

young socialist the organizer

2-11-72

ORGANIZING CHOICE '72

Central to the work of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley this spring will be clarifying the real issues involved in the presidential contest. Challenging opponent candidates and their representatives on the high school and college campuses opens the kind of discussion and debate we want to see on the program and perspectives of the SWP campaign and the YSJP. By clearly counterposing our perspective of building the mass movements to every reformist electoral scheme, we will win many supporters for the Jenness-Pulley ticket and recruit to the YSA. The Choice '72 referenda offer an excellent arena to carry on this debate.

Choice '72, like Choice '68, will be a national presidential preference poll organized in the high schools and on college campuses. It will also include other issues of concern to students in this country. Unlike Choice '68, Choice '72 has not received the endorsement of *Newsweek* or another national publication that could organize it out of a national center. However, Choice '72, while initiated by local YSJPers, can be national in scope and have a national impact. We want to make Choice '72 a national referendum with thousands of endorsing and participating organizations that will reflect the general sentiment of the campus population on the alternatives before them in this election year.

By organizing Choice '72 referenda in high schools and on college campuses across the country, the way is cleared for a political confrontation between our ideas and those of the Demo-

crats and Republicans. In addition, the results of such referenda, which in many cases will be in our favor, will provide another tool to help prod some of the more reluctant capitalist candidates into debates. The results of such referenda will also be useful as a show of public support for our campaign and the movements for social change it is helping to build and strengthen.

While focusing on the presidential election contest and the programs of the various candidates, Choice '72 should also include referenda on the various movements for social change. An antiwar referendum calling for student government funding of campus antiwar organizations, official support for the April 22 antiwar demonstrations, or an end to campus complicity with the warmakers would help build the antiwar movement on the campuses. The discussion and debate carried on in preparation for the referendum would reveal the depth of antiwar sentiment on the campuses. Similar referenda on the repeal of all anti-abortion laws would help build spring abortion actions and win new activists to the movement. In addition, referenda could be conducted on such issues as Black and Chicano control of Black and Chicano communities, an end to discrimination in hiring and admissions, childcare centers, and so on. Massive educational campaigns can be launched on all these issues.

A broad spectrum of organizations should be involved in building Choice '72. Endorsement of and participation in building Choice '72 should

continued on the following page

USLA Defense Campaign

Editor's Note: The following is an edited copy of a report given to the USLA workshop at the recent national convention of the YSA held in Houston, Texas, December 28-January 1.

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The United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA Justice Committee) was formed to publicize and win support throughout the United States for the freedom of political prisoners in Latin America. The committee was formed in 1966 and has gained broad sponsorship and support for its activities.

The first campaign of the committee was in defense of Hugo Blanco, a Peruvian Trotskyist and peasant leader who was arrested and jailed during a major peasant upsurge in the early sixties. The USLA Justice Committee distributed fact sheets, sought appeals from prominent individuals, solicited funds for the defense, initiated demonstrations, obtained media coverage, and encouraged campus meetings in his defense.

The defense effort was carried out internationally. As a result of the tremendous support Blanco received, he was saved from a death sentence and was eventually freed.

The USLA Justice Committee has also organized successful campaigns in defense of other political prisoners, including Regis Debray and the large number of people who were imprisoned in Mexico in 1968 under the regime of Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

One of the first steps of the committee was to obtain a broad list of sponsors. Paul M. Sweezy, editor of the well-known radical publication, *Monthly Review*, and Dave Dellinger of *Liberation* magazine agreed to be national co-chairmen. Among the sponsors are Herbert Aptheker, the Communist Party; Irving Beinen, the *Guardian*; William Kunstler, lawyer; Staughton Lynd, professor; Herbert Marcuse, professor and author; and many others.

One of the committee's main problems has been a lack of information and an inability to communicate effectively with people in Latin America. In the past, it was difficult to be sure of the status of the prisoners except for information gathered from Latin American publications and an occasional letter from a Latin American defense committee. To overcome this problem, the committee plans to increase written and telephone communication and to sponsor regular trips to Latin America to meet with prisoners, their lawyers, families, and the defense committees. We want to let them know about the defense activities we are carrying out, and we want to find out as much about their situation as possible.

A major activity of the USLA Justice Committee has been the publication of the *USLA Reporter*. The *Reporter* is a magazine that has

a national and international circulation and serves as an important tool for publicizing little-known information about repression in Latin America, specific cases, and defense activity. The *Reporter* is able to give a sequence of events, some background stories, interviews with the families of prisoners and their lawyers, describe prison conditions, and serve as the public face of the USLA Justice Committee. It is the only publication of its kind in the United States.

The main campaign of the USLA Justice Committee is being waged around freedom for the Argentine political prisoners. By seeking support specifically for the Argentine case, the committee will be able to obtain the broadest possible support for political prisoners in Argentina.

Sponsor cards for the Argentine campaign are available. In addition, the committee will be putting out up-to-date fact sheets about this case, sending out national press releases, organizing fund raising, calling demonstrations, and possibly organizing national speaking tours.

The USLA Justice Committee has agreed to issue a call for an international amnesty campaign for Argentine political prisoners. The YSA can play an important role nationwide in building this campaign. The National Office has asked that one member from each local be assigned to organize USLA work for the local, to make sure that consistent work is done on this new international campaign.

There are a number of activities which supporters can carry out to build the Argentine campaign.

At Latin American activities such as conferences, meetings, lectures, or movies, the *USLA Reporter* can be hawked. If prominent individuals are in attendance, fact sheets and sponsor cards should be available.

A great deal of work can be done with professors, particularly in the departments of history, political science, Puerto Rican and Chicano studies, and the romance languages. First of all, they should be encouraged to sign a sponsor card for the Argentine campaign. These cards are primarily for professors and prominent individuals. Professors should be approached seriously. An appointment should be made, and at least two USLA representatives should attend. They should see that we are serious about what we are doing and consider her or him an important ally. The entire Argentine campaign should be explained, including what the USLA Justice Committee is and how it intends to win freedom for Latin American prisoners. We can also ask to speak before classes to solicit the support of their students. Each professor can be given a few sponsor cards so she or he can talk to other professors and gain additional support. In addition, we should ask those who show a real interest to become regular sponsors of the

USLA Justice Committee. University departments should also be approached about the possibility of obtaining honoraria for a national USLA speaker.

The sponsorship of prominent individuals such as members of congress, student government leaders, political figures, leaders of different political tendencies, and trade union leaders; as well as organizations and groups such as student governments, church groups, community organizations, and trade unions should all be sought. They can also be asked for funds to spread the facts on what is happening in Argentina. Some may be willing to sponsor a cocktail party or other fund-raising events. We can ask them to send letters of protest to the Argentine government and letters of solidarity to the prisoners, with copies sent to the USLA Justice Committee. Prominent individuals should be contacted first by letter and then by phone. If possible, appointments should be made to see them personally. We should go over the entire campaign with them.

It is possible to write, call, and make appointments with local newspaper reporters who cover events in Latin America. We can explain the campaign and ask for an interview with a representative of the USLA Justice Committee about the Argentine campaign. We will be able to get articles or reprints from the *USLA Reporter* in the local underground press and student newspapers. USLA representatives should also speak before Latin American events and activities.

Professors, libraries, and book stores should all be asked to subscribe to the *Reporter*. In libraries and bookstores we can find out who is in charge of subscriptions, take them issues of the *Reporter*, and explain that it is the only magazine of its kind in the country. The *Reporter* will provide useful information to history and political science students and professors. They can be sold subscriptions on this basis.

Interest in Latin America has grown as a result of recent events in Chile and other Latin American countries. We want to attract a core of independent activists to help build the Argentine campaign. We should especially try to draw Spanish-speaking students into the defense work. This will be an aid to the defense work, and through this activity activists will join the YSA. We should emphasize that the best way to advance the struggles being waged in Latin America is by defending Latin American political prisoners.

TERRY HILLMAN
USLA Justice Committee

continued from the previous page

be solicited from all campus organizations: the Youth for this Democrat or that Republican, Young Workers Liberation League, the BSUs, MECHAs, campus women's organizations, SMC, student governments and newspapers, faculty, departments of high schools and colleges, etc. The more organizations involved in planning and building Choice '72, the more authoritative the referenda will be.

Part of the activities leading up to the referendum could be a series of debates between representatives of various candidates on the campus and between opposing points of view on the other referendum issues. Choice '72 committees should also seek debates between the presidential candidates, sending invitations to debate on their campuses. Invitations of this sort will put even more pressure on the other candidates to debate Linda Jenness before campus audiences.

Part of making Choice '72 a success will be the actual physical arrangements for the referenda. For the YSJP or any single student organization to undertake the financial and organizational responsibility for the referendum would

limit its success. Along with endorsing the referendum, student governments should be encouraged to provide funds for carrying out the referendum. Voting booths or ballot boxes, funds for publicity, and other activities in connection with the referendum will be needed. Student governments should help finance Choice '72 because it will provide students with a chance to examine the candidates and discuss their programs. For example, funding for travel expenses and speakers fees for candidates or representatives of their campaign committees should be paid for by student government.

Campus newspapers should also be involved beyond simply endorsing the referendum. The pages of the campus papers should be opened for regular contributions from campus representatives of the candidates and opposing sides on the various issues in the referendum. Preferably, a column would be given to the YSJP and other youth support groups. Getting a column in the student newspaper for the period preceding the Choice '72 referendum will set the precedent for continuing the column after the referendum and give us an added avenue for getting out the

program and perspectives of the SWP campaign.

Probably the best time to hold the Choice '72 referendum would be the week before the April 22 antiwar demonstrations. This would allow for an extensive discussion of the issues involved and would also build the demonstrations.

By organizing broad-based Choice '72 referenda, we will be able to win many new supporters for the SWP campaign and will advance the process of exposing the do-nothing politics of all the Democratic and Republican presidential aspirants.

JOHN HAWKINS
YSJP National Coordinator

NY SMC Conference Building

The three YSA locals in New York have recently mapped out plans for building the spring antiwar offensive, particularly the National Student Antiwar Conference slated for New York City February 25-27. The Student Antiwar Conference will be key to building the April 22 antiwar actions. This article will focus on our tasks in building the conference and the first citywide SMC meeting.

Getting off to an early start on an endorsement campaign was important not only in obtaining the endorsements of many campus leaders, but also in involving these people in the building of the conference. We are now in the process of gaining endorsements through meetings with student government leaders, editors of major campus and high school newspapers, as well as prominent individuals in student groups on campus. A mailing has already gone out to all of the student governments and editors of every college and high school newspaper in the New York region. This mailing included a statement endorsing the conference that could be signed by individual leaders or the entire student government and returned in a business reply envelope. We intend to follow this mailing with a phoning campaign.

In order to best publicize the conference, leaflet distribution is being approached in a massive way. Our goal is to get out between 100,000 and 200,000 conference leaflets. The SMC is on a daily mobilization to get leaflets distributed to over 200 high schools and 60 campuses in New York City alone.

Indochina teach-ins will be an important part of our building work. Teach-ins are already scheduled in over 10 high schools for the early part of February. Most will take the form of assemblies that will focus on the increased bombing raids

being carried out throughout Indochina. Although we hope to schedule as many teach-ins as possible before the conference, most will take place after the conference and serve as valuable building actions for the April 22 demonstrations.

Media work is also proving to be valuable in building the conference. Regular press releases are now going out to campus and high school newspapers as well as to the bourgeois media. Efforts are consistently made to involve reporters in citywide SMC activities. Through involving campus reporters in SMC meetings, for instance, we have been able to increase the coverage of SMC activities in some of the campus papers.

Building the conference throughout the region is also given very serious consideration. Two regional travelers will be covering the major campuses in upper New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut with conference building materials. Travelers will play an important role in gaining endorsements from student leaders throughout the region and publicizing the conference. Regional traveling will be crucial in maximizing participation in the conference.

Throughout last fall, the New York SMC expanded to include activists in over 60 high schools and 25 campuses. Having consistent decision-making meetings was important in this process.

Both a citywide and a steering committee meeting have already taken place in the early stages of building the conference in New York. Building began two weeks prior to the citywide meeting. A mailing was sent out to the entire membership list, over 22,000 leaflets were distributed, and a thorough phoning campaign was carried out.

Attendance at both meetings was large, despite the fact that high schools were in the middle of

final exams and campuses were on break. At the steering committee meeting, reports for the citywide meeting were thoroughly discussed and an agenda was prepared by the 49 activists who attended. Thirteen high schools and eight campuses were represented. Based on the discussion at the meeting, a proposal entitled "New York SMC Spring Action Proposal" was presented in mimeographed form to the citywide meeting. The proposal included the names and schools of nearly all of the activists who took part in preparing it.

The first citywide SMC meeting was attended by over 175 people and it ratified the projected action proposal overwhelmingly. Minutes from this meeting, conference leaflets, and an approved schedule of future steering and citywide meetings have been included in a mailing to our entire New York SMC mailing list. The important work of building the National Student Antiwar Conference is off to an excellent start in New York City.

SARA JOHNSTON
Upper West Side YSA

Twin Cities SMC Gains Endorsers

The Twin Cities SMC has been actively seeking endorsements for the National Student Antiwar Conference. So far, we have gained the endorsements of Lieutenant Governor Rudy Perpich, the University of Minnesota Students for McCarthy, the University of Minnesota Students for McGovern, and numerous other student groups and prominent individuals.

We began by going over past files of endorsers from April 24 and November 6. A phone call was usually sufficient to obtain their endorsements again, although occasionally a follow-up mailing or personal appointment was necessary.

To get the endorsement of campus organizations, we first found out when and where their meetings were held. Often campus papers publish a schedule of times and places that student organizations will be meeting. There is also usually a list of student organizations, their of-

fice locations, and phone numbers in the student union or student center. After finding the time and place of a meeting, an SMC representative would arrive at the meeting early and ask the chairperson for a point on the agenda to present the SMC proposal. We found that it was helpful to distribute SMC literature to make sure that everyone at the meeting was familiar with its activities.

After a group endorsed the conference, the SMCer emphasized how they could help build it. Sending conference information in their mailings, having SMC and conference building material available at their literature tables, and getting volunteers to help with fund-raising activities are all good ways an organization can build the conference. The University of Minnesota Students for McGovern, for example, regularly displays SMC literature on their table. All groups

who endorse the conference should be urged to send representatives to the student antiwar conference of the year.

We should also approach professors on campus for their endorsements. By arranging personal appointments with professors we can not only obtain many endorsements, but also get professors to contribute financially to the antiwar movement. Professors should be asked to subsidize students and veterans to the National Student Antiwar Conference.

JIM SALUTZ
JEANNE STEVENS
Twin Cities YSA

Getting CoDEL Endorsers

An important aspect of the work of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley in the next year will be building support for the Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CoDEL).

Although CoDEL does not give political support to any candidates, it is active in the fight against restrictive petition requirements, filing fees, loyalty oaths, and other legal obstacles that keep "minor" parties—like the SWP and the La Raza Unida Party—off the ballot in many states. It is also challenging voting restrictions on students, prisoners, and Spanish-speaking people.

Much of the local CoDEL activity centers on collecting endorsements and contributions. The approach YSJPers should use to obtain endorsers for CoDEL is different from our approach to the SWP campaign endorser drive. For this reason, CoDEL work should be given special attention and consideration. A wider range of people can be approached for endorsement of CoDEL, including political opponents of various stripes. At the same time, the emphasis is not on piling up as many signed cards as possible, but seeking the endorsement of important political and community figures in order to broad-

en CoDEL's base of support. YSJPers have and will continue to play a very important role in obtaining these endorsements.

For example, YSJPers from New York City recently obtained Eugene McCarthy's endorsement. Two YSJPers attended his first public meeting as a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination at the Biltmore Hotel. We arrived well ahead of time and asked for permission to set up a small CoDEL table and to speak with McCarthy.

We were told to wait until Paul O'Dwyer, McCarthy's campaign manager, arrived. O'Dwyer is a well-known political figure and civil libertarian in New York. He not only gave us permission to set up the table, but endorsed CoDEL himself.

O'Dwyer's signature, plus the fact that McCarthy recently refused to sign the Illinois loyalty oath, which CoDEL is presently challenging, led to McCarthy's endorsement of CoDEL without any hesitation.

YSJPers should make a special effort to obtain the endorsements of prominent candidates for public office in 1972. If a candidate has a cam-

paign office, it is important to contact the staff a few days in advance of attempting to obtain the endorsement.

Many candidates will be speaking on campuses all over the country. CoDEL supporters and YSJPers should approach them as well as prominent professors, administrators, and local public officials to broaden the base of support for CoDEL.

JESSE SMITH
Lower Manhattan YSA

U of M Health Service Fight

The University of Minnesota Women's Liberation group is waging an effective campaign against the University Health Service. Campus feminists are demanding that the health service be more responsive to the needs of women. University students pay \$21 per quarter for health care, yet services such as gynecological care have an extra fee.

The first step was to formulate specific demands around which to wage the struggle. They were the following: one, pap smears at no extra charge for any female student requesting one; two, postabortive and miscarriage care at no extra charge for any female student requesting it; three, abortion referral services for any female student requesting it; four, pregnancy tests at no extra charge; and five, no student is to be subjected to moral preaching by any administrator, doctor, nurse, or staff member of the University Health Service.

The U of M Women's Liberation group decided to launch the campaign in late October at a rally we had been building in defense of Shirley Wheeler. The rally was attended by more than 100 people. We announced our campaign against the health service during the rally. Seventy-five people then marched to the health service building to present the demands to the administration. The administration failed to respond to the de-

mands.

Next, negotiating sessions were arranged with the health service administration and staff. The sessions were not at all productive, but we did receive a large amount of publicity because the press was notified before each session. The health service administration refused all the demands as well as any future meetings. We then presented the demands to the vice-president in charge of student affairs who decided an immediate concession was necessary.

We solicited endorsements for the campaign and got broad sponsorship. One of the university regents, many professors, student leaders, and others endorsed the demands.

The press was a major tool in pressuring the administration to act on the demands. Weekly articles and editorials helped keep the campaign alive. Because of the pressure and publicity, the administration granted our most widely supported demand—pap smears at no extra charge.

We announced our victory with a press conference and called a rally to build support for the rest of the demands.

The press conference was attended by several representatives of the Minneapolis press. The health service struggle was carried on three television stations and the front page of the campus newspaper. Both major Twin Cities newspapers

carried articles on our victory. The publicity in the press and campus leafletting publicized the rally. Despite a wind-chill temperature of 62 degrees below zero, a spirited rally took place on the steps of the administration building while the regents met inside.

The University of Minnesota Women's Liberation group plans to hold a public hearing and trial of the health service by the students. We are also thinking of holding a campus referendum on the demands.

The campaign against the health service was strengthened by the tie we drew to the abortion law repeal struggle. We found that the two struggles complemented each other. The health service campaign drew new activists into the abortion law repeal campaign and the Twin Cities Abortion Action Coalition.

**JANE VAN DEUSEN
BETSY FARLEY
Twin Cities YSA**

Building WONAAC in High Schools

New York's first high school WONAAC meeting since November 20 was held January 23. Women from seven high schools in the New York area met to discuss how to build WONAAC in the high schools and get a large number of high school women to the Women's National Abortion Conference to be held in Boston on February 11-13.

At the meeting one of the suggestions made for building the abortion law repeal movement in the high schools was to set up meetings with student governments, Black and Chicano student organizations, women's groups, and other high school groups and organizations to discuss WONAAC and the upcoming conference. Student activists in these organizations should be encouraged to participate in the conference and to try to get their school newspaper to run informational articles on WONAAC and the women's abortion conference. This will enable us to reach a large number of high school women with im-

portant information on the abortion law repeal movement.

Another suggestion made at the meeting was to organize leafletting teams that could cover important high schools throughout the city. The importance of distributing constituency leaflets aimed specifically at involving high school women was stressed. For example, several high school women on the New York staff of WONAAC have designed a high school leaflet to be distributed at high schools throughout the city.

It was also pointed out that high school women should be selling bus tickets to the Boston conference in their high schools. In New York, tickets for high school women will be on sale at a special discount price to enable as many high school women as possible to attend.

High school women should submit discussion contributions to the WONAAC *Newsletter*. The *Newsletter* can be a valuable tool for publicizing suggestions about building high school partici-

pation in the movement.

A discussion also took place on the lack of democratic rights in the high schools. Several women mentioned the problems they faced with their school administrations in trying to organize an abortion law repeal group, getting speakers in their schools, leafletting, etc. Taking the abortion law repeal movement to the high schools will probably result in a number of high school rights struggles. Activists in the abortion law repeal movement will be in the forefront of the struggle for democratic rights in the high schools.

**CAROL SAN
JOANNE KRIVIT
Brooklyn YSA**

Pennsylvania Regional Work

Full-scale regional work was launched for the first time in the Pennsylvania region this fall. Since there were no locals and few at-large YSAs in our region outside Philadelphia, our work took the form of trailblazing to new campuses. For the fall tour we decided to send our full-time regional traveler to five areas (two to three hours from Philadelphia), scheduling two weeks for each of these areas. The first week was to be spent in checking out all of the campuses in the area and the second week concentrating on one or two of the campuses that appeared to have the most potential.

Most of the tour was organized in the name of the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley in an attempt to set up functioning YSJP groups throughout these areas from which we could recruit YSA locals. The response to the campaign was excellent. Interest in the '72 elections is already high, and through the regional tours we have won many students to our campaign who would have supported liberal capitalist candidates if we had not presented them with an alternative.

At colleges where we had contacts we wrote them in advance informing them when the regional traveler would arrive and that he would be available for speaking engagements and informal discussions. When we arrived at the campus, we would contact them and ask them to help in setting up literature tables and arranging a YSJP meeting.

When there were no meetings set up in advance, the literature tables proved to be the focal point of the visit to each campus. Often students and faculty who stopped to talk at the tables would invite us to speak to their classes. At all of these class meetings we centered the discussion around the '72 elections and the SWP campaign. For example, one professor asked me to speak about the IWW and the Debsian radicalization; I talked about the SWP campaign by relating it to Debs' presidential campaigns.

These class meetings proved to be an excellent source of contacts for the YSJP. After one class in Elizabethtown four or five students came to the literature table, bought literature, and signed the YSJP mailing list.

When there were public YSJP meetings planned, we could often initiate informal meetings before the scheduled meeting in dorms where we had contacts. We would collect five or six students who wanted to talk about the SWP campaign in a dorm lounge and sometimes the meeting would build to 15 or 20 students. These meetings would always convince at least a couple of students to support our campaign, and then they could be drawn into building the scheduled YSJP meeting.

At schools where we didn't have any contacts the literature tables would attract a number of students who were interested in working on the campaign. If a public YSJP meeting was impos-

sible to set up, we would have informal meetings with interested students, explaining our concept of the campaign and the YSJP and setting them to work on obtaining honoraria for Jenness's tour through the Pennsylvania region.

The other aspect of our regional work is the follow-up from the center. We are projecting a bi-monthly YSJP newsletter to be sent to all the contacts we have made through the fall tours. We plan to include in these newsletters suggestions for activities that YSJP groups can organize and motivations for YSJPers to attend special functions in Philadelphia. Through consistent follow-up work we plan to recruit many of these campaign supporters to the YSA.

**BRUCE KAUFMAN
Philadelphia YSA**

Chicago Makes Bread Off Meals

With a little organization and conscious direction, YSA locals with kitchen facilities can utilize them to make a lot of money. The Chicago YSA made over \$500 through a meals program during the fall fund drive.

We had always served dinners on a small scale at the headquarters, but had rarely made much money. Realizing the necessity of raising money from every possible source because of our ambitious fund drive quota of \$3,600, we took action to gear up and professionalize the YSA meals program.

First, we added a person to the financial committee to oversee stocking the kitchen and coordinating the preparation and serving of meals. We stocked the kitchen with staples such as rice, sugar, and coffee, as well as the necessary silverware, tin foil, paper plates, and pots and pans.

The next part of the assignment was supervising the planning, preparation, serving, and clean-up of the meals. Originally, we planned to make up a few rotating meal plans complete with recipes and cooking instructions. However,

since each cook wanted to prepare his or her own specialty, we soon abandoned this idea. Planning also included the estimation of the number to be served each particular night. Naturally, we planned on serving more food on nights when there was a lot of activity at the headquarters.

The meals required three assignments—cook, cook's helper and server, and clean-up. Knowing the number of YSAers in the local, we figured that every YSAer should help once every three weeks. We passed around sign-up sheets in business meetings every three weeks, and strongly encouraged volunteering.

Tied to the assignment of serving the meals was the task of getting the YSAers in the headquarters to eat them. We found that the best way to increase participation in the meals program was by having a variety of good, substantial meals on a regular basis so YSAers would plan to eat at the headquarters each day.

Clean-up was very important in putting the kitchen in a readily usable state for each meal. It included washing dishes, storing leftovers, putting things away, wiping the counters, sweeping the floor, and taking out the garbage.

Because YSAers tended to lose their initial enthusiasm for the project after a few weeks, it was important to keep reiterating that helping in the kitchen was not meaningless drudgery, but donating labor time to help finance the YSA. Despite this motivation, it was important to remind people a day in advance that they had volunteered.

We plan to repeat the program during the spring fund drive and project making substantially more money than before.

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

EDITOR: MARK UGOLINI

BUSINESS MANAGER: CAROLINE FOWLKES

EDITORIAL BOARD: LESLIE DORK, CAROLINE FOWLKES, TERRY HARDY, MALIK MIAH, LAURA MILLER, GEOFF MIRELOWITZ, ANDY ROSE, MARK UGOLINI, MIRTA VIDAL, DELPFINE WELCH

Address all correspondence to YSA, Box 471 Cooper Station, New York 10003. Subscription rates \$10/year for individuals, \$20/year for institutions.

Vol. 15, No. 3

February 11, 1972

EMILY BORGEMEISTER
Chicago YSA