

young socialist the organizer

11-26-71

NOVEMBER 6 EVALUATION AND THE ANTIWAR CONVENTION

The Nixon administration has gone to great lengths to try to convince the American people that the war is "winding down." Its actions, however, indicate just the opposite—the war is raging. While American casualties have decreased, Indochinese casualties have remained the same or increased due to the escalated bombing of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the stepped-up activities of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian armies. In spite of troop withdrawals, the Nixon administration indicates that it will retain 140,000 troops in Vietnam and refuses to rule out a combat role for them. Moreover, Nixon has stated that this level of troop strength is contingent on no increase in military activity on the part of the Vietnamese.

The "winding down the war" rhetoric is simply a cover to Nixon's real aim of imposing through military force a "settlement" in Vietnam favorable to imperialism. The continued resistance of the Vietnamese, the overwhelming antiwar sentiment in the United States, and his own hopes for his political career have forced Nixon to adopt the "Vietnamization" cover, but the end of the war is not yet in sight—neither through the withdrawal of the U.S. nor through the imposition of a "settlement" on the Vietnamese.

Nixon's attempt to portray himself as a peacemaker trying to end the war has had two immediate effects. First, it has added fuel to the sentiment for an immediate end

to the war, and recent polls indicate that antiwar sentiment and the desire to get out of Vietnam now have reached huge proportions.

At the same time the Nixon administration has to some degree convinced the population to give it the "needed" time in which to "wind down" the war. But the amount of time that Nixon has is limited. The polls indicate that impatience with the continuation of the war is growing, and the wage freeze and the growing domestic effects of the war fuels this impatience.

THE NOVEMBER 6 DEMONSTRATIONS

These factors entered very much into the outcome of the November 6 demonstrations. The demonstrations were of significant size, with at least 150,000 in the streets, even though they were smaller than originally projected. It is clear that the government's propaganda offensive has had a significant effect on some of the forces that have been involved in the antiwar movement. However, viewed in the context of the general situation which has been outlined, the November 6 actions represented an important success for the antiwar movement.

Houston and Denver had the largest demonstrations ever. The SMC experienced a rapid increase in the number of its chapters and its size during the fall in almost all areas, especially in the high schools. (See the November 19 Militant.)

In New York City, for example, the SMC

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is the only citywide organization, aside from the YSA, that has engaged in consistent political activity in the high schools. The result of this has been the consolidation of a core of 50-80 high school activists who identify with the SMC, regularly come to its meetings, and do work in its office. Around this group of activists is a layer of several hundred more SMC members who are active in building the SMC in their schools.

In Minneapolis, Cleveland, Atlanta, and New York the demonstrations registered significant new labor support, and trade union endorsement generally was greater than for any previous action. NPAC reports that its "Freeze the War, Not Wages" button has been its most popular. With the continuation of wage controls NPAC's explanation that inflation is caused mainly by the war has the potential of gaining widespread acceptance and helping to involve greater forces from the trade union movement in the antiwar struggle.

The number of elected politicians and city governments that endorsed the November 6 actions was a new feature of the demonstrations. In New York, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Atlanta November 6 was officially declared "Peace Action Day." This will now probably be a regular part of future antiwar demonstrations. It directly reflects the growing antiwar sentiment and opens the door to new ways of deepening and mobilizing that sentiment.

The contingents for November 6, even though they may have been small in some areas, generally received broad sponsorship. Various areas were most successful with different contingents: Chicano task force in Denver, United Women's Contingent in New York, GIs and veterans in Atlanta, and the gay task force in San Francisco are examples of this.

THE SITUATION IN THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

NPAC's reputation as the principle national antiwar coalition was greatly enhanced by the fall offensive. NPAC was the prime organizer of the November 6 actions and was seen as such by the entire movement, as well as by forces outside of the antiwar movement. (The November 14 *New York Times* referred to NPAC as the principal antiwar group in the country.) NPAC's position was clearly reflected in the news coverage given the November 6 actions by the November 17 issues of the *Guardian* newspaper. In city after city the *Guardian* was forced to give NPAC the credit for organizing the demonstrations, in spite of its political support for the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

The PCPJ learned from its loss of prestige and isolation around the time of the April 24 demonstration, which it only supported at the last moment, that it could not afford to place itself in open opposition to antiwar actions called by NPAC. With that experience in mind, PCPJ decided to give formal support to NPAC's dates for the fall actions, October 13 and November 6.

NPAC welcomed this development and called for joint planning committees, publicity efforts, and, where possible, joint staffs. PCPJ's reaction to this appeal for united building was almost universally negative. In some areas PCPJ refused outright to participate in building the demonstrations, while in most areas PCPJ's support was mainly verbal. As the *Guardian* was forced to admit, it was NPAC which was responsible for the turnout on November 6, and this was also true of the role played by NPAC and the SMC on October 13.

The various forces that make up PCPJ were too busy working on their "evict Nixon" strategy—which is nothing more than the latest formulation for the "lesser evil" argument for support to the Democrats—to put much effort into November 6. PCPJ put out far more literature for its October 22-25 Washington fiasco than for November 6.

Both the Rennie Davis-Mayday wing and the Communist Party wing of the PCPJ have made clear their intention of attempting to derail the antiwar movement from independent action

against the war and into electioneering for the Democratic Party presidential candidate. There are divisions within the PCPJ on just how they should go about this. The CP is fearful of the Mayday wing's ultraleft tactics. There are also those, such as the *Guardian*, who oppose the "evict Nixon" strategy.

At PCPJ's National Coordinating Committee meeting in Chicago over the Thanksgiving weekend they will attempt to thrash out these differences. They will also be forced to confront the alternate strategy for the antiwar movement put forward by NPAC.

THE DECEMBER 3-5 ANTIWAR CONVENTION

Based on the joint sponsorship of April 24 and November 6 the NPAC coordinators have put out an open letter to the coordinators of PCPJ inviting them to cohost a convention of the antiwar movement December 3-5 in Cleveland in order to plan mass actions against the war in the spring and to form a single coalition against the war. The open letter makes clear that PCPJ would be perfectly free to conduct other activities around other issues.

PCPJ has not formulated its position on this proposal yet. It has, however, placed it on the agenda of its National Coordinating Committee meeting. It is to be hoped that PCPJ will cohost the convention, since such a development would represent a major step towards the entire antiwar movement uniting in a single coalition. This is the most efficient form for mobilizing the American people against the war, and it is what NPAC would like to see.

Should PCPJ refuse to cohost the Cleveland convention, NPAC will nevertheless continue its work to build it. There are many forces who are either in PCPJ, or who look to both PCPJ and NPAC; that recognize the need for a single coalition devoted to mass action against the war, and who see the need to deepen the collaboration that was formally established around the April 24 and November 6 demonstration.

One important building task for the NPAC-hosted convention will be seeking to involve those forces in the convention. NPAC welcomes all, regardless of whether they are part of PCPJ and regardless of whom they intend to vote for in 1972. It will be this type of breadth that will be necessary in making the decisions of this conference as authoritative as possible.

Even though we are entering a presidential election year during which we will see many forces desert the antiwar movement and devote their energies to the Democratic Party, the antiwar movement continues to have opportunities for growth and significant activities. Nixon cannot hope to achieve with 140,000 troops what he failed to achieve with 540,000. The war will continue and there is every possibility that the uneasy equilibrium that Nixon is trying to establish will come crashing down around him much sooner than he expects.

Our aim is to see an authoritative antiwar convention which reflects the growth of NPAC and the SMC, which draws in as wide a political and organizational spectrum as possible, and which establishes ambitious plans to continue the organization of antiwar sentiment through the spring, 1972 demonstrations.

CAMPAIGN TO BUILD THE ANTIWAR CONVENTION

Less than two weeks remain until the NPAC-hosted convention. Each local area should immediately launch a full campaign to build the convention in order to realize the greatest gains.

The convention should reflect the actual strength of the antiwar movement. All of the forces that built or in any way supported the November 6 actions should be contacted and invited to attend the convention so that they can participate in planning the next round of antiwar actions. Endorsement for the convention should be solicited from those forces which have not been involved in NPAC. Trade unions and other organizations that have endorsed the fall demonstrations should be asked to send representatives to the convention and to help in financing trans-

portation.

Teachers, college professors, student governments, businesses, and general contributors to the antiwar movement should all be approached for funds to help activists attend the convention, and special fund-raising projects should also be organized for this purpose.

Transportation to Cleveland should be reserved immediately, if this has not been done already. An important factor in convincing people to attend the convention is their awareness that transportation will be available and what the specific arrangements that must be made are, including the cost, the amount of time involved in the trip, etc.

The SMC has always played a vital role in NPAC and it is important that it be represented at the NPAC-hosted convention in a way which is commensurate with its growth this fall. Many who are now active in the SMC have never before had the experience of attending a national antiwar convention. The attendance of these activists will be important in preparing them for the leadership role that they will be able to play in their local areas and for ensuring that their ideas and experience are represented in the discussions that take place at the convention.

All of the various forms of publicity work will be crucial to building the convention and enhancing its authority. Leaflets with information on the convention and transportation should be widely distributed, especially in high schools and on college campuses. Antiwar tables should be set up to publicize the convention and articles written for the campus, underground, Black, Chicano, and women's liberation press. The possibility of having press conferences should also be explored, both in large cities and also in smaller ones.

Perhaps the most important activity for building the antiwar conference is the systematic calling of all those who worked on the November 6 demonstrations. The importance of the national antiwar conference should be fully explained, along with the possible means of transportation, to all the activists that the YSA is in contact with.

DAVE FRANKEL
YSA Antiwar Director

How to Confront McGovern with the Campaign

Editor's Note: The following article describes how YSJPer in Boston intervened in McGovern's tour of campuses in the New England region. YSJPer nationally should plan similar activity for all meetings of capitalist politicians such as McGovern, McCarthy, and McCloskey who are stalking the youth vote.

The purpose of our activity should be to pose the SWP campaign of Linda Jenness for president and Andrew Pulley for vice-president as the alternative to Democratic and Republican Party politics. Forcing them to respond to questions on the real political issues of today and confronting them with their voting record can often help turn a meeting that was designed to net "Youth for McGovern" or campaigners of similar design into a meeting full of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley.

During the Democratic candidate George McGovern's last trip through New England we learned some valuable lessons about confronting his brand of capitalist politician that should be useful for other YSJPer around the country.

In our first two interventions we made several mistakes that allowed McGovern to evade answering our questions.

At the University of New Hampshire we simply asked McGovern why he wasn't for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam without bringing out the issue of self-determination. He responded that he was for immediate withdrawal—that was why he favored setting the date for a complete pull-out, etc. When pressed further on the issue, he responded that he wasn't a magician and couldn't pull out overnight. The large audience responded positively to his position, since it sounded like we were differing over logistics rather than the right of the Vietnamese to control their own country. When asked later why he had voted for war appropriations, he replied that he had voted

against them for the last five years—an outright lie we were unable to parry because we didn't have his voting record on hand. Our experience in the initial meetings was similar on the questions of abortion and debating Linda Jenness. This has taught us, however, that the following formulations are somewhat more effective.

When you ask McGovern about his position on Vietnam, have the facts about his voting record on war appropriations and other issues on a leaflet to pass out to the meeting. He has voted for war appropriations every year, right up to 1971, but he will say he hasn't. You can get his voting record from the national campaign office or from the *Congressional Quarterly*. At the two meetings during which we passed out truth sheets, independents questioned McGovern about his record.

When you question him about the abortion law repeal campaign, be sure to mention a number of the most prominent endorsers like Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, and Shirley Chisholm. If you don't, McGovern may say that he hasn't heard about it and go on to say that he favors the liberalization of abortion laws on the state level. He will probably state that a doctor should be involved in the decision. We should counter his position by stating clearly that it is the woman's right to decide. The question should be phrased approximately as follows: "Senator McGovern, on November 20 there are going to be demonstrations calling for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws in Washington D. C. and San Francisco. The actions have been endorsed by Betty Friedan, Shirley Chisholm, and many other prominent individuals and groups. Do you favor the repeal of all anti-abortion laws and will you endorse the demonstration? Will you sponsor a bill in the Senate repealing all state laws against abortion?"

The question of McGovern debating Linda Jen-

ness was one of the most difficult to catch McGovern on. His response has been that he is not yet the nominee of his party while Linda Jenness is the nominee of her party. McCloskey's recent offer to debate Jenness should help make the following formulation somewhat more effective. "Senator McGovern, even though Representative McCloskey has not been nominated by the Republican Party, he is willing to debate Linda Jenness, the nominee of the Socialist Workers Party. Given the political crises that face all Americans today, don't you think that all the candidates, not just the candidates of one party, should debate the issues?"

Given the large, generally sympathetic crowds McGovern has been drawing around him on the campuses, it is extremely important that we remain rational and even non-agitational in tone when we question him. It is our campaign alone which has the answers, and we want to be able to reach as much of the crowd as possible with our program. We don't want to give McGovern or any of the other capitalist politicians the chance to portray us as irrational, ultraleft dreamers.

At a meeting of well over 2,000 at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, the last stop on his New England tour, the combination of the truth sheet and our questions on his abortion stand turned the tables on McGovern. Real political debate took place during which we were able to counterpose our campaign to his. After the meeting, only five people signed up to work for his campaign, two people quit his staff, and two decided they would rather work for the SMC and November 6.

JON FLANDERS
Boston YSA

Boston YSJP and November 6

The November 6 antiwar demonstration presented us with the opportunity to involve independent activists from the New England area in playing an active role in support of the Jenness and Pulley campaign.

In Boston we contacted our SWP '72 campaign supporters as well as the activists from our previous state and local campaigns about a campaign intervention into November 6. We organized phoning to about 150 campaign supporters. Our previous experience with phoning had lacked serious attention and organization. We attempted to solve this problem by organizing a phone chain. There were 15 YSAers at the bottom of the phone chain, each of whom called 10 campaign supporters. Three others were assigned to oversee this work. Each phoner was given a detailed set of instructions which outlined the YSJP activities on November 6. These activities included distributing campaign literature as well as selling Jenness and Pulley buttons and *The*

Militant.

In order to prepare YSJPer for the intervention and draw them closer to the YSA we planned a short meeting on the day of the demonstration to discuss our campaign and our strategy for the antiwar movement.

Our plans met with considerable success. We were able to contact almost all of our campaign supporters and the phone conversations indicated that most of them are enthusiastic and are potential campaign workers and recruits to the YSA. Six YSJPer came to the morning meeting. They were excited about the campaign and willing to work during the demonstration. These six YSJPer carried campaign placards and sold campaign buttons on the feeder marches. When the marches arrived at the rally, they reported to the YSJP table, turned in money they had collected from selling buttons, and began distributing campaign brochures and selling *The Militant*. In addition to those YSJPer that par-

ticipated in the meeting and feeder marches, another 10-15 found our campaign table at the rally and volunteered to distribute brochures and sell *The Militant*.

Through the New England YSJP intervention we were able to register several important gains. It put us in contact with our best campaign supporters, better familiarized them with the Jenness and Pulley campaign, and presented us with the opportunity to recruit several of them to the YSA. In addition, we were able to get out large quantities of campaign materials and establish a presence at the demonstration as the only campaign that supports the independent mass movements for social change in this country.

STEVE SCHMUGER
Boston YSA

Campaign Tour in Ohio-Kentucky

On her tour through the Ohio/Kentucky region Linda Jenness spoke to approximately 900 people in eight speaking engagements. Over 120 people endorsed the campaign, and \$500 was obtained in honoraria.

The success of this and local speaking tours has provided us with many valuable experiences in organizing speaking engagements throughout the Ohio/Kentucky region.

In planning out the fall tours for Jenness and Pulley, as well as for regional speakers, the YSA local executive committee should outline the political priorities for speaking engagements. The potential for obtaining honoraria, confronting our opponents, and breaking into new areas with our candidates should be factors in making a decision on a particular tour schedule. And since these tours are being organized as regional tours, close collaboration between the regional and campaign committees will assure the best success.

HONORARIA

Just from the initial indicators it is clear that thousands of dollars can be raised in every area. The first step in obtaining honoraria is to send a mailing on the tour to every student government in the region. This is followed by telephone calls and personal visits when possible to every school. This work should be done as far in advance as possible.

Once an engagement has been lined up and arrangements for publicity, meeting rooms, overnight accommodations, etc., are made, do not leave it to the school to build the meeting. In Cleveland we found that one of the meetings was not even publicized and another didn't occur at all because the student government apparently forgot about it. Keeping in close touch with the schools will not only eliminate these problems but will give us a chance to make suggestions for building the meetings.

THE MEETING

When any of the candidates speak at a school, they should be accompanied by at least one other person. Whenever possible, a campaign supporter should get to the school a day or two before to make any last minute arrangements and help in publicizing the meeting by sitting at a Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley table, selling *The Militant*, and passing out leaflets. The night of the meeting as many YSAers as possible should attend.

During Jenness's tour through Ohio and Kentucky we found that it was good for a student government representative or a local campaign supporter to introduce her, but it is better for a YSAer to make the announcements following the speech before the question period. At this time *The Militant* and *ISR* sub offers, the YSA convention, the endorser cards, and an upcoming

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YSJP meeting can be announced and motivated. Also, a brief fund-raising pitch followed by a collection should be made.

A literature table should be set up at each entrance and YSJP endorser cards, *Militant* and *ISR* sub blanks, the September 5 special *Militant* supplement on the campaign, YSA convention leaflets, and YSJP brochures should be given to everyone as they enter or put on all chairs before the meeting.

ENDORSERS

The campaign is seeking 5,000 endorsers by the YSA convention and the bulk of these will be obtained through the meetings for Jenness and Pulley. For this reason special attention should be given to signing up endorsers at each speaking engagement.

Throughout the campaign tour in Ohio, between 10 and 25 percent of the people present

at meetings endorsed the campaign. Everyone who attended the meetings was given endorser blanks, a special announcement was made, and people were assigned to collect endorser cards at each entrance and exit. Much like petitioning or selling *Militants*, the most success will be derived from audaciously approaching everyone to endorse the campaign.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Key to the success of the campaign will be the systematic and conscientious follow up necessary to consolidate the gains we make through the course of the campaign. For this reason every aspect of YSA work, from the sub drive to antiwar work, should relate to the campaign. Building the YSJP will introduce thousands of new people to the activities and politics of the YSA and greatly strengthen the influence and impact of the YSA in the radical movement.

Utilizing the endorsers as a base for the YSJP, we will want to have the YSJP seek new endorsers,

sell *Militants*, confront the Democratic Party politicians, build the YSA convention, and do as much of the day-to-day campaign building as possible. The YSJP is not a substitute for the YSA but a means by which we can build support for the campaign and recruit to the YSA.

In many areas where there aren't any YSA locals, chapters of the YSJP will provide the basis for a local. This will mean that regional traveling and trailblazing will more and more express itself through the campaign. In areas where there is a YSA local, the YSJP will provide the largest base for new recruits to the YSA.

The lessons and experiences we have gained through building the Jenness and other regional tours have provided us with the opportunities for an unprecedented number of supporters for the '72 campaign in the Ohio/Kentucky region.

BERNIE SENTER
Cleveland YSA

Tips from the Midwest Region

The Midwest regional committee is conducting a tour of all local and at-large areas and trailblazing through many new areas as well. Although the tour is only half over, we have come up with some ideas which we hope will qualitatively improve regional work.

We have found a "regional data bank" located in the regional center to be a prerequisite for consistent and successful regional work. This data bank consists of: 1) the student newspaper of every major campus within the region; 2) the course catalog and timetable of every college; 3) the student organizations handbook of every college; and 4) the rules and regulations for each school. These materials constitute an up-to-date source file for obtaining honoraria for the regional speakers bureau, national tours, and state and national SWP candidates. All these materials, with the exception of the newspapers, can be received free by simply requesting them. Complimentary subscriptions to the campus papers can be received by setting up a "news service" with an official letterhead.

Under the direction of the regional organizer, the regional committee should maintain regular correspondence with all locals and at-large YSA-

ers and should read the minutes weekly to keep current with each local's situation. At-large members should be encouraged to send in frequent reports on their activities.

The daily/weekly clipping of pertinent articles and items from the campus papers will help to give regional committees an up-to-date, overall picture of the objective situation on campuses in the region and to find the most fruitful areas for obtaining honoraria and for trailblazing.

Using the student organizations handbooks, the regional committee should draw up a list of all socialist, women's, Black, Chicano, antiwar, and other radical groups and forum committees on each campus. These can be used in setting up speaking engagements, soliciting funds, and involving new forces in national and regional mass actions, conferences, and other activities. Sample copies and sub blanks of our publications should be sent to the groups on this list.

The course catalogs and timetables can be used to draw up a list of teachers who may be interested in using Pathfinder literature. Pathfinder catalogs and order blanks with a cover letter should be sent to all names on this list.

The rules and regulations for colleges are use-

ful in ascertaining the ease or difficulty of setting up literature tables, selling *Militant* subs, or giving talks in new areas; in addition, the student groups mentioned above should be asked for help in advance preparation for such activities.

Field work must be consistent and at the same time flexible. Regional locals should conduct trailblazing tours of one to three days within their immediate areas. This provides a solid base for the regional traveler, who, in addition to visiting at-large, local, and new areas on a scheduled basis, can stop at campuses at which the regional locals have found a particularly good situation to exist.

The regional committee in the center should handle all the correspondence and advance mailings that are mentioned above. Response from these mailings, the situation in the region as a whole, and particular areas of immediate importance should be communicated regularly to the regional traveler when he or she is on the road, since early and precise follow-up work is the key to political gains.

PETER MANTI
Chicago YSA

New York City Abortion Campaign

The Women's National Abortion Coalition in New York City has been concentrating on building a broad coalition in the city which would be primarily based on the campuses. Contacts on 20 campuses in the New York area have been made this fall. Special campus travelers have been sent out to those campuses which did not have groups building the campaign to repeal all anti-abortion laws.

Work on the campuses has focused around publicity for the November 20 demonstration, education around the whole subject of abortion and forced sterilization, and sales of bus tickets to Washington. On campuses which already had women's liberation groups, WONAAC's initial step was to get these groups to endorse and actively build the abortion campaign, stressing the importance of the campaign and the November 20 demonstration to the women's liberation movement and the necessity of making this campaign a central focus of the groups' work.

On several campuses mass paste-ups were the first step in publicizing the action. Columbia Women's Liberation approached stores in the campus area and asked the management to display posters in their windows and to distribute leaflets. This proved very successful. New York University Women's Liberation made sure that all the women's dormitories were plastered with November 20 posters.

Rallies or debates served as educational tools and as publicity for November 20 on many campuses. Columbia Women's Liberation organized a debate with the Non-Sectarian Committee for Life. The speakers included a Catholic priest, attorney Dianne Shulder, and the acting head of the Women's Center Studies at Barnard College. The debate was publicized by an ad in the school paper, posters, and leaflets that were put in every dormitory mailbox. One hundred people, mostly women, attended the debate despite

the fact that it was held during midterm exams. Many independent women made spirited rebuttals to the men defending the rights of the fetus.

Hunter College Women's Liberation had a day and a night rally featuring speakers from WONAAC and the Pelham Abortion Clinic. The representatives from the clinic showed slides and discussed the procedure involved when women ask for abortions at the clinic. Announcements of the rally and the November 20 demonstration were made in every sociology and political science class, and petitions were circulated for Shirley Wheeler. As a result several classes were dismissed to attend the rally.

At Queens College a large mass meeting was held also featuring speakers from WONAAC and the Pelham Clinic. The student association at Queens endorsed the November 20 demonstrations. They also sponsored ads publicizing the demonstration and ticket sales in both the day and night school papers. The Queens College Abortion Action Committee mailed a letter to every faculty member asking for endorsement, contributions, and support for Shirley Wheeler.

Ticket sales were organized and publicized in various ways. At Queens a table was set up for several hours every day in the student lounge during the two weeks before November 20. Bus tickets, posters, and buttons were sold. Tickets were also sold in the office of a sympathetic faculty member who had endorsed the campaign. Sales were publicized in the newspaper ads, posters that were plastered all over campus, and on the leaflet calling a mass meeting. Columbia Women's Liberation got the Barnard Women's Center to agree to sell bus tickets, and they also organized door-to-door ticket sales in the dorms.

On many campuses, such as Queens College, no women's liberation group existed prior to the abortion campaign. It was necessary to organize groups specifically to build the abortion law re-

peal campaign and November 20. WONAAC had no contacts or mailing list at first and had to start from scratch. The first meeting was built by a leaflet which briefly explained the struggle of women around their right to abortion and against forced sterilization and the laws which deny women the right to control their bodies. The leaflet announced the November 20 demonstration and the meeting. That week the day school paper printed WONAAC's article on the campaign. Seventeen women and reporters from both campus papers attended this meeting.

The following week the night school paper carried an article on the Abortion Action Committee (the group formed from the first meeting) and the abortion campaign. The group broke into two committees—one for endorsements and the other for publicity. Tables were scheduled and leafleting and paste-ups were organized. Follow-up work to the faculty endorser letter was done. Individual faculty members were asked to announce November 20 in their classes. Campus organizations were also asked to endorse, and the committee was given ten reams of paper as well as free ads for November 20 in the newspapers by the student association. Mailing lists were gathered from the tables where we sold tickets and distributed literature. The lists were used in a telephone campaign building the next meeting.

A related campaign has been launched at Queens College to get a gynecologist on campus. This struggle is an extension of the fight of women to control their own bodies and should serve to build the national abortion law repeal campaign.

ISRAELLA FRIEDLAND
Lower Manhattan YSA

Fund Drive Payments This Week Largest Yet

The National Office received \$2,800 in payments for the fund drive this week—the largest amount taken in for any week during the fall fund drive so far.

Five new locals are on schedule this week: Boulder, 81 percent; Boston, 72 percent; Denver, 72 percent; Santa Barbara, 70 percent; and Washington D. C., 69 percent. Also, Boulder has raised its quota from \$250 to \$300.

The at-large payments took a real jump this week, going from 46 percent to 59 percent of the \$1,200 quota. There are now two at-large areas which have sent in over \$100: State College, Pa., \$122.50 and Kenosha/Racine, Wisc., \$107.

These developments are indications of the progress that has been made in the past week, and it is important that locals and at-large YSAers continue this momentum.

Most locals, even those that are behind schedule at this point, report that they are confident of fulfilling their quotas by December 18. All YSAers should realize that as of this week the National Office has to receive approximately \$5,000 during each of the remaining weeks to successfully complete the national quota. In order not to fall any further behind schedule it is important that every local send in fund drive payments as soon as money is collected.

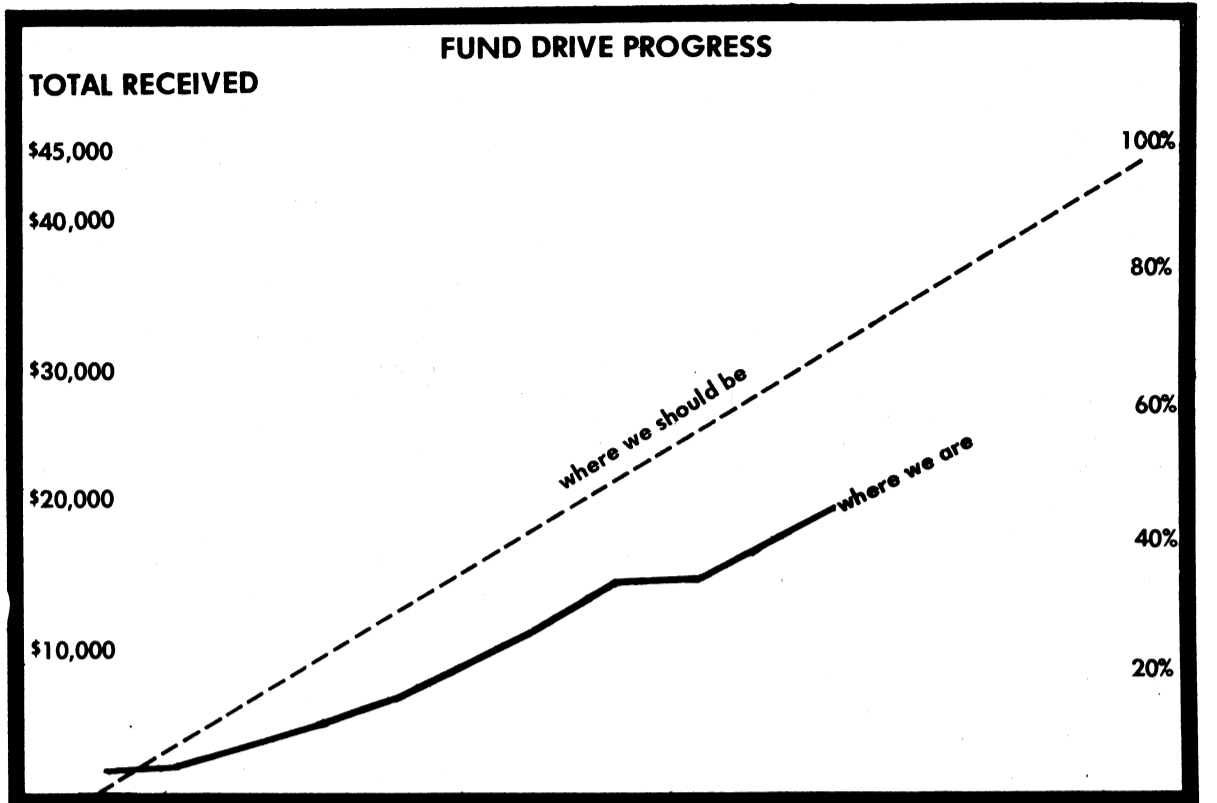
With only five weeks left to go in the fund drive, every local should see as its central tasks to carefully organize finances, fund raising, speakers bureaus, and regional exchange tours.

Added to the scoreboard this week are the top 10 locals, the top five at-large areas, and a breakdown on the number of locals that have paid a specific percentage of money to the fund drive. This information should give YSAers an idea of the progress made in the last week and how far we still have to go in meeting our goal of \$45,000.

TERRY HARDY
YSA Financial Director

FALL FUND DRIVE SCOREBOARD

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
TEXAS/LA./OKLAHOMA	2,750	2,000	73
AUSTIN	1,300	1,300	100
HOUSTON	1,300	650	50
SAN ANTONIO	150	50	33
(DENTON, TEXAS)		(20)	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	1,450	1,067	73
BOULDER	300	243	81
DENVER	1,000	724	72
LOGAN	150	100	67
MARYLAND/VIRGINIA	1,800	1,232.14	69
WASHINGTON D. C.	1,800	1,232.14	69
(CRISFIELD, MD.)		(81)	
(COLUMBIA, MD.)		(7)	
(RICHMOND, VA.)		(4.13)	
(CHAPEL HILL, N. C.)		(1)	
NEW ENGLAND	4,500	2,775.66	62
BOSTON	1,750	1,258.33	72
WORCESTER	600	390	65
PROVIDENCE	400	231	58
CAMBRIDGE	1,750	896.33	51
(PORTLAND, MAINE)	(50)	(50)	
(DURHAM, N. H.)	(30)	(40)	
(N. ANDOVER, MASS.)		(20.98)	
(PLYMOUTH, MASS.)		(7)	
(MANCHESTER, N. H.)	(30)	(30)	
(W. BRATTLEBORO, VT.)		(5)	
WASHINGTON	1,000	567	57
SEATTLE	1,000	567	57
(PULLMAN)		(2.50)	
OREGON	650	368	57
PORTLAND	500	315	63
EUGENE	150	53	35
MIDWEST	5,350	2,608	49
KANSAS CITY	200	130	65
BLOOMINGTON	375	228	61
MADISON	500	275	55
MILWAUKEE	300	150	50
CHICAGO	3,600	1,775	49
DEKALB	375	50	14



DATE	9/11	9/25	10/9	10/23	11/6	11/20	12/4	12/18
(KENOSHA/RACINE, WISC.)		(100)	(107)					
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)			(63)					
(PITTSBURG, KANSAS)		(45)	(30)					
(FT. WAYNE, IND.)			(2)					
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3,750	1,785	48					
SANTA BARBARA	150	105	70					
CLAREMONT	150	80	53					
SAN DIEGO	750	375	50					
LOS ANGELES	2,550	1,175	46					
TUCSON	150	50	33					
(ORANGE)			(1)					
(PHOENIX, AZ.)		(100)						
UPPER MIDWEST	2,300	1,000	44					
TWIN CITIES	2,300	1,000	44					
(MADISON, S. D.)			(4)					
PENNSYLVANIA	1,800	659	37					
PHILADELPHIA	1,800	659	37					
(STATE COLLEGE)			(122.50)					
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	5,600	1,905	34					
OAKLAND/BERKELEY	3,600	1,265	35					
SAN FRANCISCO	2,000	640	32					
(MODESTO)		(14)	(8)					
(SAN MATEO)			(2.50)					
SOUTHEAST	2,300	765	33					
KNOXVILLE	200	100	50					
ATLANTA	1,400	555	40					
NASHVILLE	150	60	40					
TALLAHASSEE	250	50	20					
TAMPA	300	0	0					
(GAINESVILLE, FLA.)			(4.50)					
(JACKSONVILLE, FLA.)		(50)	(1)					
(MOBILE, ALA.)			(0.50)					
(ATHENS, GA.)		(40)						
(BRISTOL, TENN.)		(25)						
NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY	5,950	1,324	22					
LOWER MANHATTAN	1,700	493	29					
BINGHAMTON	150	40	27					
BROOKLYN	1,800	405	22					
UPPER WEST SIDE	1,800	386	21					
LONG ISLAND	350	0	0					
PATERSON	150	0	0					
(VERNON CENTER, N. Y.)			(19)					
(HARTFORD/NEW HAVEN/		(80)	(22)					
NEW LONDON, CONN.)								
(WEBSTER, N. Y.)			(3.05)					
(NEWARK, N. J.)		(20)	(1.50)					
(ALBANY, N. Y.)			(1)					
(MANCHESTER, CONN.)			(1)					
(GARDEN CITY, N. Y.)			(0.50)					
MICHIGAN	2,800	615	22					
DETROIT	2,600	595	23					
ANN ARBOR	200	20	10					
(GRAND RAPIDS)			(21.75)					
(EAST LANSING)			(15)					
(FLINT)			(0.50)					
OHIO/KENTUCKY	2,550	515	20					
CLEVELAND	2,250	500	22					
EDINBORO	150	10	7					
OXFORD	150	5	3					
COLUMBUS	150	0	0					
(LOUISA, KY.)			(1.50)					
TOTAL AT-LARGE	1,200	701.41	59					
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			(8.50)					
TOTAL	45,900	19,895.71	44					
SHOULD BE			27,000					67

SCOREBOARD COMPILED NOVEMBER 13, 1971

PERCENT PAID	NUMBER OF LOCALS	
	LAST SCOREBOARD	NOW
76% OR MORE	1	2
51%-75%	6	14
26%-50%	20	17
1%-25%	8	4

TOP TEN LOCALS

LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
AUSTIN	1300	1300	100
BOULDER	300	243	81
BOSTON	1750	1258	72
DENVER	1000	724	72
SANTA BARBARA	150	105	70
WASHINGTON D. C.	1800	1232	69
LOGAN	150	100	67
WORCESTER	600	390	65
KANSAS CITY	200	130	65
PORTLAND	500	315	63

TOP FIVE AT-LARGE AREAS

AREA	AMOUNT PAID
STATE COLLEGE, PA.	122
KENOSHA/RACINE, WISC.	107
CRISFIELD, MD.	81
ST. LOUIS, MO.	63
PORTLAND, MAINE	50

Pre-convention Discussion

Written pre-convention discussion in the YSA opened on October 8 with the publication of the first NEC draft resolution, *Revolutionary Strategy in the Fight Against the War*. Since then the National Executive Committee has published three additional draft resolutions and has submitted them to the entire membership for its consideration (*Chicano Youth and the Struggle for Self-Determination*, *The New Stage: A Strategy for Young Socialists in 1972*, and *Strategy for a Mass Women's Liberation Movement*). The final two NEC draft resolutions on the Black struggle and the high school movement will be published shortly.

In most areas the mobilization footing that locals were on prior to the November 6 antiwar actions prevented them from beginning oral discussion in the locals on the first set of draft resolutions. An additional problem, however, was the long time it took for the resolutions to arrive in many locals via parcel post, special handling. Many areas complained that it took as long as two or more weeks for the resolutions to arrive. Because of the importance of ensuring that the resolutions are delivered and in the hands of YSAers as soon as possible after they are published, the YSA National Office decided, following its experience with the first two resolutions, to mail all the bundles first class, air mail. Even though this more than doubles the mailing costs, it appears to be the only class of mail that receives prompt consideration from the post office and ensures the quickest possible arrival in all the locals.

As stated in the convention call from the YSA National Committee (published in the October 1 issue of *The Young Socialist Organizer*), all material submitted to the written pre-convention discussion bulletins must be received in the National Office no later than December 14, 1971. YSAers who are considering preparing contributions to the discussion should attempt to complete them as soon as possible to avoid a flood of material into the N. O. in the last few days. In most cases discussion articles that arrive in the closing days of the written pre-convention discussion cannot be prepared in time to have them sent out to the locals, and thus can only be brought to the convention and read there.

The convention call further states that, "The pre-convention discussion bulletin is open to all YSA members on the subjects listed in the agenda or others which they may wish to present for the consideration of the YSA."

There are a number of different types of contributions that can be written for the discussion bulletins, from resolutions proposing political lines in opposition to the NEC draft resolutions

to articles relating experiences of local areas in applying our politics in action. Contributions can discuss theoretical, political, or organizational questions. In short, the written pre-convention discussion allows YSAers to raise, for the consideration of the entire membership, any question they wish.

The written pre-convention discussion provides a unique opportunity for YSAers to discuss and debate ideas, to exchange lessons from the vast amount of activity in which we are involved, to amplify certain points of the NEC draft resolutions, to assess the development of certain areas of work, and so on. Articles in the discussion bulletins can play an important role in helping the YSA think out its approach to developing struggles or to new aspects of current struggles. These articles can also contain suggestions for the YSA's program in relation to such developments.

"Local membership meetings shall be arranged for oral discussion of the various points on the agenda and may also be arranged for discussion of any of the articles submitted to the pre-convention discussion bulletin." Each local, according to the YSA constitution and the National Committee convention call, has the responsibility to provide adequate time for the oral discussion. The exact form taken in each local may vary depending on a number of factors. Nevertheless, meetings of the entire local specifically set aside for pre-convention discussion must take place. The period prior to the convention when written and oral discussion takes place lays a basis for the political decisions YSAers arrive at by the end of this discussion, and this in turn determines the election of delegates to the convention.

Pre-convention discussion in the locals should be arranged so that each of the NEC draft resolutions is reported on and discussed in the local. If the local feels that more than one meeting is necessary to discuss any one of the resolutions, this should be arranged. If there are any supporters of counterresolutions in the local, the local may arrange for its presentation and discussion in the local. Special meetings may also be arranged to discuss any of the contributions to the pre-convention discussion that the local feels necessary.

Because of the number of draft resolutions presented this year by the National Executive Committee, it may well be necessary to arrange a number of additional local meetings to ensure the most thorough discussion possible. Some locals that are in large part or entirely campus based will have to make special arrangements to allow for adequate pre-convention discussion before campuses close. This should be taken into

consideration when the local determines its schedule of pre-convention discussion.

The local's last meeting prior to the YSA convention can include any final discussion of the various resolutions, or if necessary, it can cover a presentation and discussion of a resolution. If scheduling allows, it is often best to arrange the final meeting so that there is an open discussion where YSAers can speak to any resolution or contribution they wish.

It is at this final meeting where the voting on line resolutions takes place. Only members admitted to the YSA prior to December 14, who are in good standing as defined by the constitution, and who have paid their convention assessment may vote. To ensure that as many members as possible are qualified to vote by the time of the final meeting, a campaign should be undertaken now in each local if it has not already begun to have members pay back dues and the convention assessment.

After voting on the resolutions, delegates are elected on the basis of political positions so that any political disagreements can be proportionally represented. If in any local the members are split between two or more perspectives, each caucus meets separately and elects the number of delegates it is entitled to. Following this, the local meets again as a whole and ratifies the election of delegates. This is simply to ensure that the procedure followed in the caucus meetings was correct, and it acknowledges that the local has satisfactorily completed its business prior to the convention.

The next step is the selection by the elected delegates of nominees to be put before the Nominations Commission. The Nominations Commission meets during the convention and presents to the delegates its recommendation for the incoming National Committee. This procedure will be reviewed in another issue of *The Young Socialist Organizer*.

FRANK BOEHM
YSA National Chairman

Convention a Theme of Educational Conferences

The upcoming fall socialist educational conferences offer the YSA an excellent opportunity to take a big step forward in building the December Houston convention. Each area should plan how the National Young Socialist Convention will become a major theme of the conferences and plan to center the post-conference regional meetings on convention building.

A major aim of the conferences should be to enthruse the participants about the idea of attending the convention and to actually *organize* as many as possible to attend during the course of the conferences. Transportation information from the locals throughout the region should be available at the conferences, as well as tickets that can be purchased by the participants. Information on other forms of transportation, convention housing, etc., should also be available at the conferences.

Each regional center should be prepared to distribute thousands of leaflets and posters to the conference attendants so that they can go back to their campuses and high schools and build the Houston convention. Decorations at the regional conferences can also play an important role in setting an enthusiastic tone for the convention. In some areas huge banners announcing the Young Socialist Convention and urging everyone to attend will be hung in the conference halls. At each of the educational con-

ferences a special presentation on the convention should be made, including motivation for the Houston site.

Finally, in some areas there will be press conferences organized around the regional educational conferences and the 1972 SWP national, state, and local candidates. The fact that 2,000 young socialists will be meeting in Houston and determining how radical youth will participate in the 1972 elections can provide interesting news for reporters and should be a central feature of these press conferences.

Another important vehicle for building the Young Socialist Convention in the regions will be provided through the post-conference regional meetings. These meetings should focus on how the convention can be built in the remaining month. The perspectives for the final push should be laid out and discussed. If special blitz teams are being organized for the month of December, these regional meetings will provide the best means for involving all the locals and at-large members in the region in this effort. In addition, at these meetings convention-building literature can be distributed to locals and at-large members who have not yet ordered their own material.

If well thought out and carefully organized, the fall socialist educational conferences will be an important tool both in attracting large num-

bers of independents to the Young Socialist Convention and in preparing the YSA throughout each region for the tasks that face us in building the convention in the few remaining weeks.

LOUISE GOODMAN
YSA National Office

Tallahassee YSA Builds Defense

The most recent attack by the Florida State Legislature, the Board of Regents, and the Florida State University administration on the YSA and one of its members is a good example of some political points well known to most revolutionary socialists. First, it shows how the YSA responds in defense of one of its members; second, how it utilizes its available resources to launch a defense; and third, how it can project turning the attack around into a building action for the YSA.

The latest attack by the administration is the expulsion of Jack Lieberman, a YSAer who has been teaching a "Free University" course on "How to Make a Revolution in the U.S." The case of the administration is completely fabricated and is part of a long history of attempts to get Lieberman expelled from the university and to discredit the YSA on campus. The attack against Lieberman and the course he is teaching has met with an angry response from large numbers of students on campus.

Assessing these factors, the YSA feels that this case can be one of the biggest defense cases we have been involved in, and we have decided to approach the defense work with this type of perspective.

First, help was asked from a number of YSAers

in the area to go to Tallahassee to work on the defense campaign. The Southern sub team was in the area and the first to arrive. Then the Atlanta YSA organizer and the Southeastern regional traveler arrived to further bolster the situation. Finally a person who was familiar with the previous defense cases in Florida was asked to come in from the West Coast to help organize the defense on a long term basis.

Meanwhile, supporters in Tallahassee began the defense work by calling a defense meeting and laying the groundwork for a broad based defense committee. By the time the sub team and the Atlanta YSAers arrived, a rally and an open forum confronting President Stanley Marshall was scheduled. Very quickly the immediate tasks became clear: one, to mobilize the students around the issue of free speech and to maintain the momentum of the student protest; two, to establish a broad based defense committee; three, to clarify the issue at stake since ultraleft opponents were trying to change the focus of the case; and four, to investigate what legal avenues were open to us.

The biggest initial problem was the attempt by the ultralefts and some student government types to turn the upsurge of student anger over Lieberman's expulsion into a general movement re-

volving around more power for the student government. Since the *Flambeau*, the student daily, also took this approach, the task of clarifying the central issue of the fight was made even more difficult. At this writing, however, through the establishment of a defense committee with a clear defense policy and materials explaining the nature of the case, considerable progress has been made in clarifying the free speech issue involved.

The main project at this point is to hold another class on Thursday, a class similar to the one for which Lieberman was dismissed last week. This was a very serious decision. The decision to hold it and make a public announcement of the class was immediately seen by the students on campus and the entire statewide media as a direct challenge to the administration. Before deciding this, an important judgment of the relationship of local forces and the legal implications had to be carefully and repeatedly made. At this point we are going ahead with the class based on a favorable estimation of the amount of support and a strong defensive legal posture.

MEG ROSE
Atlanta YSA

Defense of Gay Activist

The gay liberation movement is perhaps the newest on the American political scene and reflects the depth and far reaching effect of the current radicalization. The YSA stands in unconditional support of the civil liberties of gays and participates in broad based defense campaigns against all forms of discrimination that gays face.

In Minnesota there have been a number of gay groups that have existed over the years, the most active being FREE (the gay liberation organization at the University of Minnesota). More recently the Gay House, a center for gays to congregate, was formed. With the election last spring of Jack Baker, a nationally known gay, to president of the U of M student government, it became evident that wide-spread support exists for the struggle of gays on campus.

The fight for democratic rights for gays has received tremendous support in a struggle being waged against a university ruling rejecting the job application of a gay librarian, Mike McConnell. McConnell is a gay activist who was hired by the University of Minnesota as a librarian in the spring of 1970. As regular university procedure the application was brought before the Board of Regents. At the July, 1970, meeting, the Regents voted to turn down the application on the recommendation of the university administration. The administration based its recommendation on the attempt of McConnell and Jack Baker to obtain a marriage license and the resulting furor throughout the state.

McConnell took the case to the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union which brought suit against the Regents. Although the case may still be brought before the Supreme Court, the final decision in Minnesota courts was made by the Eighth District Court of Appeals on Tuesday, October 19, which upheld the decision of the Board of Regents stating that McConnell "has no right to foist his socially repugnant views" upon the University. The decision made the front pages of the local newspapers and received extensive coverage in other media both locally and nationally.

After consultation with McConnell and other leading gay activists in the Twin Cities, the University of Minnesota Women's Liberation group, YSA, gay activists, and other organizations formed an ad hoc committee to organize a rally demanding that the University hire McConnell and that discrimination against gays be stopped.

The ad hoc committee immediately began organizing the demonstration making a major effort to involve gays from around the city. The committee launched an endorsement campaign and sought the broadest possible support from organizations and individuals both on and off campus. Over 60 organizations and prominent individuals endorsed the rally including Charles Williams, President, AFSCME Hospital Workers Union; Rev. Richard McNeill, Minnehaha Congregational Church; Carol Freeman, Coordinator, U of M Student Mobilization Committee; Matthew Stark, President, Minnesota Civil Liberties Union; Curtis Chivers, President, State of Minnesota NAACP; and Mary Hillery, State Co-

ordinator, Minnesota Abortion Action Coalition. The campus student government also endorsed the rally and contributed \$200 towards a full-page ad in the student newspaper.

Gays leafleted an estimated 5,000 people who frequent gay bars in the Twin Cities, while many of the sponsoring organizations participated in a mass publicity campaign on campus. The rally drew over 1,000 participants which included over 200 gays, and the speakers at the rally included leaders of the gay movement in the area and representatives of the organizations that helped build it. In all, it was the most successful demonstration in defense of gay rights that the Upper Midwest has seen.

Through the defense thus far a number of gays expressed an interest in actively participating as gays in the antiwar and women's liberation movements. Although there was little time to organize a gay contingent, gays from the U of M struggle did march as gays on November 6 under their own banner. Also, both female and male gays are planning to go to Washington on November 20 to participate in the demonstration for repeal of all anti-abortion laws.

Through the McConnell defense campaign, the important role played by the YSA in defense of gay rights has resulted in an openness of gay activists to our ideas, and we have the opportunity to recruit some of them to the YSA.

GREG GUCKENBURG
Twin Cities YSA

L.A. SMC Defense Case

The SMC at Los Angeles City College (LACC) recently became involved in an antiwar defense case which has set a precedent for campuses throughout Los Angeles.

During the spring semester the SMC helped initiate a referendum on military recruiters. The students voted overwhelmingly against inviting military recruiters to the campus.

Early in the fall semester the college president chose to reverse the student decision. The SMC tied this act and the subsequent activities organized against it to the fall antiwar offensive.

The SMC's first step was to get the support of the student government. At the SMC's insistence an emergency meeting of the student Executive Council was convened. The SMC demanded that the Council condemn the arbitrary action of the college president and call a picket line and rally to protest the two-day visitation of the recruiters.

The Executive Council voted to condemn the

actions of the college president but balked at calling a rally and picket line in its own name. Consequently, the actions were called by the SMC.

A picket line was called for the day the recruiters arrived. It was very spirited and grew steadily. Its purpose was primarily to build the rally which followed.

The rally began with only a few dozen students but rapidly grew to 200. After a short time the participants were urged to move to the recruiting tables where a debate with the recruiters ensued. During the debate two campus police officers forced their way through the crowd, seized a participant, and dragged him 30 yards to the campus police station. A large section of the crowd followed, demanding that he be released.

SMCers played a crucial role in preventing the demonstration from turning into a confrontation with the Los Angeles police, who were waiting in full riot gear just off campus. After seeing the reaction of the students, the campus

police felt it better to release the student.

The second day of the recruiters' visit saw a repeat of the first day with growing support from the student body. These antiwar actions were covered by three television stations and received widespread attention on radio.

The campus authorities, who were themselves unsuccessful in breaking the student protest, decided to cooperate with the L.A. police in repressing the movement. Two students were arrested in their classrooms the day after the recruiters left. Each was booked with three misdemeanor counts. A third warrant was issued for another student. A leading antiwar activist and a reporter for the campus paper were among the three targets of the attack.

The SMC moved very quickly. Using antiwar fund-raising lists, we succeeded in raising the bail within five hours of the arrests, and the two students were out of jail in time for an eve-

continued on the following page

ning meeting to map out defense strategy. The third student was located and accompanied to the police station with his bail.

An emergency rally was called for the following day. Three hundred students attended. Telegrams of support from SMCs throughout the state were read. The rally broke down into a second meeting which decided unanimously to constitute itself as a defense committee. The defense committee divided itself into publicity, fund-raising, and outreach working committees. Approximately 100 students were involved in the meeting.

The defense committee passed a motion condemning the college president for complicity in the arrests and demanding all charges against the three students be dropped. A rally was called for October 13 in conjunction with the antiwar activity being planned nationally for that day.

One of the main methods used to build the defense committee was an endorser drive. The endorser statement read: "I endorse the right of LACC students to peacefully demonstrate on their campus. I call for the dropping of charges against the three students who were arrested. My endorse-

ment does not necessarily imply agreement with the individual politics of the three defendants."

One thousand signatures were gathered in the first three days of petitioning. Petitioners carried leaflets announcing the October 13 rally and fact sheets on the arrests. The undemocratic character of the school administration was stressed.

Seven hundred students attended the rally on October 13. Representatives spoke from MECHA, YSA, Young Democrats, Women's Liberation, SMC, and the Los Angeles Out Now Coalition. One of the major speakers was the writer Dalton Trumbo who also contributed money to the defense committee.

The defense committee also sought the endorsement of prominent figures in the Los Angeles area and especially support from other campuses. Defense committee representatives spoke to a wide variety of meetings to solicit their support.

The activity of the defense committee succeeded in bringing word of the events to the attention of thousands of antiwar activists in the Los Angeles area. In the face of the widespread defense effort, the administration was forced to drop charges against one of the defendants. The other two are scheduled to face trial on November 15.

The committee has been working to mobilize people to attend the trial and to map out the legal defense with the ACLU lawyer.

Money for the defense has been raised through personal donations and a benefit held at a popular blues entertainment club.

A representative of the defense committee spoke at the November 6 demonstration in Los Angeles.

Because the leadership of the Black Student Union refused to enter the defense committee, a split occurred and a new Black leadership has emerged which is playing an important role in the defense. This opens the door to increased Black participation in future antiwar activity.

The SMC, as one of the most energetic builders of the defense, is now looked to for leadership by many of the radicalizing students on campus.

One of the defendants and two defense committee activists have decided to join the YSA as a result of our participation in the defense.

MARTIN ROTHMAN
Los Angeles YSA

All-Out Effort to Sell ISR Subs

With only a little over two weeks to go in the fall sub drive, the *ISR* quota is considerably behind at only 36 percent. At the time of the last scoreboard two weeks ago, six locals were on or ahead of schedule, but this week it has fallen to only three locals and one at-large area. This emphasizes the importance of local sub committees and the local leadership paying special attention to *ISR* subs. In the last two weeks of the drive locals must make an all-out effort to reach their quota of *ISR* subscriptions.

At this time the sub drive is the major way we have to increase the circulation of the *ISR* thus bringing closer our goal of making it the leading theoretical journal of the American left. The sub sales and bundle sales of many locals indicate that the *ISR* is definitely of interest to the same people that we are selling *Militants* to. Some locals that are doing well on their *Militant* sub quota have tried special *ISR* sub blitzes, and other locals are either trying a sales pitch of a combination sub of *The Militant* and *ISR* for two dollars or an "either or" deal for one dollar. Special sales sessions prior to sub blitzes should place special emphasis on how to sell *ISR* subs.

Every person that we approach who already subscribes to *The Militant* should be asked to get an *ISR* sub. And in every sub report and sales session, the simple procedure of asking everyone who subscribes to *The Militant* to also subscribe to the *ISR* should be stressed.

The regional socialist educational conferences will offer many locals an opportunity to get back on schedule in their *ISR* sub quotas. Regional centers are being encouraged to offer a special *ISR* sub to each independent who registers for the entire conference. Even if this cannot be done, prominent displays advertising the *ISR* and the fact that many of the conferences are being sponsored by the *ISR* will make subscribing to the

ISR a likely perspective for most of the conference participants.

In addition, the same offer of a free book with every one-year *Militant* sub also applies to a one-year sub to the *ISR*. This offer should be especially motivated at the educational conferences.

NANCY COLE
YSA National Office

ISR SUB DRIVE SCOREBOARD

AREA	QUOTA	SUBS	PERCENT
Paterson, N.J.	10	17	170
State College, Pa.	5	7	140
Bloomington, Ind.	25	21	84
Providence, R.I.	35	27	77
Oakland/Berkeley, Calif.	165	117	71
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	7	70
Amherst, Mass.	15	10	67
Boulder, Colo.	15	10	67
Claremont, Calif.	6	4	67
San Antonio, Texas	6	4	67
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	2	67
Nashville, Tenn.	8	5	63
Binghamton, N.Y.	15	7	47
Lower Manhattan, N.Y.	210	86	41
Washington D.C.	100	40	40
Kansas City, Mo.	35	14	40
Detroit, Mich.	200	78	39
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	5	39
Denver, Colo.	120	46	38
Connecticut	35	13	37
Chicago, Ill.	330	120	36
San Francisco, Calif.	220	78	36
Philadelphia, Pa.	165	60	36
Los Angeles, Calif.	260	87	34

Austin, Texas	60	20	33
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15	5	33
Knoxville, Tenn.	15	5	33
Edinboro, Pa.	6	2	33
Brooklyn, N.Y.	210	65	31
Madison, Wis.	50	15	30
Seattle, Wash.	100	28	28
Boston, Mass.	350	95	27
Cleveland, Ohio	165	42	26
Worcester, Mass.	35	9	26
Houston, Texas	100	25	25
Upper West Side, N.Y.	210	50	24
Twin Cities, Minn.	200	47	24
Atlanta, Ga.	125	30	24
San Diego, Calif.	55	11	20
Long Island, N.Y.	35	7	20
Oxford, Ohio	10	2	20
Tampa, Fla.	25	4	16
DeKalb, Ill.	20	3	15
Tallahassee, Fla.	35	5	14
Portland, Ore.	65	8	12
San Jose, Calif.	10	1	10
Logan, Utah	20	0	0
Modesto, Calif.	5	0	0
Marietta, Ohio	2	0	0
National Teams	1,000	335	34
Southwest		(109)	
Western		(89)	
Mid-Atlantic		(77)	
Southern		(60)	
General	70	121	173
TOTAL TO DATE		1,800	36
SHOULD BE		3,865	77
GOAL		5,000	100

SCOREBOARD COMPILED NOVEMBER 13, 1971

Sub Sales Success on November 6

Before the division of the New York YSA local last May, Brooklyn was territory essentially untouched by our movement, and the fall subscription drive was considered an integral part of building the YSA in Brooklyn and of becoming a part of the political life of Brooklyn. Prior to November 6, however, the Brooklyn YSA and SWP had fallen significantly behind in obtaining our quota of 1,250 *Militant* subs and 210 *ISR* subs.

Through citywide meetings of the sub drive directors and organizers of the New York locals and branches and meetings of the Brooklyn sub committee, projections were made for completing the sub drive successfully. Selling a substantial number of *Militant* and *ISR* subs at the November 6 antiwar demonstration was the first big step in our campaign to reach our quota.

We drew up a list of the 14 best sub sellers in the Brooklyn YSA and SWP, and they were assigned exclusively to sub selling for the November 6 demonstration. In order to enthrone members of the local and branch about the potential November 6 had for subs and to pool

our knowledge of the best sales techniques, a meeting of these 14 salespeople was scheduled for the night before the action.

The meeting was opened with short remarks on our perspective for getting 100 or more subs at the demonstration. Being there early was emphasized as we realized the sooner we got there, the newer the crowd would be, enabling us to talk to people who were just standing around waiting for the march to begin. Salespeople were assigned to both the assembly and rally points so that we could approach the maximum number of people before they had been talked to by many other salespeople.

One YSAer suggested increasing *ISR* sub sales by offering a choice of a *Militant* or an *ISR* sub for a dollar. Another suggested that we give away free buttons with each sub, which we did by arranging with the citywide campaign committee to use the "Capitalism Fouls Things Up" buttons from the '70 campaign.

The discussion at the special meeting centered around hints on good sub-selling techniques. They included being well stocked with back is-

sues of *The Militant* and the *ISR*, not getting into long political discussions, and taking a short break every hour so that salespeople wouldn't tire quickly and could stay out selling all day.

After this discussion, we proceeded to role playing. This proved to be the most valuable part of the meeting. People thought of different types they had sold to or types they couldn't sell to. Each person would go up to everyone present and try one by one to sell them a sub. After exhausting all the possible variants, we were able to evaluate which people it is worth spending time convincing them to buy a sub and which people, after a negative response, should be avoided.

The preparation for November 6 sales paid off—we sold 98 *Militant* subs and 11 *ISR* subs. As a result we are planning the same approach for the November 20 abortion action in Washington D.C. and are sending special teams to Washington the night before the demonstration.

BENNETT SATINOFF
Brooklyn YSA

New York Educational Conference

The New York Socialist Educational Conference will be held on November 26 and 27 at the Academy Hall in lower Manhattan. Major considerations for the location were easy accessibility by public transportation and a reasonable rent, since schools will be closed for the Thanksgiving weekend and we were unable to secure facilities on a campus. The hall will be decorated with banners representing the struggles we are supporting and helping to build, as well as banners publicizing the *ISR*, the *YSJP*, and the Young Socialist National Convention in Houston.

The weekend's activity will begin at 7 pm on Friday night with an hour for registration. At 8 pm, Peter Camejo will speak on "Strategy for the 70s: Where to Begin." On Saturday at 11 am, Betsey Stone will answer the red-baiting attacks on the feminist movement with "Women's Liberation: Strategy for '72." At 2 pm, Frank Lovell will give a talk on "The Politics of the Wage Freeze," and at 3 pm, Malik Miah will speak about "Bangla Desh: History of Struggle." A special leaflet is being prepared for Miah's talk for distribution in Bengali communities. That evening at 6:30, there will be a reception for Linda Jenness, the SWP presidential candidate, followed by a campaign rally at 8 pm. Although Jenness will be the featured speaker at the rally, others will also be speaking about the Socialist Workers campaign. Among them will be Robert

Torres, who is the student government vice-president at Central Commercial High School.

The educational weekend is being built on a large scale. Attractive, printed leaflets on the conference and information on the YSA convention are being mailed to all New York *Militant* and *ISR* subscribers, campaign supporters, YSA contacts, women's groups, Bengali organizations, and Black groups. Ads are being placed in the *Village Voice*, *The Militant*, and campus newspapers. We will also approach other movement papers, like the *Guardian* and the *Daily World*, and ask them to print our ad. Whenever possible, we'll be leafleting Bengali communities, high schools, campuses, etc. The buses leaving New York for the abortion law repeal demonstration on November 20 will be saturated with conference leaflets.

The conference will serve several purposes. It will provide an excellent opportunity to express our ideas to young people, many of whom are becoming more and more skeptical of Democratic and Republican Party campaign promises and the present political system in the U. S. People who are drawn to the conference because of their interest in one or more of the talks will be encouraged to return on Saturday night to see our presidential candidate in action. We will hold several "Join the YSA" meetings throughout the weekend; the possibilities for recruitment at an educational conference are tremendous, and we want to make the most of them. Those of us who are already YSAers will be able to continue our education about the political situation in this country and internationally by going to hear the speakers, who are national leaders of our movement, and by participating in the discussion period.

Linda Jenness's New York tour prior to the conference will be used to draw campaign supporters to the conference. A big push will be made to bring all the conference participants to the Young Socialist National Convention in December. Bus tickets and convention information will be available at the conference. The regional meeting, which will be held after the conference, will focus on building the convention regionally and drawing activists from all our areas of work to Houston.

After the campaign rally, there will be a post-conference party at 706 Broadway, the headquarters of the Lower Manhattan YSA.

JOANNE TORTORICI
Brooklyn 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. 14, No. 26

November 26, 1971