

# young socialist the organizer

3·17·72

## CONFERENCE EVALUATIONS

### **SMC Conference**

The National Student Antiwar Conference held at the end of February was an important step in establishing the authority of the April 22 mass demonstrations against the war. The success of the work carried out in preparation for the conference, as well as the conference itself, was of critical importance in helping to initiate the campaign to build the April 22 actions.

One particularly important aspect of the conference was the ability of the SMC, both nationally and in local areas, to involve other forces in the student movement in antiwar activities. Prior to the conference, this took the form of getting broad endorsement for the conference, organizing joint press conferences with other student organizations, and involving many of these student groups in the national Conference Organizing Committee. At the conference itself, this work resulted in the participation of representatives from Youth for McGovern, the Youth Coalition for Muskie, Students for Lindsay, the National Student Lobby, 14 official student government delegations and more than 40 student newspapers, as well as others. The work also clearly established the SMC as a coalition type organization that can effectively involve a broad spec-

continued on the following page

### **WONAAC Conference**

The Second Women's National Abortion Action Conference, held in Boston February 11-13, and the continued development and success of WONAAC, confirm the possibilities for organizing successful action campaigns around the abortion issue. The conference was marked by a high level of enthusiasm and seriousness that was evidenced in the discussion at the plenaries as well as in the workshops.

There was an obvious absence at the conference of the red-baiting that took place at the first conference last July and that has continued in several areas around the country. The YSA's and SWP's aggressive response to the red-baiting—through articles in *The Militant*, forums in New York and Boston, and through personal discussions—is one reason for its absence. The conference proceeded smoothly with a serious and full discussion of the strategy needed for building a successful abortion action campaign. We want to continue our aggressive approach toward red-baiting, taking it head on by explaining exactly what it is and educating about the issues involved and the role of socialists in the feminist movement. Far from being reticent about being socialists, we want to take every opportunity to

continued on the following page

# young socialist the organizer

## ...smc

continued from the previous page

trum of political forces on the basis of a principled agreement to engage in antiwar activity.

In addition the conference witnessed the intervention of a number of sectarian political organizations such as the Spartacist League, the National Caucus of Labor Committees, and the Workers League. The proposals of these various organizations were decisively voted down as the SMC once again reaffirmed its character as an antiwar action organization.

Of particular importance was a motion proposed by the Spartacist League to exclude "bourgeois politicians and their representatives" from the conference. This proposal, which attempted to change the character of the antiwar movement as a movement organized around agreement to act against the war and open to everyone who opposes the war, was also overwhelmingly rejected. The reaffirmation of the nonexclusionary character of the antiwar movement, especially in an election period, was particularly important.

In summary, the success of the conference can be seen in two major ways. First, it ended with a decisive endorsement of April 22, which can now be used in local areas as a tool to build the action. Second, the conference placed the SMC in the forefront of the student antiwar movement, in a position to continue to involve other forces in the student movement in antiwar activity.

### THE CONFERENCE AND THE PROBLEMS FACING THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

The conference should be seen in the context of the general difficulties facing the antiwar movement at this time, which were discussed in the antiwar report to the YSA convention. Illusions about the efficacy of working for capitalist politicians to end the war, general confusion about whether the war is "winding down", and illusions about Nixon's trip to China make it more difficult to mobilize people in antiwar activ-

ity, whether for a demonstration or for a conference.

These difficulties were underscored by the size of the conference which was smaller than the past two national conferences held by the SMC. However, given these objective difficulties, the conference was an important success. We must now take advantage of the opportunities indicated by the conference, in building the April 22 action. Taking advantage of these opportunities and making the April 22 demonstrations as successful as possible is the YSA's goal in the antiwar movement at this time.

### BUILDING APRIL 22

An important part of this work will be continuing the reachout that was done in preparation for the student antiwar conference. The SMC should now return to all these groups and individuals who endorsed the conference, as well as others, and attempt to get their endorsement for April 22. Press conferences like those that were organized to announce the conference can now be called to announce local plans for April 22. Involving these different forces in the student movement will also help in drawing in and involving similar forces in the broader antiwar movement as well.

The endorsement of groups such as Youth for McGovern, Muskie, etc., opens possibilities for the SMC to reach these youth who are involved in the different campaigns and involve them in the day-to-day building of April 22. Most of these young people are deeply opposed to the war and will be willing to join in building the demonstrations.

Of course, the practical steps of organizing a demonstration such as transportation, printing and distributing leaflets, and fund raising must be given careful attention. Many of the techniques that were used in raising money to subsidize transportation to the conference can be used to raise money for April 22. One technique that was particularly successful in some areas was organizing personal visits to professors on campus

to solicit contributions.

### BUILDING THE YSA

Finally, in addition to the task of organizing the demonstration, there are tremendous opportunities open to us to build the YSA this spring. At the SMC conference 16 people asked to join the YSA as a result of a well-organized socialist propaganda intervention focused around the SWP '72 Campaign. Over \$200 of campaign literature was sold and 49 people endorsed the campaign. In addition, 393 *Militants*, 26 introductory subs, six one-year renewals, 98 *ISRs*, and over \$500 of Pathfinder literature was sold.

With careful attention to this work in local areas we can recruit many antiwar activists to the YSA this spring. Making sure we are distributing campaign material at antiwar meetings, organizing classes on socialist ideas, and talking to SMCers and other antiwar activists about the YSA and asking them to join can result in a significant increase in membership for the YSA.

Building the April 22 actions is key to the success of the antiwar movement this spring. We are committed to continuing to build that movement, and we know that by doing so, we are both defending the Vietnamese revolution and also helping to build the YSA.

**GEOFF MIRELOWITZ**  
YSA Antiwar Director

## ...wonaac

continued from the previous page

explain to activists what socialism is, what the YSA is, and why they should join.

The debate at the conference centered on what strategy WONAAC should adopt—whether its central slogan should be repeal of all anti-abortion laws or free abortion on demand. This question was fully discussed in the two sets of workshops and again on the floor of the plenary session Saturday night. It was a very important and educational discussion and most women were clear about the issues involved and overwhelmingly supported adopting the demand for repeal.

The major decisions of the conference were to launch an Abortion Action Week May 1-6 and to give support to the Abortion Rights Act of 1972, submitted by Congresswoman Bella Abzug. The Abortion Action Week offers local coalitions the opportunity to carry out important educational work on women's right to abortion. Local areas should begin planning debates, commissions, tribunals, campus rallies, and referenda to lead up to the regional and local actions on May 6. We can expect that the size of the activities and actions will be modest, but this schedule allows for maximum flexibility so that local coalitions can have many varied activities.

The proposal to support the Abortion Rights Act of 1972 was well received both by the women at the conference and by the press. The act can provide an important national focus for local areas this spring, and will also widely publicize the abortion issue based on a woman's right to choose.

Having the conference at Boston University allowed many conference expenses to be paid by the BU Student Union and other campus organizations, enabling WONAAC to begin paying off its back debts while maintaining the campaign.

The conference showed that the abortion campaign has the potential to involve large numbers of women in action, but it must also be

seen in the context of the election pressures and the fact that it is a very new campaign that is just getting off the ground. This will be reflected in the small staffs that most coalitions will have this spring.

### THE 1972 ELECTIONS

To a large extent the focus of women's liberation activity this spring will be the elections. Just as the attention of much of the American public is turning toward the elections, so is the attention of women who are just beginning to think about women's liberation. They are turning to the Chisholm campaign, National Women's Political Caucus, the National Organization for Women, and the activity and publicity generated by these formations are heightening the interest in women's liberation.

Because it is important that the YSA take part in the discussion and debate concerning women's political power, the Jenness-Pulley campaign will be an integral part of our women's liberation work in 1972. To facilitate this task, the SWP '72 Campaign should regularly be on the agenda of women's liberation fraction meetings.

Since the formation of the Women's Political Caucus there have been discussions over whether the caucus should support female or male candidates who support women's rights and have a good chance of winning, or whether the caucus should support any woman regardless of whether or not she could win. This discussion between the more idealistic, uncompromising section of the Political Caucus and the "practical politicians" such as Abzug has intensified with the entrance of Shirley Chisholm into the presidential race.

Although we understand that the purpose of the caucus is to win support for the Democratic Party candidate for president and to win reforms in the Democratic Party, this is not understood by the thousands of women who are supporting the political caucus. We realize that the Democratic Party convention is not going to nominate a candidate like Shirley Chisholm. Their convention will be a blow to the idealists, who feel they will win reforms by working within and sup-

porting the Democratic Party. It is important that we begin talking to these women now about the campaign of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley.

This has already begun in some areas where a few women in the Political Caucus have helped to build meetings for Linda Jenness. We want to take an aggressive approach by talking to women involved in the Political Caucus. We should attend Women's Political Caucus state and local meetings and NOW and Women's Political Caucus regional conferences and set up campaign tables, distribute campaign literature and educate on the need to break with the Democratic Party. This can be combined effectively with an aggressive approach to getting NOW and WPC groups to support the WONAAC campaign.

Our women's liberation activity this spring involves helping to build not only the May 1-6 Abortion Action Week, but also participating in the widening debate and discussion over women's political power, and winning women to support for the Jenness-Pulley campaign.

**DELPHINE WELCH**  
YSA Women's Liberation Director

## Funding the Abortion Conference

During Christmas vacation, members of the Boston University Abortion Action Coalition (BUAAC) found out that the Second National Women's Abortion Action Conference was going to be held at Boston University (BU). The members who were in Boston immediately started putting together a budget to finance the conference and laying out plans for building the conference on the BU campus.

At the first BUAAC meeting after the vacation there was a lengthy discussion about why the conference was going to be in Boston. After that we discussed the budget and publicity for the conference. We realized that to accomplish the necessary work, it was important to be well organized from the start.

BUAAC's budget was for \$4,867. Because of BU Female Liberation's success in being funded by the Student Union last fall, we felt that BUAAC would also be funded. We showed the proposed budget to the Student Union president, who had been sympathetic to BUAAC. He was enthusiastic about the conference and agreed to help as much as possible.

The budget had to go through two committees before being presented to the Student Union for approval. The first was to decide whether the program proposed was worthwhile, and the second was to decide whether the amount projected was realistic. The first committee cut the budget to \$2,800, and the second cut it to \$1,200.

The budget was originally itemized in four sections including \$3,324 for honoraria and travel expenses; \$1,119 for advertising and publicity; \$124 for building and maintenance; and \$300 for entertainment. The section cut most drastically was advertising. BUAAC planned to place a number of half page ads in local papers that the committees did not feel they could justify for a BU organization.

We finally took the \$1,200 budget proposal to the Student Union meeting and a large number of BUAAC supporters attended it. The majority of the Student Union favored the project. Seeing the union's favorable attitude toward the allocation and the number of women who attended, we decided to demand that the budget be raised to \$2,800. BUAAC argued that the conference was going to be the most important event that ever took place on the BU campus and that \$2,800 was only about one-fifth of the entire cost of the conference. The budget of \$2,800 was approved.

Any time the Student Union approves an allocation of over \$400, a majority of the 10 undergraduate student governments must also approve it. Each of these has a separate budget of its own. A majority of them passed the BUAAC budget and two of them allocated an extra \$300 for the conference.

Several women thought that BU Female Liberation (BUFL) would also be willing to allocate

some of its budget to building the conference. We suggested this at a BUFL meeting and they voted to give \$700 to the conference.

Finally, we discovered that the Educational Forum Series, a campus organization, had \$850 for a program that it was no longer sponsoring. We convinced them to give the \$850 to BUAAC, bringing the total amount we received to \$4,950—more than we had originally planned on.

Along with the campaign to get money for the conference, a huge amount of publicity was done. Meetings were set up in all the dormitories to tell BU women about the conference and BUAAC. Letters were sent to all the professors asking them to announce the conference and to invite a speaker about it to their classes. Literature tables were set up every day in the Student Union building. The campus newspaper consistently carried articles about the conference and the Student Union sponsored a number of ads about it.

As a result of this work, a large number of BU women attended the conference and BUAAC was able to finance a large portion of it.

PAT PUTNAM  
Boston YSA

## Student's Strike Support Committee

Teachers at Seattle Community College (SCC) went out on strike as the result of a rejection by the SCC Board of Trustees of the basic bargaining demands of the SCC Federation of Teachers. The demands of the union were the following:

- Reallocation of the college administrative budget so that teachers get decent salaries (they have not received a pay raise in two years) and educational programs receive adequate funding for equipment and facilities.

- Reclassification of part-time instructors so that they receive decent pay and increase the number of full-time instructors.

- Restructuring of the college Executive Committee, which presently consists of three college presidents, to one that would consist of three administrators, three students, and three faculty members, with full voting powers for all.

Student concern about the strike resulted in a call for a mass student support meeting that was held on January 28, six days before the start of the strike. The meeting involved students from the central branch of SCC. Two other campuses of Seattle College—North campus and South campus—organized their own meetings to build strike support committees. The Central campus meeting was attended by 300 students who unanimously voted to support the strike and build a one-day boycott of classes. Three YSAers participated in the meeting, distributed literature, and sold *The Militant*.

A second meeting was called for Monday, Jan-

uary 31, where proposals were presented to decide what action students should take in support of the strike. PL-SDS and the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL)—which number about eleven people combined—brought in a proposal stating that the teachers' union must adopt as a "non-negotiable" demand in negotiations with the Board of Trustees, that a review board be set up to review all textbooks for racism. YWLL and PL-SDS proposed that unless the union raised this demand, the students not support the strike.

The YSA proposed that students support the teachers *unconditionally*, and stated that the union and only the union had the right to decide what its strike demands were.

The meeting voted to establish the Student Strike Support Committee to act as a coordinating body and implement the decisions made at mass meetings. Two YSAers were elected as coordinators of the committee. A sign-up sheet was passed around the mass meetings and everyone who signed was phoned to help build the next mass meeting.

The next meeting on Wednesday voted to unconditionally support the strike. The meeting planned a one-day boycott of classes, educational leafleting, public rallies, student participation on picket lines, and a press conference to inform the press of the demands of the strike and why students were mobilizing in support of the teachers.

We began a campaign to build the boycott by getting the Student Strike Support Committee rec-

ognized as an official student organization. Despite the fact that the student government came out openly against the boycott and the teachers' strike, the committee received tentative recognition. Next we turned the campus into a strike support organizing center. Students used the campus mimeo room, the art department, and other facilities of the university to build support for the strike and the student boycott.

Even though some faculty members were skeptical at first about students' strike support activity, we developed a collaborative relationship with the union and were given the use of their office space on campus to build the boycott.

As the building for the student boycott picked up steam, we began collaboration with the North and South campuses and coordinated plans for the student boycotts at all three schools.

In two days, we distributed thousands of leaflets and arranged eight radio interviews. In addition, the president of the teacher's union was interviewed by a *Militant* reporter and spoke at a Militant Labor Forum with a coordinator of the Student Strike Support Committee and a Washington State Socialist Workers Party candidate. Dozens of students were mobilized to join the picket lines. The strike activity resulted in a 95 percent shut-down on all three campuses.

BILL JUNGERS  
Seattle YSA

## Defending the Right to Sell

Late last year a YSAer was prevented from selling *The Militant* in the lobby of the student union building at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus. The Circle Campus YSA has been threatened with campus judicial action if caught selling our publications. In response, the YSA decided to initiate a campaign to defend the right to sell on campus.

In order to try to get authorization from the school to sell *The Militant*, it was necessary to go through the red tape of the student union governing board, the Circle Center Board, while building a broad public defense. The board would make a recommendation to the Chancellor on selling in the student union and the Chancellor would make the final decision.

A publicity campaign was immediately

launched. The student newspaper carried letters to the editor and guest editorials on the fight and a fact sheet was mass distributed to help build public support for the right to sell. We also decided to take a campus survey asking whether students should have the right to sell publications in their student union and whether they should be restricted to selling from a newsstand as some of the liberal board members thought. The YSA asked the Circle Center Board Subcommittee on Building Use to help with the survey, explaining that it was their duty to find out what the students wanted. The subcommittee agreed to help if a question on what they termed "the students' right not to be sold to and harassed by salespeople" was included. We included it.

The results of the poll overwhelmingly sup-

ported the YSA. The vote was four to one in favor of students' right to sell publications in the student union and three to two in favor of not restricting the sales to a newsstand. The YSA decided to present the results of the poll to the next meeting of the Circle Center Board.

Just before the meeting, the campus newspaper ran an editorial backing the YSA in its fight. We had also gotten the support of a number of campus organizations and took a delegation to the board meeting. Included in the delegation were representatives of the campus newspaper, the Black Student Organization, the Organization of Arab Students, the Student Mobilization Committee, Women's Liberation, Gay Liberation, and International Socialists.

continued on the following page

continued from the previous page

Although the board had already decided not to make any decision that day regarding the right to sell, we presented them with the results of the poll. We also took the results of the survey to someone in the sociology department, who gave us a written evaluation to help satisfy the administrators' formalistic minds. The results were printed on a fact sheet and distributed on campus.

In an informal meeting with subcommittee members, the YSA was essentially assured a victory.

The subcommittee plans to recommend to the board that campus organizations be allowed to sell publications in the main thoroughfare of the student union. The usual procedure is for the board and Chancellor to rubber stamp the recommendations of the subcommittees. According to a member of the subcommittee, the main reason they decided on the favorable recommendation was the results of the survey, which overwhelmingly supported the YSA. We now plan to fight to extend the right to sell to other areas of the campus.

The campaign has been important for our campus *Militant* sales. We plan to schedule regular sales on the campus. Once the final decision on our right to sell is made, we will distribute a leaflet urging everyone to read "the paper that was banned."

**SCOTT ALEXANDER**  
Chicago YSA

## BU Student Union Funding Fight

Over the past month an important campus struggle has developed at Boston University, centering around an attack by the university administration on the Student Union (the all-university student government).

Over the last year the Union has funded a number of student organizations and projects, including the recent WONAAC conference held at BU, a birth control handbook, and a housing booklet exposing Boston slumlords. Such projects are in the interest of and are supported by the majority of BU students, but are irritating to the administration. The administration's response, although disguised as a move toward greater "democracy," has been an attack on the ability of the Student Union to support such projects.

As presently structured, the Student Union is funded by an \$11 per semester fee that all BU students pay. The Student Union has total control over the allocation of this money. Last summer BU President John Silber proposed that a referendum be held in February to determine whether the fee would continue to be collected as a regular fee each student pays every semester, or whether it would become "voluntary." This maneuver of switching from "mandatory" to "voluntary" fees has been used to attack the student movement in other parts of the country as well.

### SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TOWARD STUDENT FEES

The YSA took a position of supporting the continuation of mandatory fees. As socialists we stand for free education through the university level for everyone who wants it. We stand for student-faculty control of education—including how all university funds are allocated.

However, at the present time at Boston University, full-time students are forced to pay a minimum of \$1,100 per semester to attend school. Of this exorbitant sum, only \$11 goes to the Student Union—in other words, only \$11 is controlled by the students. In this context, the attempt to institute voluntary fees is clearly seen not as a step to cut the cost of education at BU but as a step to abolish any degree whatsoever of student control over student funds.

The incredible hypocrisy of the administration's portrayal of the voluntary fee as being motivated by concern for the economic interests of the students is shown by the fact that the *involuntary* tuition at BU has just been raised by \$400 per term!

The administration is perfectly aware that the astronomical tuition costs would put economic pressure on students to save a little money by not paying a voluntary Student Union fee, no matter how much they might sympathize with the work the Student Union was trying to carry out. This economic pressure, combined with the technical difficulties of organizing the collection of voluntary fees, would make it impossible for the Student Union to raise enough money to function effectively.

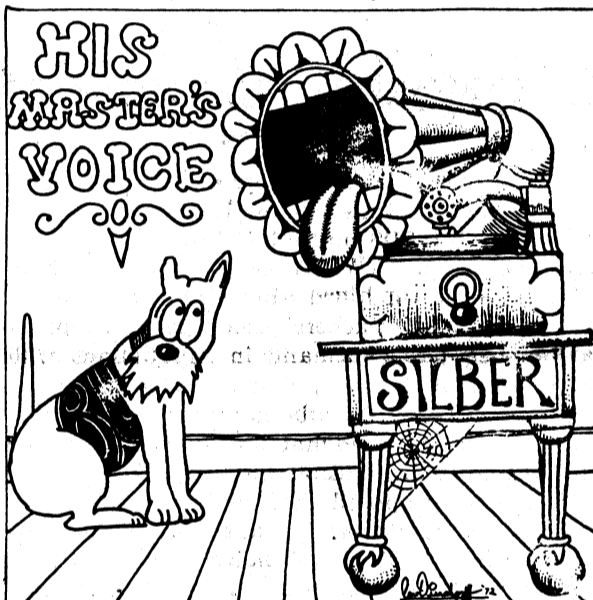
Therefore the YSA raises the demands that tuition be rolled back and eventually abolished and that students and faculty have democratic control over all aspects of university functioning—but in this specific situation we point out that "voluntary" fees are an attack on the student movement and that students should defend mandatory fees in order to retain their current degree of control. The fight for free education and for student-faculty control can best be carried out by defending the Student Union and using it to advance further struggles.

### STUDENT REFERENDUM

During the fall the students showed their support for the Student Union by overwhelmingly passing its budget recommendation in a referendum.

This apparently indicated to Silber that if his fee referendum went ahead as scheduled, the results might not be what he wanted. It became clear that the vast majority of students supported what the Student Union was doing.

At the end of January the administration cancelled its support for the referendum and declared that voluntary fees would go into effect the next semester, regardless of student feeling. The YSA—and most students—saw this move as a further undemocratic attack by the administration. That is, the administration was trying to prevent the students from collectively determining for themselves—through a democratic referendum—how the fees should be collected.



The Boston University YSA has actively participated in the struggle that has developed since President Silber announced his intention to cancel the referendum. We have worked closely with Student Union officers and other student leaders and organizations in mapping out an effective strategy to fight the administration on this question.

Immediately after Silber cancelled the referendum, an open mass meeting was called to discuss the situation and decide what to do. At the meeting the YSA presented an analysis of Silber's attack. Our analysis was based on the red university concept and set the entire situation in a concise political perspective centering on student-faculty control. Our view was accepted by the majority of the 100 students and faculty members attending the meeting.

The meeting established the Committee to Defend the Student Union as a coalition of student organizations and individuals that agreed to the need for a binding referendum. The meeting elected a steering committee of 20 people.

One of the Committee's first activities was a petition drive to help educate on the need for a referendum. The petitioning involved a large number of students in the work of the committee. We found that not only were students willing to sign the petition, but many also agreed to carry petitions to their dorms and classes to get signatures and involve other students. In all, the petitioning was very successful. For example, in a period of only four hours, close to 500 students signed the petition at a table set up outside the cafeteria.

We also continued the educational campaign around why students should defend the mandatory fee. All our educational material stressed that students have the right to determine, col-

lectively, how their Student Union funds should be collected and allocated. Leaflets were stuffed under the doors of rooms in practically every dorm on campus. A four-page folded leaflet was printed and 8,000 copies were distributed. Speaking engagements were set up in almost every major dorm, at which spokespeople for the Committee to Defend the Student Union explained the importance of students' right to decide the issue and urged people to vote mandatory. Sympathetic faculty members circulated a statement supporting the right of the students to hold the referendum.

### REFERENDUM RESULTS

Despite the administration's insistence that it would not recognize or be bound by the referendum, the Student Union decided to go ahead with it as scheduled. The referendum, held on February 22-25, brought one of the highest voter turnouts in BU's history. Of the 4,207 students who voted (over one-third of the total student enrollment), 3,226 or 77 percent favored the mandatory system. The results represent a clear mandate for retaining the fee and a big victory for the student movement.

We are now involved in a major campaign to publicize the latest developments and force the administration to recognize the validity of the referendum result.

The first step was a news conference to publicize the results of the referendum. All of Boston's major television stations and newspapers as well as the BU campus press attended. A number of radio stations taped statements after the press conference.

The administration—still trying to portray democracy as lack of democracy, and vice versa—has justified its refusal to abide by the vote by minimizing the authority of the referendum. They claim that since "only" 3,226 students voted for mandatory fees, the vote does not indicate the sentiments of the majority of students.

We took this claim head on. We pointed out that it was the administration that backed down on the original referendum and later discouraged students from participating in the Student Union sponsored referendum. We clearly spelled out that it is the administration that is undemocratic.

As this article is written, BU is in a brief class break. As soon as classes resume, the fight to defend the Student Union will be energetically carried forward.

### YSJP ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Within the next few weeks we will announce a slate of YSJP activists for the upcoming Student Union elections. The YSJP campaign will take up the fee issue and help build the defense of mandatory fees. The campaign provides an ideal vehicle for explaining our socialist position on the mandatory fees and putting it in the context of our whole red university program.

The respect the YSA has won on campus as a result of our role in the struggle indicates that we can expect widespread support for the YSJP slate. The discussion of the fee issue has raised many questions in students' minds about how the university should be run and the role of the Student Union. They are likely to be receptive to the YSJP slate's answers.

One indication of this already is that the outgoing president and vice-president of the Student Union have endorsed the Jenness-Pulley campaign. The YSJP campaign will lay the basis for increased recruitment to the YSA at BU this spring.

**ALAN EINHORN**  
Boston YSA

# Northern California Jenness Tour

## Berkeley Region

The Oakland-Berkeley tour of Linda Jenness was ambitiously built and very successful, both in terms of gaining endorsers and fund raising for the campaign. Two very important meetings were scheduled in Oakland and Berkeley — at Laney Junior College and the University of California-Berkeley (Cal)—as well as a number of meetings in the region, including University of the Pacific (UOP) in Stockton, University of California-Davis, Mills College, and Diablo Junior College.

The meetings in the region were successful due to active building on our part. We found that an important part of building the meetings was consistent posting of leaflets several days in advance. Also, the regional traveler was able to involve the student governments at UOP, Davis, and Mills in building the meetings. They put ads in their school newspapers and made room arrangements. At-large YSAers and other campaign supporters in the region were very successful in arranging honoraria for Jenness. For example, she got \$125 at Davis and \$200 at UOP. All together \$1,275 in honoraria was arranged from the Jenness tour in Northern California.

The entire Oakland-Berkeley local participated in building the meetings at Cal and Laney. Most of the building centered around the Cal meeting. Arrangements were coordinated through the campus speakers bureau. They were contacted well before the tour and a \$500 honorarium was arranged. We also convinced the speakers bureau to run a half-page ad in the school newspaper the day before and the day of the meeting. In order to present the campaign as professionally as possible, printed leaflets were used. Payment for the leaflets was also worked out through the campus speakers bureau.

The local rented sound equipment for a sound car that covered the student residential area for two days before the meeting. Mass leafleting was done in the campus area, and we made sure that Jenness campaign posters were pasted-up everywhere two weeks before the meeting. Letters were sent to all student groups inviting them to come, and we followed up by personally inviting groups like MECHA, the BSU, and Students for McGovern. In addition, we called all the campaign endorsers well ahead of time to involve them in building the meeting and to encourage them to attend the speech.

The time and energy spent building the meeting proved to be well worth it. Three hundred and fifty people attended the Jenness meeting at Cal.

We took a very serious approach to fund raising during the tour. Not only did we arrange large honoraria, but we made sure that an exciting fund pitch was given at each meeting. Simply "passing the hat" is not usually an effective fund raiser. We had our best speakers give the fund pitches. If the speaker started with the suggestion of a donation of \$50 or \$25 and worked slowly down to change, the collection was much more successful. In addition, pledge cards were placed on every seat and people were encouraged to make monthly pledges to the campaign.

In addition to the fund pitch, we did several other things to help make the meetings successful. First, a different YSJPer, not the chairperson, gave an endorser pitch. She or he was introduced and spoke for three or four minutes about the campaign and encouraged everyone to endorse it. Also a YSJPer in the audience would tell people about *The Militant* during the question and answer period.

To wind up the Northern California tour, a banquet was held in Berkeley. The banquet was an excellent fund raiser and helped to consolidate our gains in recruitment. Every effort was made to get every campaign endorser and others who had worked with us on the tour to attend. We had a large banquet with a large number of enthusiastic supporters and the fund pitch raised over \$1,000.

Our most important task now is to contact those who endorsed the campaign during Jenness' tour. We collected 180 endorsers throughout Northern California and 75 in Oakland and Berkeley. We realized that some of the endorsers will not be willing to become actively involved in campaign activities. However, many others will want to

become active YSJPer or join the YSA. We contacted many of them soon after the tour was completed.

First, we sent a mailing to all the endorsers. The mailing included a handful of endorser cards and a variety of campaign pamphlets along with a letter encouraging the endorsers to talk to others about the campaign. The letter also reviewed the local Jenness tour and invited them to a YSJP party.

Second, we assigned 12 YSAers to contact the endorsers. Each YSAer was given five or six people to visit as soon as possible. The YSAers were each given a packet including endorser cards and pamphlets which they could leave in large quantities with any interested endorser. Copies of *The Militant*, the *ISR*, and sub blanks were also in the packets. We invited the endorsers to join us on an endorser blitz and encouraged them to subscribe to *The Militant* and the *ISR* and to attend other activities. If a person seemed interested in the YSA, we invited her or him to a local meeting. Finally, the results of each visit were recorded so the recruitment committee could keep in touch with everyone interested in the YSA. During the tour seven people asked to join the YSA and two more decided to join as a result of our follow-up work.

**MARILYN WINCH  
TOM SCHARRETT  
Oakland/Berkeley YSA**

## S.F. Media

The San Francisco Campaign Committee aggressively sought broad media coverage for Linda Jenness while she was in the Bay Area on tour. We found that we often had to prove to the bourgeois media the importance and seriousness of our campaign and candidates. We always looked for the most newsworthy angle of any story we wanted covered. This, combined with badgering reporters and newswomen and men over the phone, produced the most complete and favorable campaign media coverage the Bay Area has ever gotten.

We sent out three mailings that announced the tour and public service announcements about each of Jenness's meetings.

The first mailing went to every television and radio interview show in the entire regional area and included a description of the tour, a biography of Jenness, and a letter requesting that Jenness appear on a particular show.

The second mailing was sent to all news assignment editors and included a letter describing the campaign and tour and a complete schedule of Jenness's meetings and speaking engagements. The campaign committee asked that reporters be assigned to cover the entire tour. Although no paper assigned a reporter to the entire tour, several covered meetings other than the news conference, and the request itself emphasized the seriousness and professionalism of the campaign. Had we done systematic phoning to follow up, we would have probably received even more coverage.

The third mailing went to the editors of campus newspapers and announced the SWP '72 campaign and Jenness's tour. We acknowledged that they might have difficulty attending the news conference and included an article about Jenness and a photo for them to use in their newspapers. We also mailed them her statement from the news conference. Again, follow up phoning would probably have produced even better results.

We ran into a Catch 22 problem in lining up talk shows—the equal time laws. If a candidate appears on a public program, every other candidate for the same office must supposedly be invited to appear on the air. Many producers said they were interested because Jenness was a socialist and a woman running for President, but they would not have her on the air because "they did not want to bother inviting all the other candidates." We explained that the purpose of the equal time laws is to ensure a somewhat fairer distribution of airtime and that the Republican and Democratic parties are able to buy hours of air time, which the SWP campaign cannot afford. We always offered to send a campaign

supporter to discuss the '72 elections and the socialist's role if they still refused.

We contacted every producer, trying the big television shows first, and got fairly good results. Several producers were interested in a debate format. For shows with predominantly Black, Chicano, or female audience, we often suggested that a Black, Chicano, or feminist activist who supported the Jenness campaign accompany her to the show.

When Jenness was scheduled to speak on a campus, we contacted the campus newspaper, radio, and television station asking them to publicize her meeting. We also invited them to schedule a personal interview with her. Most campus newspeople were very responsive, but needed several reminders.

We scheduled the news conference for Jenness's first day in San Francisco and rented a regular news conference room in a major hotel. Press releases announcing the conference were mailed to the media and each one was called twice to set up personal interviews and to remind them to attend the conference. They were called once the day before and once early the morning of the news conference.

Since the conference was not well attended, we prepared copies of Jenness's statement and compiled news packets that included the statement, campaign brochures, a biography of Jenness, her schedule, and a copy of *The Militant*. We hand delivered these to the major radio stations, TV stations and newspapers in the area. The rest were mailed. We also phoned radio news directors to tell them that Jenness was available to tape interviews over the phone. We got a very good response from the radio stations. We kept after the media until the campaign was covered by all but one major television station, almost every radio station in the city, and both major newspapers.

Jenness's tour schedule included a visit to the San Bruno women's jail, which had just had a minor uprising. We got permission from the sheriff to distribute campaign literature in the jail. Jenness issued a statement on the uprising.

We learned that tying the campaign to local politics, as with the statement on the prison uprising, usually got better press coverage. Sending regular news releases on important local, national, and international events helps the campaign become known by the press beforehand and makes it easier to get coverage when a candidate is in the area.

The political and women's page editors of all the neighborhood, underground, and nationalist, and feminist papers and labor journals were invited to interview Jenness. The interviews were arranged by phone calls and were often more favorable than regular news stories. The best response came from emphasizing that Jenness was a woman and a socialist who is running for president, that she would be on the ballot, and what her positions on issues such as the San Bruno uprising and the West Coast dock strike are.

A news briefing was scheduled to allow a number of interviews at once, because of Jenness's tight schedule. The meeting was arranged at the headquarters of the largest newspaper and left newspapers' reporters, radio news editors, and independent journalists were invited to attend. Six reporters came. The discussion was good and a number of questions were asked.

Jenness appeared on television programs for over five hours—not including news programs—on four major television networks. Her tour was covered in both major San Francisco newspapers and about 20 other area papers, including radical and campus press. The tour's successful press coverage was due mainly to our persistence in dealing with the media and the attitude we took about the importance of the SWP '72 Campaign.

**PEGGY BUNN  
San Francisco YSA**

## Organizing Pulley's Tour in Kentucky

One or a few YSJPers can arrange a successful tour for Jenness or Pulley on short notice with a maximum use of the resources at hand. Such was the case with Andrew Pulley's recent Kentucky tour when three YSJPers and a YSJP regional traveler organized a successful two-day tour in less than two weeks.

The first step was calling the student government presidents at several campuses in the area. We asked if they would sponsor a speaking engagement on their campuses for the vice-presidential candidate, provide an honorarium, reserve a room with a table for literature, and publicize the meeting. The student government presidents at Transylvania College, a small private school, and the University of Kentucky, (UK) the largest state university in Kentucky, readily agreed to arrange the meetings. We learned that it is important to follow up by talking personally with the student government president to see that everything, particularly publicity, is well organized in advance. Not much effort went into building the meeting at Transylvania College. Consequently, it was sparsely attended, though one-third of those present endorsed the campaign.

At UK we put up posters in the major buildings—the student center, the cafeterias, and the large dormitories. Despite the fact that there was little parking space available due to a basketball game on the same evening, the Pulley meeting drew over 100 people. Many stayed for over three hours to ask questions and discuss our politics. During the meeting two YSJPers decided to join the YSA.

Several of the YSJPers who endorsed the campaign at Pulley's meeting helped get the YSA registered as a student organization at UK. This enables us to hold meetings, set up literature tables, petition for the SWP campaign, and purchase materials inexpensively with a university account.

Media coverage and preparation for a news conference and interviews were a major part of our preparation for Pulley's tour. The campus newspapers carried stories announcing the Pulley meeting and agreed to interview him. News releases were mailed to all the television and radio stations, and newspapers in Lexington and Louisville announcing a press conference at the University of Kentucky and Pulley's campus speaking engagements. The room for the press

conference was reserved in the student center with the help of the student government president.

We called the media the morning of the press conference to remind them to attend. The conference was well attended by the local media and Pulley visited the local newspaper office for pictures and an interview. Pulley's speaking engagement at UK was covered on the front page of the two local papers (along with a large photo) and also by a Black community newspaper with a wide circulation in Lexington and Louisville. The largest television station in Lexington covered the UK meeting on its two nightly newscasts.

In addition, meetings were set up with the electors and people interested in the campaign. They plan to build YSJP National Coordinator Laura Miller's tour and to organize petitioning to attain ballot status for Jenness and Pulley in Kentucky.

**MIKE FALLAHAY**  
Lexington YSA

## University of Texas Publications Board Campaign

The University of Texas (UT) held elections early this year for editor and members of the governing board of the university newspaper, the *Daily Texan*. Although there were many restrictions on the kind of campaign we could run, the YSJP decided to run two candidates for at-large positions on the Texas Student Publications (TSP) Board.

There was a general lack of student enthusiasm for an election separate from the general student government elections held later in the spring and many arbitrary rules prevented us from doing normal publicity work such as putting up posters and using sound equipment. Also, only one week was allowed for campaigning, which limited the number of students we were able to reach with our ideas. The restrictive qualifications for *Texan* editor prevented us from waging an effective campaign for that position; however, our campaign raised the demand of no restrictions on who may be *Texan* editor—let the student body choose any student, not just among those in the Journalism Department who have taken certain courses.

The repeated attempts by the Board of Regents to take control of the *Texan's* editorial and financial operations from the students, culminat-

ing in the Regents' theft of several hundred thousand dollars of TSP Board assets from the students last summer, gave us an opportunity to explain how the students must defend their newspaper, and what role a campus paper should play.

The TSP Board campaign also helped to establish the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley well before the spring student government elections. It helped the campus fraction gear into the campus political activity early in the year.

The program of the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley slate centered around four points: student control of the *Texan*; no censorship of the *Texan*; defend the *Texan* from administrative and regental control; and for a *Texan* that supports the student movement. Our campaign pointed out the mistakes of the past TSP Board in failing to wage a mass defense campaign to retain and expand student control over *Texan* funding and editorial policies. We also posed the alternative of a campus paper that would defend and build the antiwar, Chicano, Black, and women's liberation movements, and such important struggles at UT as the fight of Gay Liberation to be recognized as an official campus organiza-

tion. The demands for student control and in defense of the paper were all directed at turning the paper into a builder of the mass movements.

In the one week allowed for campaigning, supporters of the YSJP slate passed out 8,500 leaflets and spoke before one campus organization. Four statements by the YSJP candidates were printed in the *Texan*.

In general, the campaign was very successful. The influence of the YSJP slate was reflected by the statements of many of the other candidates in support of the mass movements. A leading contender for editor of the *Texan* even asked for our critical support as the lesser evil candidate, despite the fact that he had viciously red-baited the YSJP campaign.

The voting turn out was small, which favored the more conservative candidates. Nevertheless, we received about 10 percent of the vote.

**ERIC SELL**  
Austin YSA

## Austin USLA Justice Committee Plans

The YSA in Austin has been participating in the defense of Latin American political prisoners by working with the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA Justice Committee).

The USLA Justice Committee's first step in establishing itself in Austin was to hold a press conference announcing its formation and what it would be doing. The committee has kept in contact with the media since then by sending them additional materials and letters. The media has been important in establishing the name of the USLA Justice Committee.

Educating the general public on the situation in Latin American, especially in Argentina, is the main task of the USLA Justice Committee. To facilitate sponsoring educational forums and other activities (such as fund raising) on campus during the spring, the committee has become a registered campus organization at the University of Texas. A teach-in is also planned for the middle of March.

In preparation for the teach-in a mailing was sent to about 100 professors in the history, English, government, sociology, and romance languages departments. It included a cover letter, a fact sheet, a return envelope, and a coupon, with boxes to check for endorsing the USLA Justice Committee (or just the Argentine cam-

aign), giving a donation, requesting a USLA speaker, or helping in the day-to-day work of the committee. Follow-up phone calls have been started to get a better idea of the sentiment that exists for Latin American political prisoners at UT. The mailing also kicked off the endorser drive.

The University of Texas has the largest enrollment of Latin American students in the country and Austin has a sizeable Chicano community. Interest in the repression in Latin America has been high and the committee has been especially conscious of asking for the endorsement of Chicano and other nationalist groups.

The USLA Justice Committee has been setting up tables at debates or public forums and distributing fact sheets, selling *USLA Reporters*, and signing up interested people. Usually people know very little about Latin America and are interested in the activities of the committee. Several people always buy *Reporters* or subscriptions and sign up to help or to receive more information.

The committee plans to solicit subscriptions to the *Reporter* from libraries and subscriptions and endorsements from Latin American studies departments, international student groups, Chicano studies departments, and student organizations. A list is also being drawn up of lawyers, doctors, clergy, and professors to visit about

the committee. Before approaching these people about endorsing the USLA Justice Committee, a letter of introduction will be sent and then they will be called for an appointment. Artists, visiting scholars, and lecturers will be added to the list as they come into town.

The best response has come from informal discussions. We always try to carry copies of the *Reporter* and endorser cards to give to people we meet who are interested in the committee. The USLA Justice Committee is compiling a file of these people to call for help in building forums or educational and getting new endorsers. In addition, we have discussed putting out an informal newsletter to people who sign up to work on the campaign to keep them informed of what the committee is doing in Austin and any events that are coming up.

It is not important that a person know all about Latin America before becoming involved in the USLA Justice Committee. We have stressed that anyone interested in defending the civil liberties of Latin American political prisoners can participate in building the USLA Justice Committee.

**GEORGE COX**  
Austin YSA

# Fund Drive Report and Scoreboard

Last week almost \$1000 was sent in to the National Office for the spring fund drive. Although this is far below the \$2800 that we must receive each week in order to keep on schedule, a number of new locals made substantial payments toward their quotas. However, most locals have yet to make a payment.

Austin is still leading the country with 40% of its quota paid. College Park and Lower Manhattan follow with 33 percent and 21 percent paid, respectively.

\* \* \*

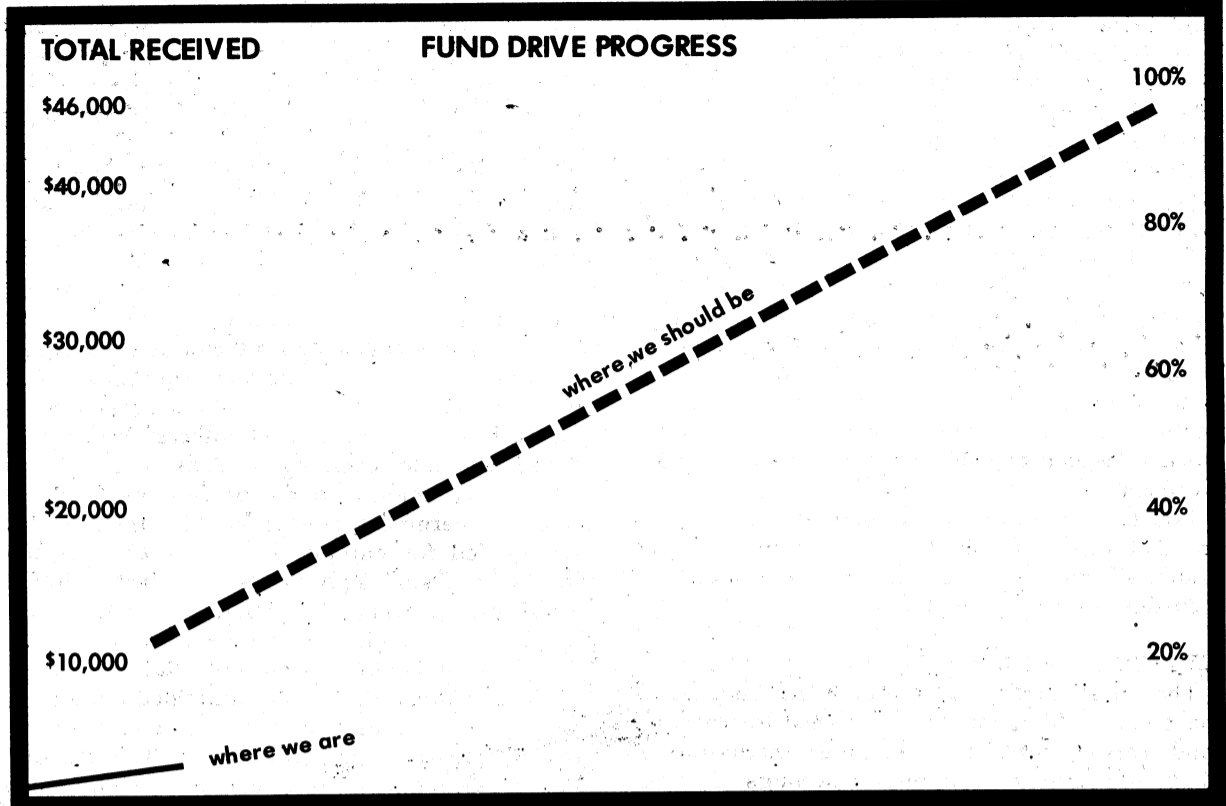
Fund drive scoreboards will be appearing every two weeks in *The YS Organizer*, coinciding with eight-page issues. In addition, weekly scoreboards will be mailed to all organizers, financial directors, and National Committee members, so that fund drive reports can be presented to all locals each week.

\* \* \*

So far only one at-large area—Mt. Pleasant, Michigan—has taken on a quota for the spring. The YSAers there have pledged \$40 to the fund drive. All at-large areas should fill in the coupon that appeared in the March 3 *YS Organizer* and send it in to the N.O. right away. At-large quotas and payments will be posted on the scoreboard in *The YS Organizer*.

## JOHN LEMON YSA National Office

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
<b>TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>\$2900</b>	<b>\$705.65</b>	<b>24</b>
AUSTIN	1500	600	40
HOUSTON	1400	105.65	8
<b>NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>581.95</b>	<b>12</b>
LOWER MANHATTAN	1380	291.95	21
NEW BRUNSWICK	150	25	17
UPPER WEST SIDE	1400	140	10
BROOKLYN	1500	125	8
BINGHAMTON	250	0	0
LONG ISLAND	150	0	0
NEW HAVEN	150	0	0
(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(.50)	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	<b>5075</b>	<b>381.50</b>	<b>8</b>
BOSTON	1950	234	11
CAMBRIDGE	1750	147.50	8
WORCESTER	650	0	0
PROVIDENCE	425	0	0
AMHERST	150	0	0
KINGSTON	150	0	0
(MANCHESTER, N.H.)		(5.50)	
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>8</b>
ATLANTA	1400	170	12



DATE	3/6	3/20	4/3	4/17	5/1	5/15	5/27	
TALLAHASSEE		250	0	0	TWIN CITIES	2400	37	2
KNOXVILLE		200	0	0	MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	2250	50	2
NASHVILLE		150	0	0	COLLEGE PARK	150	50	33
MIAMI		150	0	0	WASHINGTON D.C.	2100	0	0
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		<b>1900</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</b>	<b>4050</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
PHILADELPHIA		1900	150	8	SANTA BARBARA	150	1	0
(PITTSBURGH)			(8)		LOS ANGELES	2650	0	0
<b>OHIO-KENTUCKY</b>		<b>2700</b>	<b>157.90</b>	<b>6</b>	SAN DIEGO	350	0	0
CLEVELAND		2350	157.90	7	PHOENIX	250	0	0
EDINBORO		200	0	0	TUCSON	250	0	0
COLUMBUS		150	0	0	CLAREMONT	200	0	0
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		<b>2250</b>	<b>107.90</b>	<b>5</b>	RIVERSIDE	200	0	0
DETROIT		2100	107.90	5	<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ANN ARBOR		150	0	0	DENVER	1200	0	0
(MT. PLEASANT)			(10)		BOULDER	400	0	0
<b>MIDWEST</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
CHICAGO		3800	150	4	SEATTLE	1300	0	0
BLOOMINGTON		300	0	0	(PULLMAN)		(3)	
MADISON		250	0	0	<b>OREGON</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
DEKALB		200	0	0	PORTLAND	750	0	0
CARBONDALE		150	0	0	EUGENE	150	0	0
CHAMPAIGN		150	0	0	<b>TOTAL AT-LARGE</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>
KANSAS CITY		100	0	0	<b>SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		<b>27</b>	
SKOKIE		50	0	0	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,255</b>	<b>2676.70</b>	<b>6</b>
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)			(24)		<b>SHOULD BE</b>		<b>11,575</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>5800</b>	<b>101.80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>SCOREBOARD COMPILED MARCH 6, 1972</b>			
OAKLAND-BERKELEY		3700	101.80	3				
SAN FRANCISCO		2100	0	0				
(MODESTO)			(3.50)					
(SANTA ROSA)			(.50)					
<b>UPPER MIDWEST</b>		<b>2400</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>				

## Financial Tours Report

The spring financial tours helped locals put their finances into perspective with national finances, and provided the national staff with a better understanding of local needs. Nationally, overall financial consciousness is higher now than ever before. When we consider that the national financial campaign has just begun within the last year, the progress is astounding.

### INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

Education is taking place on both a local and a national level on the crucial role of finances. All locals that we met with are organizing their finances from budgets, have set up a uniform bookkeeping system, and are scheduling frequent and thorough financial reports to executive committee and local meetings.

Most of the executive committees consist largely

of YSAers who have never been on an executive committee. They are just beginning to collectively discuss and give organizational direction to the local's finances.

The local's organizational practices are the backbone of finances. We want to focus attention and emphasis on this organization.

The biggest problem we face nationally is translating the understanding of the importance of finances into action and making personnel available. For the most part, financial committees still require a great deal of emphasis to make sure we are able to implement our financial tasks.

In almost every local, financial directors are leading members of the executive committee. There is also greater continuity in this assignment. Either financial directors were not changed after the convention or the former financial di-

rectors are still working closely with the new ones. Many of the same YSAers have remained on the financial committees. However, the means of raising the money we need locally, regionally, and nationally far exceed the personnel assigned to it at this point.

One of our goals this spring is not only to strengthen the financial committees, but also to add YSAers from other fractions to the financial committees. The most successful way for the projections to be carried out is by integrating them into other areas of work. Particularly important is adding YSAers from the campus fractions to the financial committees.

Also, because of the scope and character of finances in the revolutionary movement, it is important that there be collaboration of finances

continued on the following page

continued from the previous page

between the YSA, SWP, and campaign committees.

#### INTERNAL FINANCES

Even with the tremendous amount of external fund raising being carried out, a lot of attention must be paid to internal finances. We cannot assume that because we have always relied on internal finances that we can de-emphasize it now. The YSA must still perfect the collection of dues, sustainers, fund drive pledges, and initiation fees. Many locals have begun a much needed campaign to raise their sustainer bases.

Based on the spring budget projections, \$15,000 or almost one-third of the fund drive will be met by fund drive pledges alone. The YSA is beginning a campaign to get 100 percent of its dues payments. During the fall only one-half of the membership was current in dues. The convention eased this situation somewhat, but much work is needed to raise consciousness about dues payment.

Locals are beginning to take special care to see that dues are collected and forwarded to the National Office. At-large YSAers should also send their dues directly to the N. O. monthly.

#### EXTERNAL FUND RAISING

The most important advance in finances is the solid understanding of the need for external fund raising that is developing. Discussion in local and executive committee meetings centered, not around is fund raising being done, but around how it is being done. The only hesitancy toward utilizing external fund raising came from a lack of experience in organizing some of the more lucrative projects.

There is a good understanding of the potential of campuses as the main arena for organizing fund raising. This spring, locals plan to get at least \$15,000, almost another third of the fund drive, from honoraria. This does not include the thousands of dollars that will be raised for the SWP campaign, nor honoraria channeled directly into regional work.

More locals than ever are organizing their speakers bureau to ensure this income. Almost every regional center has a new speakers bureau brochure that has been mailed out or is in the print shop. Even though we began organizing speakers bureaus earlier than last fall, we still have much to learn before they are efficiently

organized in most places. Because we plan to get larger and larger amounts of money from speaking engagements, locals have learned that they must organize personnel and materials even farther in advance. Locals missed opportunities for speaking engagements this spring by not preparing earlier, but the gap is closing. Some locals entered the spring fund drive with anywhere from \$250 to \$1500 in honoraria already lined up. Next, YSAers must be made available for the crucial follow-up work.

More collaboration is taking place on speakers bureaus nationally. The Upper Midwest, Midwest, and Ohio regions have arranged to release YSAers to participate in regional exchange tours on their own initiative. The New England region's speakers bureau has begun to use contracts to ensure that they get the money promised and other speakers bureaus are beginning to follow the same procedure. Speakers bureau committees have examined each others' brochures, which is useful for exchanging ideas.

The other major source of campus funds is student government budget allotments. More locals applied for campus budgets than ever before. As a result, YSA locals have been allotted \$2,500 this spring, not including supply allotments. Four locals got budgets amounting to \$2,100, an indication of the potential that exists.

Although most locals have submitted good budgets on their campuses, the YSA has been refused funding by many of them. The reasons vary from the student government simply not wanting to give money to the YSA because of political differences, to claiming that the allocation was vetoed by someone higher up, or an arbitrary ruling by the administration. We need to begin discussions nationally on defending the YSA's right to be funded. In many cases, nationalist feminist, and gay organizations are also being denied funds. We will want to propagandize for the right of student organizations to be funded by the university through campus election campaigns.

There is a serious attitude among YSAers toward all fund-raising activities. Everything from bagel sales to rummage sales are seen as political tasks. This shows a basic understanding that financing our work is a political question. Locals are not hesitant about carrying out a whole variety of projects and are constantly thinking up new ones. At the same time there is a real effort to refine fund-raising methods that have

already proven themselves in other areas of the country.

#### REGIONAL FINANCES

Regional finances remain the weakest part of YSA finances. Last fall the YSA had 12 regional travelers and another 10 regional organizers, secretaries, or coordinators. Spring budgets project five regional organizers and four travelers, plus eight YSAers to do regional work through the campaign apparatus.

While it is true that a large number of regions are not carrying out regional work directly through regional committees, we need to evaluate this whole area of work. More work is being done with at-large YSAers, locals, and trailblazing in the regions through the campaign and, to a lesser extent, through renewal work. Contact with areas outside the center is more regular.

One important gain that has been made in terms of regional work is that both regional locals and at-large YSAers are contributing to regional work much more consistently. Monthly sustainers are rapidly becoming a norm. At-large YSAers are also being encouraged to contribute to the national fund drive.

Regional centers seem to be playing a more active role in working with regional locals on all aspects of their finances. Where this has taken place, the attitude of the entire local toward sustainers, sales, fund drive payments, and regional sustainers is improved.

The national organization tours can also play an important role in seeing that finances are getting serious attention.

\* \* \*

After the YSA convention most locals spent two or three weeks reorganizing. Therefore, many locals did not have their fund raising sufficiently organized to be able to make substantial initial payments to the fund drive. With the fund drive one quarter behind us, we are way behind schedule. At the same time, more locals than ever before began both external and internal financial activities right away and those locals have begun to make payments.

**CAROLINE FOWLKES**  
YSA National Office

## Midwest YSJP Tour

The Chicago local organized its regional work after the YSA convention to take advantage of a YSJP tour by an SWP candidate for the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and another YSJP from Chicago. Their tour was planned well ahead of time. The team consulted with the antiwar and women's liberation fractions and the renewal, campaign, and regional committees to go over the purpose of the tour, the materials that would be taken, and the people who should be contacted in each area they would visit.

This would probably be the first time people in several of the areas would hear about the SWP '72 campaign and we planned to get campaign endorsers, help form YSJPs, and solicit campaign contributions. The team especially wanted to contact 100 *Militant* subscribers on four regional campuses and arrange meetings and honoraria for the Pulley Midwest tour in March.

The tour would also build the February 25-27 student antiwar conference and the May 1-6 actions called by the Second Women's National Abortion Action Conference.

In order to set up a division of labor, we reviewed the work to be done a couple of times each day during the tour. We always made at least one copy of all mailing lists in case one was lost and kept careful financial records. When we received a contribution, the money was wired to Chicago.

When someone asked to join the YSA as an at-large member, we collected the \$2 initiation fee and \$2 for her or his first month's dues. The money was sent into the National Office immediately. We explained that their dues covered a subscription to *The YS Organizer*.

We asked for and were given interviews on two campus radio stations. This was a good way to inform a large number of people on

the campuses that a YSJP team was in the area and let them know about the SWP '72 campaign. We also arranged interviews with campus and community newspapers and a half hour television interview in Rock Island, Illinois.

*The YS Organizer* was very helpful in organizing the tour. We clipped and mailed pertinent *Organizer* articles to YSJPs in the region to help them better prepare for the team's visit. We also encouraged them to make lists of professors that we could visit. These professors were asked to endorse the campaign and subscribe to *The Militant* and *ISR*. Professors proved to be the most consistent source of campaign contributors. In all we raised \$80.

The work we did on the renewal drive was very successful. From a list of 100 subscribers, 65-70 were home. Of these, 25 percent renewed their subscriptions and 30 percent endorsed the campaign. The success was partly because we always carried copies of the free books offered with a one-year sub and kept a record of who was not home so we could revisit them later. Since both travelers were men, when the subscribers lived in women's dorms, they were systematically called. The phoning was fairly successful and a number of women endorsed the campaign because of the calls.

The tour was very successful in a number of ways. We gathered 98 campaign endorsers, including 11 African-Americans for Jenness and Pulley, two Chicanos for Jenness and Pulley, and over 40 Women for Jenness and Pulley. We sold 27 10-week subs and eight one-year subs to *The Militant*, and two three-month subs and seven one-year subs to the *ISR*. Pathfinder literature sales were over \$45. Speaking engagements were arranged at four colleges and one high school and one included a \$25 honorarium.

The tour also helped prepare for the Pulley

tour. We set up five campus engagements for him and arranged over \$500 in honoraria for the campaign.

During the tour we met with several antiwar and abortion activists. We got the mayor of Davenport, Iowa, to endorse April 22. He agreed to ask the city council to name April 22 Antiwar Day.

In order to follow up on the tour, all the information we gathered on the different campuses was compiled in a regional file so that all the local committees would have access to it. The file includes lists of all the political groups, radical professors, campaign endorsers, etc. We also met with the antiwar, women's liberation, and Black work directors, the campaign committee, and the regional committee to go over the lists of people interested in each aspect of work. Finally, this article was written for *The Young Socialist Organizer* to pass on the experiences of the tour.

As a result of our tour there are now active campaign supporters in every area to which we traveled. The fact that these gains were all made in two weeks from one tour indicates the potential response our campaign can have in the more isolated areas.

**BILL RAYSON**  
Chicago YSA



# Temple Funding

Temple Women's Liberation (TWL) in Philadelphia has consolidated itself on campus this winter as a viable feminist organization. For example, at the beginning of the second semester, TWL made plans to wage a struggle to expand the health services to meet the needs of women by providing abortions, contraceptives, prenatal and postnatal care, etc. The campaign was planned in conjunction with the national campaign of WONAAC.

Temple Women's Liberation also puts out a bimonthly newsletter, sets up regular literature tables, sponsors forums and films on female liberation, and is attempting to get space on campus for a women's center.

Of course, money is needed for these projects. The group asked the student government for financial support, stressing that the demands of TWL were in the interests of well over half the population of Temple University.

The administration at Temple has instituted a ruling that no political organizations can be funded. Although the Student Senate has access to certain funds, they must get approval from the administration for any spending. In order to try to get funded, TWL drew up a three part budget proposal.

A group of women presented and motivated the budget to the senate. The first part dealt with the national campaign to repeal anti-abortion laws and requested funds to build the second WONAAC conference. The campaign was motivated as essential to the health needs of the 12,000 women students at Temple. The second part explained TWL's projections for spring activities on campus. All possible expenses were itemized in the budget. The third part described the need for a women's center on campus and requested funds and facilities for one.

TWL's persistence and audacity convinced the majority of senators that Temple Women's Liberation had the right to use campus resources. The student government decided to incorporate TWL as a task force of the senate with a member of TWL to be on the Senate Steering Committee. The senate decided on the action to entitle TWL to use the senate's funds. TWL considers this a temporary but necessary arrangement. For example, the administration had refused to sponsor two buses to the WONAAC conference in Boston last February. As a senate task force, however, TWL used a portion of the senate's allotted transportation funds for the buses. The arrangement does not take away the autonomy of the group and does give TWL access to free mimeo paper, stencils, printed posters, and honoraria.

TWL is planning a campaign in defense of the right of all campus groups to be funded. In an effort to make the university more responsive to the needs of women, they have laid the ground work for a major fight to be launched against the administration's hold on university funds.

## young socialist the organizer

A WEEKLY ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE  
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, A MULTINA-  
TIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST YOUTH  
ORGANIZATION.

EDITOR: MARK UGOLINI

MANAGING EDITOR: LESLIE DORK

BUSINESS MANAGER: CAROLINE FOWLKES

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

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

Vol. 15, No. 8

March 17, 1972

**SHELLI SONSTEIN**  
Philadelphia YSA