss the possibility of continuing the Contingent, it was decided to participate as a Contingent in May 5 activity, work with servicewomen around May 15, and start organizing for the NPAC conference in July. The sentiment expressed by every woman at that meeting was that women have to continue what was begun on April 24, and make sure that whenever an antiwar action is held, women will be a militant and visible part of it.

Whether United Women's Contingents should continue to meet and plan actions remains a tactical question to be taken up in each area, but we can be sure that both the antiwar movement and the women's liberation movement were qualitatively strengthened by the participation of women in April 24. Another major task before the YSA is to continue working with the women who participated in the Women's Contingent and to convince as many Contingent activists as possible to join the YSA.

DEBBY WOODROOFE
New York YSA



April 24 Gay Task Force

An important feature of the April 24 antiwar actions was the first nationally coordinated effort to organize gay people as gay people in action against the war in Southeast Asia. This was done through the gay contingents in Washington and San Francisco organized by the SMC National Gay Task Force and dozens of gay groups all across the country.

Several thousand gays marched with their sisters and brothers in both Washington and San Francisco. This was one of the largest actions ever in the gay liberation movement and the success of these contingents is testimony to the growth of the gay liberation movement.

The Gay Task Force sent an initial mailing out to 500 groups and individuals. A wide range of endorsers was collected, and over 30,000 leaflets and thousands of additional posters, brochures, and buttons were distributed in the New York area alone. The New York GTF regularly leafleted meetings and dances of the gay movement. Where possible, the GTF would have announcements made on the contingent and urge people to take materials back to their organization, campus, or neighborhood. In this way, the Task Force was able to widely publicize the action and come into contact with gay groups at CCNY, Columbia, NYU, Stony Brook, and Queens College.

The Gay Task Force regularly leafleted the Greenwich Village area, where there are many openly gay people. The Task Force appeared

on one radio program which is oriented towards the homosexual community, had several paid advertisements in the *Village Voice*, and received editorial support from *Gay* newspaper.

The GTF and the United Women's Contingent put out a joint leaflet directed to gay women, urging them to march in either contingent as lesbians. A gay high school task force was organized in New York and marched with its own banner in Washington. Two gay contingent buses were filled from New York, and many people went by car, etc. SMC membership cards were sold on these buses, and a GTF chapter of the SMC was formed. The GTF now has lists of dozens of New York gay activists, as well as over one thousand groups and individuals nationally.

In building for April 24, the entire antiwar movement was educated about gay liberation, and the gay liberation movement was educated about the antiwar movement. SMC literature that linked gay oppression to the war played an important role in this, and the success of the contingent was a big step forward for both movements. The Gay Task Force demonstrated in action how different social movements can use their independent strength to build each other.

It is important that the antiwar movement continue the work which has been begun in drawing gay people into its ranks. The Gay Task Force will have a tremendous opportunity to distribute antiwar literature and posters at the June 27

Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day demonstrations which are being organized in New York and Los Angeles. Last year, 8,000 gays demonstrated in New York on June 28, and the potential this year is even greater.

These demonstrations will be particularly important in that they will immediately precede the July 2-4 NPAC conference in Washington, D.C. The maximum participation of gay antiwar activists will be an important factor in making this conference a success, and the building of the NPAC conference will be a major area of activity for the Gay Task Force.

The role of the YSA in building the gay contingent has been of crucial importance. Our participation in the SMC's Gay Task Force has helped to show the importance of this work for the SMC and the entire antiwar movement. In addition, the YSA has gained the respect of many activists for our role in building both antiwar and gay movements by helping to initiate the Gay Task Force, and our participation in the GTF has opened up new areas of recruitment for the YSA. Already in New York, two YSAers have been recruited from our work in building the gay contingent, and this is only a beginning.

STEVE BEREN
New York YSA

Distributing Pathfinder Literature

Pathfinder Press distribution is an important new area of work for YSAers. As the leading publisher of books and pamphlets on Marxism, Black liberation and women's liberation, Pathfinder has a unique opportunity to grow and expand its sales and influence.

Pathfinder Press is indispensable to the countless numbers of courses springing up in women's studies, Black studies, and the new courses on such topics as "Problems of Marxism," etc. Pathfinder is also indispensable to those professors who feel that in order to keep up their image with students they must provide reading material that students find relevant.

Despite these opportunities, most YSA locals are still doing relatively little Pathfinder Press promotional work. This is probably due both to unfamiliarity with the techniques for Pathfinder distribution and to a lack of understanding of how Pathfinder distribution is an integral part of our campus strategy.

PATHFINDER AND YSA CAMPUS STRATEGY

Why do we consider it so important in building the YSA to do consistent Pathfinder promotional work? Look at a typical example of what can happen if we do carry out this work:

With the growth of feminism a course on women's liberation may well attract several hundred students. If Evelyn Reed's book *Problems of Women's Liberation* has been selected as reading for that course (the technical term is "adopted"), then several hundred students will be reading a revolutionary socialist point of view on women's liberation. Any book with this wide a circulation on campus will also find its way into the hands of other students—especially the most active feminists on campus. The book will have an impact on their ideas and activities. It will be seen over and over again in the student union, the bookstore, and the library, and as its visibility increases so will its sales.

When someone's books are used on campus the chances are much greater that a large, successful speaking engagement can be arranged for that person, or that panels or forums discussing his or her works or the questions they deal with can be set up. And of course the writers of books used on campus command the highest honoraria.

But Pathfinder distribution is most important in terms of recruitment. A large number of comrades join the revolutionary movement from reading our political analyses in Pathfinder books and pamphlets. Even when systematic personal contact work is being done, our literature is still an invaluable recruitment tool since it presents our positions in their most closely reasoned form.

In the example above, if Evelyn Reed's pamphlet were being used in a course on women's liberation the campus YSA might well want to assign a comrade to take the course and become

known as someone who can explain Evelyn Reed's ideas and relate them to a number of different areas.

EXPERIENCE AT CIRCLE CAMPUS

In the past, Pathfinder work has sometimes been regarded as an art for a few super-promoters to exercise. Actually, encouraging professors to consider Pathfinder for use in their courses is no more specialized a task than selling subs. Recently I had an opportunity to spend a few hours doing Pathfinder work at the University of Illinois Circle Campus.

We started out with no appointments with professors and only a few names of possibilities. Previous appointments, contacts, and a knowledge of the campus may be useful, but as our experience shows, a lack of them should not deter any comrades from approaching professors for Pathfinder.

We encountered the first professor completely by accident. As we entered the Political Science department she was discussing a women's liberation course that she was setting up.

We said, "Excuse us, we're from Pathfinder Press. We have an excellent line of books and pamphlets on the women's liberation movement and you might be interested in considering some of them for use in your course." She proceeded to request copies of pamphlets by Stone, Trotsky, Reed and others for further study.

If she subsequently decides to adopt several of these pamphlets for her course—which seemed likely from her attitude—then revolutionary socialist literature will play a major part on the reading lists of all those students who choose to take this new course.

A second professor was trying to find reading material for a Black studies department which is being planned for next year. He asked if we had anything on political parties that would be relevant.

He is now considering *The Case for an Independent Black Political Party* and *La Raza Unida Party in Texas* for his course. He also requested a full range of our Black literature. We are now assured that the students and professors planning out the courses for next year will have a chance to consider *Malcolm X on Afro-American History* and *By Any Means Necessary*—two books on which the adoption rate is very high.

A third professor was dissatisfied with the reading material he had assigned for his Problems of Marxism course—and so were his students. The reading material left so many questions unanswered: Isn't there a good, simple, contemporary outline of Marxist economics? What's the Marxist theory of alienation all about? Does the working class today possess any revolutionary potential? What is Marxist logic?

The appropriate pamphlets by Mandel and Novack were at our fingertips. As we left this professor we were quite sure that these few minutes of our time had been worth at least a few adoptions.

In seven hours at Circle Campus I spoke to twelve professors who requested desk copies of Pathfinder literature to consider for use in their courses. We won't know for several months exactly how many of these professors actually adopt Pathfinder literature, but even if only one professor decides to use only one pamphlet for one large class (and I would estimate the percentage at closer to 80 percent than 8 percent) then the seven hours at Circle Campus were very worthwhile.

TECHNIQUES

The following guidelines may be helpful to those locals where little Pathfinder work has been done with professors. In locals where several comrades have had some experience, they should be encouraged to train the rest of the local.

The best method would probably be to follow up an educational on Pathfinder distribution with on-the-job training. The experienced comrade could go out for several days with the other comrades.

Every local should have an attache case for use in Pathfinder work. The case is filled with the essentials of Pathfinder work: 1) Copies of our most popular and attractive pamphlets; 2) Pathfinder catalogues (make sure to bring enough to give one free to every professor you visit); 3) Pathfinder order blanks; 4) Fliers, book covers or other promotional materials on our most important books. (This material is necessary since the books themselves will be too heavy to carry around. It can be obtained from the Pathfinder office in New York.)

Pathfinder work is a professional transaction. As Pathfinder representatives, YSAers will show or describe our line of pamphlets and books, attempting to aid the professor in locating those which are most relevant to the courses she or he is teaching.

We are *not* there to talk politics with a professor or to argue about the relevance of this or that work. An enthusiastic and friendly approach is best. The hard-sell is useless, since no professor will assign any reading to his or her class unless he or she has had a chance to read it and make up his or her own mind. We can get better results than other professional salespeople because of the quality of our material and our own familiarity with it, not because we are more bull-headed.

continued on the following page

If a professor decides to adopt a certain book for one of his or her courses, he or she fills out a form with the university, which in turn relays the order to Pathfinder. The campus Pathfinder representative just figures into the *first* part of the process.

We show them the line. Then if any professors are interested in one or more book or pamphlet we encourage them to place orders for a free copy (known as a desk copy) which they can study in order to determine at their own leisure whether it is appropriate. The local's own literature stock is used for display purposes only, and should never be given away.

Record the professor's name and address on the back of the order form where it says "ship to." On the blank which is labeled "bill to," write DESK COPY. Then check the titles ordered and send in to Pathfinder.

Since this is the first stage in a professional transaction, all records should be kept very carefully. If you lose completed order forms or fill them out illegibly, professors will never receive the promised material and their first contact with Pathfinder will be unsatisfactory.

If professors seem interested and appear to have a definite use for titles in a certain area, we want to encourage them to take desk copies of everything they are interested in even if they're not sure its relevant. These professors are in a position to recommend books to many students and to other interested professors. We want to put ourselves at the service of the genuinely interested professors and discourage only those few who simply want to build up their personal libraries with free copies.

Three final guidelines should be mentioned despite their obviousness:

1) The Pathfinder representative must dress neatly in order to make an impression on most professors.

2) A Pathfinder representative must constantly request the names of other professors who might be interested in seeing Pathfinder material.

3) Pathfinder representatives must keep complete records of whom they have seen and what the results were in order to avoid later duplication of effort and also to facilitate follow-up work.

All YSA locals are short on comrade-power. Under these circumstances it is often difficult to initiate a new area of work, like Pathfinder promotion. However, we must take on this work as a top priority in all locals. It can play a vital role in the expansion of the YSA.

DAVID SALNER
Cleveland YSA

Berkeley Female Liberation

Women have been active in the women's liberation movement in the East Bay since the beginning of the movement. A number of women's liberation organizations have surfaced, carried out educational activities, and some actions but then disintegrated. By the fall of 1970, there was no strong, visible, organized women's liberation group. Rather, there were isolated women's caucuses, associations, and small action groups springing up around specific "one-shot" actions all over the University of California campus and in Berkeley.

The need for a visible well-organized women's liberation group that would cut across this isolation and generate more women's liberation activities and attract new women was recognized by many women's liberation activists in Berkeley. After discussions, the YSA felt the best way we could build the women's liberation movement would be to help initiate a viable campus-wide feminist organization at the University of California. On campus we could make use of the vast resources and facilities of the university to begin coordinating women's liberation activity and eliminate some duplication of time and energy spent by different groups researching problems of women. We also felt that it was time the University of California—an institution which has oppressed women through miseducation and discriminatory employment practices—began financing the building of the women's liberation movement.

In January of 1971, YSA women's liberation activists began discussing this idea with other women who had been active in the women's movement, particularly those who had helped plan and organize the August 26th actions and who had come to the women's liberation class series the YSA had given at the Berkeley Women's Center in the fall of 1970. The response to the idea of forming such a group at U. of Cal. was overwhelmingly favorable.

We met informally to discuss the kind of group we wanted and to plan out how to best organize it. These informal meetings were exhilarating, brainstorming sessions. We all had so many ideas of projects, educationals, and other activities we could work on that would draw more and more women into the women's liberation movement.

We discussed a general structure for the first meeting which we believed would best facilitate the full participation and involvement of both women new to women's liberation and those of us who had already been active in the women's liberation movement.

Over 200 women came to the first meeting of U. of Cal. Female Liberation. The meeting organized a coordinating committee, which was given the responsibility for the coordination of all of Female Liberation's activities and for planning the program and agendas of subsequent mass meetings. The meeting also organized an action committee to work with research committees and initiate actions around specific issues; a communications committee, which later became two separate committees: the Female Liberation newsletter staff and the speakers bureau; a labor committee which began the immediate task of gathering support for AFSCME local 1695 maids who were demanding equal pay for equal work; a gay women's committee which organized a women's switchboard (a referral group); and a small groups committee which helped organize small groups on a regular basis.

The question was raised at one point about

whether or not a male photographer from the *Daily Californian* should be allowed in the meeting. A discussion ensued and a decision by vote of the mass meeting was to adopt a policy of sisters only at all meetings, except for certain educational functions where exceptions could be made.

In retrospect, the first few meetings were somewhat disorienting to a number of women because we attempted to combine educational and consciousness-raising activities with the ongoing business of organizing in one meeting. Most of the women came to these meetings specifically to find out what women's liberation was all about. Many particularly wanted to join a small group, but were not yet interested in becoming involved in the day-to-day organizing. However, most of the women could be counted on to sit at the campus Female Liberation table an hour a week and would come for educational and consciousness-raising activities being held on campus.

The formally established policy of Female Liberation was for the various committees to bring recommendations for actions and other activities to the mass educational meetings where all final decisions were to be made. This procedure began to break down and the coordinating committee became the central activists of Female Liberation. The women on the coordinating committee began to function as a team, with as many as 30 women coming to the weekly coordinating committee meetings.

During the quarter break, those of us most active in Female Liberation took a step back to evaluate our progress, decide where we were heading, and what we had accomplished. We began to think out our goals for organizing during the next quarter.

The Female Liberation newsletter had become recognized as the source of information on all women's liberation activities in the Bay Area and was mailed weekly to a growing list of subscribers. Small groups met regularly, and the speakers bureau was receiving an increasing number of requests from high schools, colleges, and community organizations in the area.

During its first few months, Female Liberation had obtained office space on campus and had organized and involved women in a number of actions, including a march and rally on March 8, International Women's Day and a February 12 Susan B. Anthony Day rally. The Female Liberation office was the East Bay center for organizing and coordinating the building of the Women United for April 24 antiwar action in San Francisco.

Female Liberation had also organized a number of educationals, and mass consciousness-raising activities including inviting well-known female talent in the area, like Alta, Suzi Griffin and Judy Syfers to speak or read poetry. Carmen Alegria, a Chicana active in the Chicano movement, spoke on Third World women's liberation. The gay women's committee presented a panel discussion on gay women's liberation.

By the second quarter, Female Liberation was firmly established on the campus and was looked to as the activist group women could immediately become active in and find out what was happening in the women's liberation movement. Opponents of the YSA also found that red-baiting had little effect on the Female Liberation activists. The women involved had seen that YSA women were among the best builders of Female Liberation.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

We are now well into the second quarter. Female Liberation has submitted a budget request for next year for \$27,000.00—every penny carefully itemized and motivated. The activities projected are conferences, a pilot project to begin a women's studies department on campus next year, community projects such as the funding of the women's switchboard, sponsoring outside speakers, starting a journal and much more.

We now have a locked office (not just a work space), a phone, and are a fully sponsored group of the Associated Students of the U. of Cal. (ASUC). Female Liberation is known and respected throughout this area. We have undergraduate and graduate students, faculty women, and employees at U. of Cal. and on other campuses working with us. We are viewed by the ASUC as a "women's board"—similar to the "Third World board" which coordinates all Third World activities on campus.

We continue to attract and involve new women. We have succeeded in making women's liberation a visible force on campus and in the community. There are no more snickers at the mention of women's liberation, certainly not by the fraternity boys, nor by the sorority sisters, who recently invited a Female Liberation spokeswoman to dinner to discuss what Female Liberation is all about and how the women's liberation movement relates to them.

DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

At the height of all this activity we have received a test from the U. of Cal. administration as to the viability of Female Liberation and our ability to defend our rights. A letter dated April 16, from Willis Shotwell, Coordinator of Facilities and Regulations at U. of Cal., has charged Female Liberation with violating two clearly unconstitutional campus regulations which attempt to restrict the right of free speech. At the February 12, Susan B. Anthony Day rally, Peggy White, "an off-campus unlisted speaker," sang a parody version of the song "Rock Me Baby" which the university claims is obscene.

We plan to fight the university's disciplinary action by retaining the best female attorney in this area and have already begun to gain wide support for the case. The ASUC understands this attack is an attack on the entire ASUC and is supporting Female Liberation. Female Liberation will take this case to the federal courts if necessary because the right of all women on campus to hear the ideas of the women's liberation movement and to express these ideas are at stake.

At the same time, Female Liberation has stepped up all its other activities—demanding free abortions at the University Hospital, free child care for all that need it on the U. of Cal. campus, etc.—to let the university know that their attempt to harass us and hamper our work will only result in the growth of the women's liberation movement.

ANITA BENNETT
CECILY ASHTON
Oakland-Berkeley YSA

young socialist the organizer

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

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The Column

Most of the smaller, campus-based YSA locals will be dissolving during the summer as comrades transfer into the regional centers for the socialist summer schools. One key task that these locals should set for themselves before then, however, is the paying of any outstanding bills to *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review*.

Every regional YSA local should be current with *The Militant* and *ISR* business office by the end of the school term or else back debts will then be carried over to the new local as it reforms in the fall. Locals which will be dissolved over the summer should also immediately let *The Militant* and *ISR* business office know when to stop sending their current bundles to their areas.

At-large comrades who are planning to attend one of the socialist summer schools should also be sure to fully pay off back debts to *The Militant* and the *ISR* and let the business office know the exact date to stop sending your current bundles.

* * *

Three new YSA locals have recently been formed during the building of the Spring Offensive: Edinboro, Pa.; Claremont, Calif.; and Durham-Portsmouth, N. H.!

* * *

Every comrade in regional locals and at-large areas should be planning on making every effort possible to transfer to a regional center for the socialist summer schools. These intensive classes offer YSAers an unequalled opportunity not only to study and fully discuss all aspects of our movement's program, but to participate in the day-to-day work of building the revolutionary socialist movement in a large YSA local.

Our goal is for every YSAer—whether in a regional local or an at-large area—to be able to transfer to a regional center and attend the socialist summer school. The building of the socialist summer schools and the July 4-6 NPAC conference are two key tasks before the entire YSA.

— EDITORS