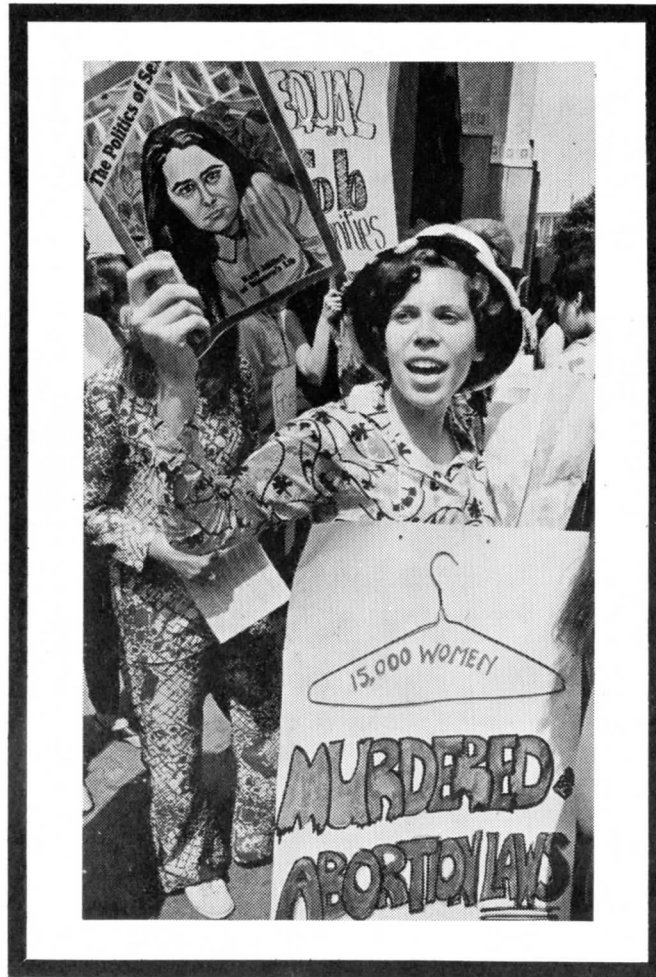


young socialist
the organizer
6·25·71

NATIONAL ABORTION CAMPAIGN



**YSA FILM
ANTIWAR CONFERENCE
YSA FUND DRIVE VICTORY!**

10 Cents

Spring Fund Drive Victory!

We made it! As the final scoreboard shows, we have successfully completed the biggest fund drive in the history of the YSA. Not only have we made our \$43,000 goal but we have surpassed it by \$311.69! Eleven of the fifteen regions made or surpassed their quotas.

One expression of the political and financial consciousness of YSA locals and at-largers came in the last weeks of the drive when it became apparent that in order to reach \$43,000 nationally not only did we have to make up the \$1040 gap created by locals which had dissolved, but we also had to raise an additional \$1200—the total amount by which it appeared that some locals would fall short of their quotas. YSA locals and at-large members took on and achieved that difficult task. Out of the 56 YSA locals, 27 went over 100 percent of their quotas! Another 18 locals hit 100 percent exactly, while only 11 did not reach their quotas. At-large members went over their total quota of \$1000 by \$90.33.

A few comparisons with the spring 1970 fund drive will provide a clearer picture of the magnitude of this victory. From the spring 1970 fund drive to the spring 1971 fund drive the total collected has increased by 154 percent: from \$28,106.39 last spring to \$43,311.69 this year. The total amount contributed by at-large members has increased even more—by 166 percent, from \$656.44 to \$1090.33. Last spring, 15 locals exceeded their quotas by a total of \$783.95. This spring, 27 locals exceeded their quotas by a total of \$2366.21! Last spring, the final scoreboard showed six locals with nothing at all paid. This spring only 2 locals are in that category.

Successfully completing this fund drive is a major victory and a reflection of the gains lo-

cal have made during the course of the spring financial campaign.

There has been a great improvement in local organization of finances. At the YSA convention in December, it was pointed out that regularizing and professionalizing our finances would be crucial to making the fund drive. This process has definitely been taking place.

Many locals for the first time began to base their finances on a realistic operating budget. Leading comrades were assigned to head up financial work and in many areas financial committees were established. Most locals began having regular weekly financial reports. During the course of the drive, there was a marked increase in the sustainer base of many locals. Locals began to utilize the fund-raising possibilities on the campus and gained valuable experience in external fund raising. Applying for campus budgets and setting up socialist speakers bureaus in order to obtain honoraria were met with great success in many locals.

There were, however, some shortcomings during the spring fund drive. The most obvious problem is simply that some locals did not make their quotas. Therefore, other locals had to go over their own quotas, inevitably creating a strain on their budgets. It has become absolutely clear from the experience of this fund drive that the ability of relatively inexperienced locals to make their quotas is directly related to the amount of attention the regional center and the regional organizer devote to working with all the locals in the region of finances.

In the future we should look toward increasing the stress put on finances in our regional work. Tours of the region by the regional center local's financial director are one possibility in

this area. Workshops on finances at regional committee meetings or regional conferences would also be helpful. Regional newsletters should regularly carry fund-raising notes and reports.

The second weakness of the fund drive was that many—in fact, most—of the locals did not begin organizing the fund drive immediately after the YSA convention and did not start sending in payments as soon as they might have. This lag in organization meant that—as in past fund drives—we stayed far behind schedule until very near the end of the drive. At times we were as much as \$10,000 behind schedule.

We should be able to overcome this problem in the fall if this summer we continue the momentum of the spring fund drive—the fund raising, the careful attention to sustainers, and all the other aspects of the financial campaign. Locals which begin to send in payments now for the fall fund drive will find the fall campaign infinitely less difficult than locals which wait until September or October to begin.

The experience we gained in making the \$43,000 fund drive is an important addition to the organizational knowledge of our movement, and it helps to ensure that we have the resources to build the mass movements we are involved in and at the same time to continue the work of building the largest revolutionary socialist youth organization in this country.

TERRY HARDY
YSA National Office

Final Building of Antiwar Conference

The July 2-4 national antiwar conference in New York City will be of central importance for the future of the antiwar movement. This conference, called by the National Peace Action Coalition, will discuss and vote on a program for the fall antiwar offensive, and the size and breadth of the forces represented at the conference will determine the immediate impact which its decisions will have.

The Nixon Administration's continuing drive for a military victory in Indochina can only heighten the antiwar sentiment of the overwhelming majority of Americans. Nixon's secret plan for peace through "Vietnamization" is now seen by millions of Americans as a bitter hoax to justify the continuation of the war. The government is thus forced to confront an objective situation in which any new escalation of the war could spark a major social explosion within the U. S.

On a national scale, the YSA is building the NPAC conference as the central task facing the antiwar movement. We understand there is every possibility that the fall offensive against the war in Southeast Asia can dwarf what we saw on April 24. The national antiwar conference is the first crucial step in assembling the forces that will be able to organize the most massive antiwar actions yet seen in this country.

The building of the NPAC conference is the most important aspect of all the YSA's work in the next weeks. Major efforts must be launched not only through our antiwar work, but also our women's, Black, and Chicano liberation activities

should center on drawing hundreds of activists from each area to the conference.

The April 24 demonstrations pointed to a new stage in the antiwar movement by involving significant numbers of trade unionist, Blacks, Chicanos, women, and gays in the struggle against the war. This spring unprecedented liberal opposition to the war was also voiced, helping to increase the impact of the spring offensive.

The task before the antiwar movement in building the July conference is to deepen the involvement of these new forces in the antiwar movement. By gaining the endorsement and participation of leading trade unionists, Blacks, Chicanos, students, liberals, gays, and women, the antiwar conference can have a much wider impact than the NPAC conference which called the April 24 demonstrations. Many areas have already reported success in gaining wider endorsement for the national antiwar conference than was possible in building April 24!

In the time remaining before the conference, an all-out effort should be mobilized. Last minute phone campaigns should be organized. The antiwar movement should approach every possible trade union, Black and Chicano organization, women's group, student government, liberal politician and organization to help publicize and build the conference. Activists who have already been informed about the conference should again be approached to finalize transportation plans.

* * *

YSA PARTICIPATION

Every YSAer should plan to attend this national antiwar conference. Our movement will play a crucial role in the debates and discussions on the future of the antiwar movement and it is essential that all YSA members make every effort possible to attend.

The experience of participating with other YSA members from all over the country in a national conference is an important political experience. At-large comrades, in particular, should contact the regional centers immediately if this has not already been done to coordinate at-large transportation and participation in the conference.

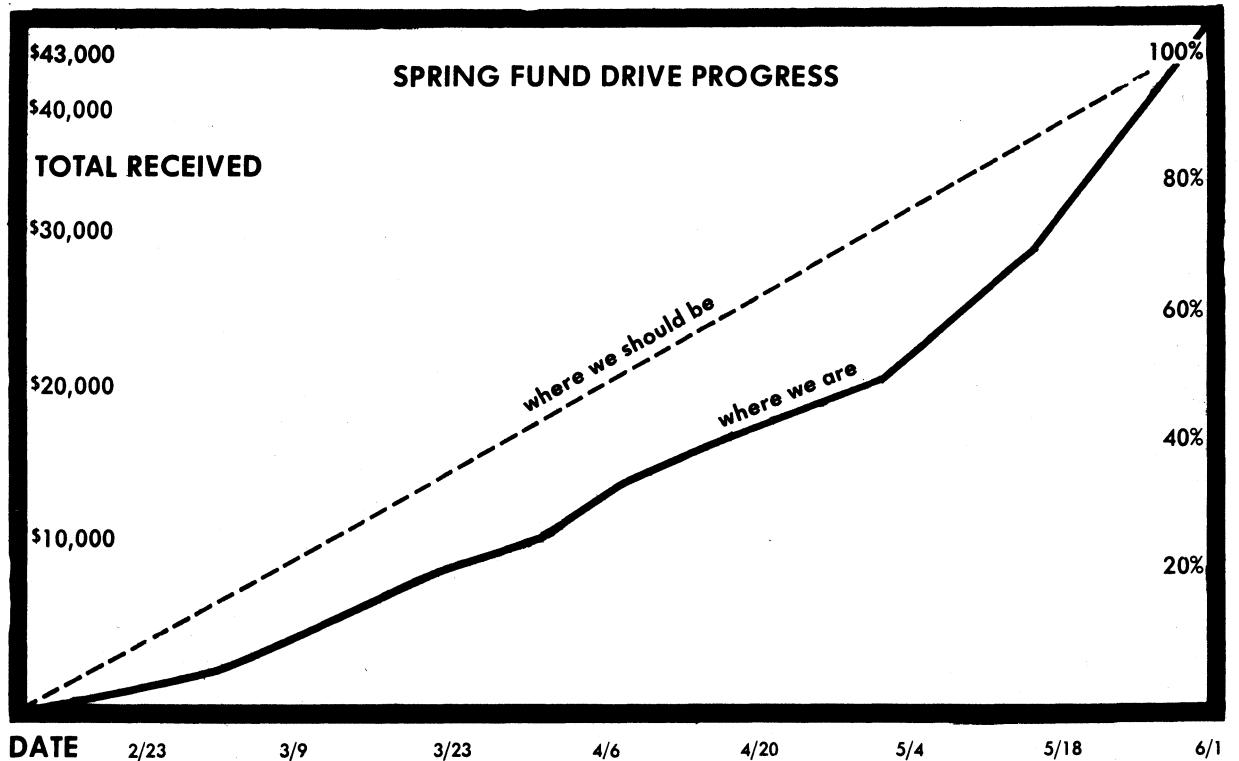
Besides participating fully in the decisions the antiwar conference will make in New York City, YSAers will be able to convince many of the activists at the conference of the importance of joining the revolutionary socialist movement.

Local executive committees should be sure to organize the sales of our literature on the buses going to the conference and every comrade should use the opportunity of traveling to New York with independent activists to discuss the basic questions facing the antiwar movement. At the conference itself, the sales of *The Militant* and the *ISR* will be a central aspect of our participation.

DAVE FRANKEL
YSA Antiwar Director

Final Fund Drive Scoreboard

REGION AND LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%	MARYLAND-VIRGINIA	1500	1500	100	LOCAL	QUOTA	PAID	%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	600	731.82	122	WASHINGTON, DC	1500	1500	100	1. NORMAN	150	257.50	172
BOULDER	200	253	126	(CRISFIELD, MD.)		(66)		2. CLAREMONT	100	160	160
DENVER	250	308.82	124	(BALTIMORE, MD.)		(50)		3. RIVERSIDE	300	450	150
LOGAN	150	170	113	(RICHMOND, VA.)		(1.80)		4. TAMPA	300	399.59	133
(ALBUQUERQUE)		(50)		MICHIGAN	2850	2820	99	5. AMHERST	250	328	131
(COLORADO SPRINGS)		(5)		ANN ARBOR	300	330	110	6. CAMBRIDGE	1100	1420	129
NEW ENGLAND	4485	5043.16	112	DETROIT	2400	2400	100	7. BOULDER	200	253	126
AMHERST	250	328	131	EAST LANSING	150	90	60	8. KANSAS CITY	400	500	125
CAMBRIDGE	1100	1420	129	(YPSILANTI)		(25)		9. PHOENIX	300	375	125
NORTH BOSTON	1100	1210	110	(GRAND RAPIDS)		(20)		10. DENVER	250	308.82	124
WORCESTER	500	550.16	110	(MT. PLEASANT)		(11.50)		11. LOGAN	150	170	113
SOUTH BOSTON	1000	1000	100	(FLINT)		(5.50)		12. NORTH BOSTON	1100	1210	110
PROVIDENCE	500	500	100	NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY	5500	5331.81	97	13. HOUSTON	850	938.50	110
DURHAM-PORTSMOUTH	35	35	100	LONG ISLAND	250	275	110	14. WORCESTER	500	550.16	110
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3800	4120	108	NEW YORK CITY	4400	4755.20	108	15. ANN ARBOR	300	330	110
CLAREMONT	100	160	160	BINGHAMTON	350	150.11	43	16. LONG ISLAND	250	275	110
RIVERSIDE	300	450	150	ALBANY	250	89	36	17. NEW YORK CITY	4400	4755.20	108
PHOENIX	300	375	125	PATERSON	300	62.50	21	18. BLOOMINGTON	250	271	108
LOS ANGELES	2500	2550	102	(NEW HAVEN, CONN.)		(75)		19. SAN FRANCISCO	1400	1500	107
SAN DIEGO	500	500	100	(NEWARK, N.J.)		(47)		20. PHILADELPHIA	2200	2329.50	106
TUCSON	100	85	85	(ELLENVILLE, N.Y.)		(25.28)		21. TWIN CITIES	1750	1850	106
UPPER MIDWEST	1750	1850	106	(WEST HARTFORD, CONN.)		(25)		22. SEATTLE	600	634.50	106
TWIN CITIES	1750	1850	106	(HARTFORD, CONN.)		(20.50)		23. CLEVELAND	2100	2207	105
PENNSYLVANIA	2275	2379.50	105	(VERNON CENTER, N.Y.)		(16.50)		24. LACROSSE	250	260	104
PHILADELPHIA	2200	2329.50	106	(NEW LONDON, CONN.)		(15)		25. MILWAUKEE	250	260	104
EDINBORO	75	50	67	(WEBSTER, N.Y.)		(15)		26. LOS ANGELES	2500	2550	102
(LEWISBURG)		(10.50)		(NEW BRITAIN, CONN.)		(9)		27. AUSTIN	850	870	102
(MANSFIELD)		(10)		(GENESE0, N.Y.)		(3.50)		28. CINCINNATI	200	202.94	101
SOUTHEAST	2100	2199.59	105	(STONY BROOK, N.Y.)		(3.50)		29. CHICAGO	3600	3600	100
TAMPA	300	399.59	133	(MANCHESTER, CONN.)		(0.50)		30. OAKLAND/BERKELEY	2400	2400	100
ATLANTA	1400	1400	100	WISCONSIN	1650	1582.50	96	31. DETROIT	2400	2400	100
NASHVILLE	150	150	100	LACROSSE	250	260.50	104	32. WASHINGTON, DC	1500	1500	100
TALLAHASSEE	150	150	100	MILWAUKEE	250	260	104	33. ATLANTA	1400	1400	100
JACKSONVILLE	100	100	100	MADISON	1000	1000	100	34. MADISON	1000	1000	100
(TUSCALOOSA, ALA.)		(151.50)		OSHKOSH	150	62	41	35. SOUTH BOSTON	1000	1000	100
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)		(11)		(RACINE)		(6.50)		36. PROVIDENCE	500	500	100
(ATHENS, GA.)		(10.50)		NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	4100	3915	95	37. SAN DIEGO	500	500	100
(SARASOTA, FLA.)		(5)		SAN FRANCISCO	1400	1500	107	38. PORTLAND	400	400	100
(ORLANDO, FLA.)		(1.50)		OAKLAND/BERKELEY	2400	2400	100	39. DEKALB	350	350	100
(MURFREESBORO, TENN.)		(1)		MODESTO	150	15	10	40. NASHVILLE	150	150	100
(GULFBREEZE, FLA.)		(0.50)		SACRAMENTO	150	0	0	41. OXFORD	150	150	100
OHIO-KENTUCKY	2600	2709.94	104	(SANTA CRUZ)		(26)		42. TALLAHASSEE	150	150	100
CLEVELAND	2100	2207	105	(CONCORD)		(20)		43. YELLOW SPRINGS	150	150	100
CINCINNATI	200	202.94	101	(SAN JOSE)		(20)		44. JACKSONVILLE	100	100	100
OXFORD	150	150	100	(SANTA ROSA)		(11)		45. DURHAM-PORTSMOUTH	35	35	100
YELLOW SPRINGS	150	150	100	(MONTEREY)		(2)		46. TUCSON	100	85	85
(MARIETTA)		(33)		TOTAL AT-LARGE	1000	1090.33	109	47. EDINBORO	75	50	67
MIDWEST	4600	4721	103	SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS		134.04		48. EAST LANSING	150	90	60
KANSAS CITY	400	500	125	TOTAL	41,910	43,311.69	103	49. EL PASO	150	82.50	55
BLOOMINGTON	250	271	108	SHOULD BE	43,000	43,000	100	50. BINGHAMTON	350	150.11	43
CHICAGO	3600	3600	100					51. OSHKOSH	150	62	41
DEKALB	350	350	100					52. ALBANY	250	89	36
(ST. LOUIS, MO.)		(125.50)						53. PATERSON	300	62.50	21
(CARLINVILLE, ILL.)		(29)						54. MODESTO	150	15	10
(CHAMPAIGN, ILL.)		(10.25)						55. SACRAMENTO	150	0	0
(PITTSBURG, KAN.)		(9.50)						56. SAN ANTONIO	100	0	0
(SEDALIA, MO.)		(5)									
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	1000	1034.50	103								
SEATTLE	600	634.50	106								
PORTLAND	400	400	100								
(PULLMAN, WASH.)		(45)									
(EUGENE, ORE.)		(16.50)									
(ELLENSBURG, WASH.)		(7.50)									
(CHENEY, WASH.)		(4)									
(CORVALLIS, ORE.)		(0.50)									
TEXAS-LA.-OKLAHOMA	2100	2148.50	102								
NORMAN	150	257.50	172								
HOUSTON	850	938.50	110								
AUSTIN	850	870	102								
EL PASO	150	82.50	55								
SAN ANTONIO	100	0	0								
(DALLAS)		(27)									



Launching the National Abortion Campaign

The first public meeting of the Committee for a Women's National Abortion Coalition, held June 12 in New York City, resulted in a call for a women's national conference on abortion July 16-18. The purpose of this historic conference will be to democratically decide how women in this country can most effectively wage a victorious campaign to repeal all abortion laws, with no forced sterilization.

Attendance at the June 12 meeting is an indication of what can be expected at the conference, and reflects the breadth of groups that can be attracted to a campaign around abortion rights. There were 225 women, representing 90 different groups and 13 states, attending. The groups included the National Organization for Women, Planned Parenthood, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Michigan Women's Abortion Suit, National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws, Gay Women's Liberation Front, George Washington University Women's Liberation, Women United for Abortion Rights, Radical Feminists, Older Women's Liberation, Zero Population Growth, High School Women's Coalition, Roosevelt-Wilson Democratic Club, Queens Women's Center, Black and Third World Women's Alliance of Boston, Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Communist Party, Young Workers Liberation League, and International Socialists.

Now that the overwhelming endorsement and go-ahead from a large and representative meeting has been obtained, we want to help the Committee for a Women's National Abortion Coalition to reach out and become far broader than it is at this point. We want to seek the involvement of female constituencies that were not represented at the June 12 planning meeting—church women, trade unionists, professional women's caucuses, women from governmental positions.

That is, we want to take the conference call to every women's group and every prominent individual woman who has influence over constituencies we can possibly draw into the coalition. Taking into consideration the statistic that one out of every four women has an abortion at some point in her life, and polls that show that over 75% of all women favor some type of abortion reform, it becomes clear that there are few

women who are not potential allies of this movement. Statistics such as these document the fact that the national abortion campaign is starting off with a far broader base of support than the antiwar movement, for example, had at its inception.

Awareness of the tremendous sentiment for abortion rights should guide every step we take to build the national conference. Leaflets reprinting the call, and giving details on the conference and on whom to contact locally, should be mass distributed. Transportation arrangements to New York City should be initiated immediately, since this area involves careful planning. Organizing meetings, which should combine discussion of the political importance of a nationally coordinated campaign around abortion with concrete proposals on how each region can organize itself to reach out, should be held. The news media also should be asked to carry articles and interviews on the campaign. The importance of reaching out far beyond the present women's liberation movement will be key to these efforts, and to the growth of the feminist movement as well.

In our campaign leading up to the conference, we should think ahead to the types of activities that can be set into motion after it is over. Black, Chicana, Puerto Rican, Asian, and Native American women who are involved now, for example, can be the basis for various contingents in the fall action.

An important aspect of the July 16-18 conference will be the political debate that will take place over how best to wage this campaign. This type of debate took place at the June 12 meeting. It was initiated by women from Gay Women's Liberation Front, Women's Strike Coalition and International Socialists who oppose a single-issue approach to organizing and take a sectarian stance on the necessity of winning over women not yet consciously feminist. They insisted that demands relating to the oppression of gay women be added to the coalition's program.

Many of these same women also proposed that the coalition adopt free abortion on demand, rather than repeal of all abortion laws as its basis. However, other women at the meeting spoke against stipulating support to free medical care or advancing demands of the gay liberation

movement, as prerequisites to participating in a campaign around abortion rights.

We can be sure that at the conference itself, further attempts will be made to attack the single-target nature of this coalition. We will have to take the lead in pointing out that each demand added to that of abortion law repeal with no forced sterilization cuts away at our potential base of support, inevitably driving certain important sectors out. We will have to point out that a coalition built explicitly for abortion rights cannot become a substitute for the building of an independent gay liberation movement, for example, or a women's liberation movement that responds to all aspects of female oppression. All attempts to add additional demands and criteria for participation in this coalition represent challenges to its ability to reach out to the majority of women in this country and involve them in the struggle for the right to control our own bodies. The political discussions we have with other women working with us on this campaign are therefore another important aspect of preparing for the conference.

The rulers of this country have chosen abortion as the issue on which to attack the women's liberation movement. In doing so, they are testing the ability of the women's liberation movement to spring quickly into motion in defense of the interests of all women. What this campaign represents, in fact, is the women's liberation movement organizing itself to reach outward, respond to this challenge, and win victories for all women. And the women in this country are being joined by women throughout the world—in Ireland, France, Germany—in our attempts to win control over our lives and bodies. This campaign will be an important step towards victory for the international women's liberation movement. And this is the spirit with which we should move immediately to build the July 16-18 conference as large, broad and spirited as we can.

RUTH ROBINETT
YSA Women's Liberation Director

Wayne State Election Campaign

The Wayne State University fraction of the Detroit local waged the most extensive campus election campaign in Michigan thus far.

We began planning our campaign strategy immediately after April 24, allowing ourselves a month and a half of preparation before the elections, which were held June 1 and 2. We lined up ten candidates to run for the ten at-large seats to the Student-Faculty Council, eight YSAers and two independent SMCers, under the banner of the Socialist Action Slate.

We had a campaign budget of \$90, since the university allotted each candidate \$10 for campaign expenses. With this money, we were able to put out some rather elaborate publicity.

By the time the campaign began, we were ready with an attractive twelve-page electro-stenciled brochure which contained our program and concrete explanations of it. One of the past problems in campus elections was our lack of experience in relating our program to the Wayne State campus. This time we were fairly successful in concretizing our demands.

The program started by attacking the proposed 20% tuition hike and calling for an opening up of the financial books to the student body. This was used to pose the question of who should control university finances—the administrators or the students.

Next we tackled the question of the antiwar university by demanding that the Student-Faculty Council make its facilities and funds available to the antiwar movement and that it set up an Indochina Studies Program. (The call for an "Indochina Institute" first arose during the May upsurge.)

Before moving on to women's liberation, we drove home the need for student rights, gay rights and an end to FBI surveillance on campus. We

then called for abortion referral, free 24-hour child care centers, a Women's Studies Program, an end to the sexist tracking system, birth control information, contraceptives, and a female gynecologist at the University Health Center.

Our program ended with the call for Black, Chicano and Native American Studies Programs controlled by the students and faculty of those programs. (This was just a week or so after the formation of the Latin and American Indian Student Association at Wayne, which also called for Chicano and Native American Studies Programs.)

We also called for open admissions and full scholarships for Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans, and for an opening up of the university facilities to the Black, Chicano and Native American communities.

Because of our early start in the campaign and the appearance of our brochure and a leaflet briefly stating our program, we forced our opponents to relate to the issues we posed.

Besides the usual run-of-the-mill personality-oriented candidates, we faced a liberal coalition called Party 1, which had the financial backing of several professors that enabled them to spend \$250 on a Madison Avenue campaign, which consisted almost solely in publicizing their "1." Programatically, they presented themselves as the reasonable alternative to the Socialist Action Slate and the Association of Black Students Slate by coming up with a petty "campus issue" program.

The results of the election were unexpected and very significant. The Association of Black Students ran a very low key campaign until the morning of the first day of the elections, when they came out with a brochure stating their program, which called for full rights for Black organizations, Black, Chicano and Native American

Studies Programs, an opening up of the financial books to the student body, open admissions and an end to police harassment of Blacks.

One of the ABS candidates admitted that he borrowed some points from our program (some of them word for word). The ABS then proceeded to mobilize the Black students and swept the elections, gaining nine out of ten seats. The Socialist Action Slate received about 10% of the votes, which averaged about 300 votes per candidate.

Wayne has one of the largest Black student enrollments of any university in the country, outside of the all-Black universities in the South. For a long time, however, Blacks at Wayne have been relatively quiescent. Their victory in the Student Faculty Council elections may mark the beginning of the mobilization of Wayne's Black student body.

Outside of our political influence on the ABS Slate, we also made a number of other gains. We got out thousands of brochures and leaflets, posted up several hundred multi-colored silkscreen posters and 16 or 17 large banners. Almost everyone on campus was aware of our existence.

Both of the independent SMCers were drawn closer to the YSA as a result of the campaign and will probably join soon. Throughout the campaign, they proved to be extremely energetic and enthusiastic.

By getting out the name of the Socialist Action Slate, we also laid the basis for a proposed Socialist Action Campaign Committee this fall, which would draw students at Wayne into active support of the upcoming SWP campaign.

ERNIE HARSCH
Detroit YSA

YSA Film

Last fall, when the idea of the YSA film was first discussed, it was decided to make a short film—about fifteen minutes long—of the YSA convention. The film could be used at recruitment meetings on the campuses next fall and in conjunction with other activities.

During the YSA convention informal workshops on women's liberation, nationalism, GIs and vets, and high school and college activists were set up to provide more informal material for the film. Almost nine hours of film were used in photographing the YSA convention. In addition, more footage was shot of YSAers in action at the April 24 demonstration in Washington. This footage includes Andrew Pulley's speech on April 24.

Following the convention we realized what a difficult task it was going to be to squeeze a fifteen minute film out of all this material, especially when it expressed the politics and character of the YSA so well. It was then discovered that without too much more time or money, a longer, higher quality film could be produced. We felt that it would be a disservice to the Trotskyist movement if we did not take advantage of this material. The conception of the film has thus evolved from a short fifteen minute film to an impressive forty to fifty minute film covering the tone and enthusiasm of the youth radicalization, with the YSA's political perspective at its center.

The film is geared toward young people on high school and college campuses. We will be able to use the film at forums along with a YSA recruitment speech; campus locals and fractions will be able to show it at their schools (its length will be perfect for showings during class periods on high school and college campuses); prints can be made for movement distributors like Newsreel; and there are all sorts of commercial possibilities which are being investigated.

The theme of the film is the YSA's response to Hoover's attacks on the growing mass movements and the YSA. The film is skillfully done, with shots of various capitalist politicians counterposed to the ideas of the independent movements of students, women, Blacks, and Chicanos. There are individual interviews, group interviews, scenes of the convention, of the mass meetings for Camejo and Hansen, of April 24, of the dance at the hotel and the party at the headquarters. The film gets across the idea that the best thing young people can do to help change this rotten system is to join the YSA and build the various mass movements.

Dave Weiss, the director of the film, is very well known. Two of his other films are *Profile of a Peace Parade*, an NET documentary which won first place at a film festival in Florence, Italy, and *No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger*, which won first place at the Mannheim, Germany, Chicago, and Lincoln Center film festivals.

Our main problem at this point is getting the money to finish the film. There are tremendous possibilities for getting the film financed: film departments of various publishing houses, educational and foreign TV, independent filmmakers and others who would be interested in a film



on the radical movement directed by Dave Weiss. However, funding through these channels will take long months of negotiations.

Right now, we need a minimum of \$3000 immediately to have the film and prints completed by the SWP convention in August. In order to have the film ready by Oberlin the help of comrades who can make loans totaling \$3000 is needed. We would like to get one loan for the entire sum if possible. We are not asking for small loans or contributions from a large number of comrades. Rather, we are looking for loans of \$500 or more which would be repaid from the fund-raising sources mentioned previously.

If any comrades can help out, or if they know of anyone sympathetic to the YSA who would

be interested in making a loan to this project, please have them call the YSA National Office immediately at (212) 989-7570.

The film has really exciting possibilities and will be an historic first for our movement. Comrades will get to see the film at the Socialist Workers Party Convention in Oberlin, Ohio, which is when the first preview of the film will be shown. Hopefully, by that time, prints will also be available so that YSA locals across the country can begin to utilize all the possibilities that this film creates for us.

TERRY HARDY
YSA National Office

University of California Campus Elections

At the University of California, Berkeley, the YSA recently finished running a campaign for student government, the ASUC (Associated Students of the University of California). The decision to run a YSA slate, rather than running as part of a coalition or with individuals who weren't in the YSA on a Young Socialist slate, was made after discussions with a group of radical students whose approach was to decide *who* to run before drawing up a *program* on which to run.

We brought our program to these discussions and although most of the individuals involved in this coalition (which became the United Action Party) agreed with most of it, their primary interest was winning, and they subordinated their program to an electoral victory. This led them to reject running on our socialist program. So, we ran our own slate—three comrades for ASUC Senate, three for the vice-presidential positions, and one for president.

The basic idea around which our campaign revolved was the strategy of the Red Univer-

sity—turning the university into an instrument of struggle for social change which can reach beyond the campus, drawing other sectors of society into motion against capitalism. We made it clear that a vote for the YSA was a vote for using the facilities and resources of the university to build the antiwar, women's liberation, Black, Chicano and other movements for social change.

During the course of the campaign, we put out 9-10,000 leaflets (there are 27,000 students on the campus); 5,000 of these leaflets included our full program. The program was basically adapted from the *YSA Program for the Student Revolt*.

We also put out specific leaflets on women's liberation and the antiwar university, a general leaflet with our major demands, and a leaflet on the issue of free speech for the *Daily Californian*, the campus newspaper, which was being attacked by the administration-appointed Publishers Board.

We were able to reach a large section of the

campus with our ideas through this campaign. Because the campaign lasted only a week and a half, we were unable to form a supporters group. But our success in getting out our ideas was manifested in the election results.

We received 7% of the vote for the executive positions, and one of our senatorial candidates was elected!

Financially, the campaign was also a success. Because we were able to use free paper, our expenses were kept under \$20.

With the experience we have gained through this campaign, we hope to run an even more successful campaign (especially in terms of recruitment) next fall, in conjunction with the 1972 SWP national election campaign.

BRENDA BRDAR
Oakland/Berkeley YSA

Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana Regional Work

Editor's Note: The following article is excerpted from a Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana YSA regional mailing.

The progress made in regional work in the Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana region should be evaluated in light of the perspectives which we started out with. We originally projected organizing regionally our work in the mass movements: women's liberation, Chicano struggle, Black movement, antiwar and high school. In addition to regional intervention in these movements, the regional center took on responsibility for organizing tours, defense work, and the socialist educational conference.

We planned to have a full-time regional organizer on the road, supplemented whenever necessary by other comrades making regional trips when they could be spared. The regional staff was to function on a regular basis, putting out regional committee mailings, a monthly newsletter, planning regional committee meetings, and especially organizing fund raising to finance the work of the center.

REGIONWIDE ACTIVITIES

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

One of the major women's liberation actions of the last semester was the statewide demonstration in Austin, calling for repeal of abortion laws. The regional center publicized the demonstration through the newsletter and contacted YSAers in the region to encourage them to build the demonstration by bringing people from their areas. For International Women's Day, YSAers were urged to plan activities for their local areas, and the newsletter carried coverage of these activities.

CHICANO STRUGGLE

Our major emphasis in this area was to help build the statewide activities of the Chicano movement, such as the MAYO conference in Austin, the lettuce boycott conference in San Antonio, the national Chicana conference in Houston and the Chicano Youth Conference in Houston. At these conferences, the YSA was able to sell our press and literature as well as to participate in the workshops and sessions.

In Houston, a Chicano comrade went with Mirta Vidal on her trip to Crystal City, and then visited Pharr and Brownsville. We also arranged a speaking engagement for Woody Diaz in El Paso where the majority of the population is Chicano.

BLACK MOVEMENT

The major work in this area centered on plan-

ning the Paul Boutelle tour. We had very good meetings with Boutelle in several areas of the region: Norman, El Paso, Austin, and Houston. None of these locals had Black comrades, and through the Boutelle tour, we were able to make contacts in the Black organizations and were able to recruit one Black YSAer in Norman.

ANTIWAR

Building the regional antiwar conference in Houston was our major regional activity in antiwar work. We publicized the conference in our newsletter and contacted YSAers individually to build the conference. YSAers participated from almost every area, helping to draw in independent antiwar activists. In addition, we helped publicize the national antiwar actions through the newsletter and through the conference.

REGIONAL CENTER ACTIVITIES

TRAVEL

We estimate the total amount of YSA regional travel this spring at 10,550 miles, about one third of the travel that we had initially projected. The bulk of the traveling was done by the regional organizer in working with the locals and at-largers in the region. The Austin comrade assigned to regional work also made frequent trips to San Antonio, and other regional staff members in Houston made trips whenever possible.

Later in the spring, regional work was seriously handicapped by the loss of the car which we had been using for regional work for about two months. After this loss, trips could only be planned when we could secure a car or when we could send comrades on the bus.

ORGANIZATION

We first attempted to combine the regional organizer assignment with that of regional traveler. This proved unworkable, and when we lost our transportation, the organizer came into the center permanently. Three weeks later, due to the critical situation caused by the bombing of the SWP campaign headquarters in Houston, it was necessary for our regional organizer to be assigned to head up defense work, leaving the regional center with a staff of two comrades.

MAILINGS

Throughout the semester, we sent out a regional newsletter which was one of the main vehicles for building regionwide activities. We also sent out fairly regular mailings with announcements of regional committee meetings, minutes of regional committee meetings, financial reports, and organizer reports.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Regional committee meetings were planned to coincide with other regional activities like the abortion demonstration and the regional antiwar conference whenever possible, in order to minimize the amount of traveling that comrades had to do. These meetings were held about once a month. Attendance at meetings varied, with the largest meetings having comrades present from Norman, Arlington, El Paso, San Antonio, Galveston, Austin, and Houston.

We found the most successful structure for the meetings to be informal, with workshops planned on different areas of work, such as women's liberation, Chicano work, finances, etc. In this way, comrades were given the opportunity to discuss local situations and problems.

FINANCES

When the regional center was first set up, finances was probably our weakest area; this, in turn, hindered the carrying out of the rest of our regional tasks. We started with more debts than funds, and we were forced to ask locals to engage in emergency fund raising for the center. It was also too late in the semester to expect many financial gains from the speakers bureau we had projected.

We instituted movie showings to supplement the regional sustainers paid by locals in the region. These movie showings proved to be very successful, and helped us to greatly improve the condition of our regional finances. At this point, the financial picture for the region looks very promising.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Comrades have been systematically encouraged to attend socialist summer school in either Houston or Austin. In Houston so far, three comrades from Norman and one from El Paso have come in for the summer. Our major regional activity for the summer will be fund raising, so that we will be able to solve our transportation problem by fall, and begin next semester's regional work on a firm footing. We also intend to prepare a speaker's brochure to be distributed to schools throughout the region. We hope to get returns from this when our activity expands in the fall.

KATHY STALLWORTH
Houston YSA

News from Pathfinder

Editor's Note: The following article is based on a letter sent out by Pathfinder Press to its sales representatives.

As the radicalization deepens throughout the United States, the opportunities for Pathfinder Press multiply rapidly. The number of books and pamphlets sold in 1970 was almost double those sold in 1969. Professors, searching for relevant material, have begun ordering increasing quantities of our books and pamphlets for classroom use; more retail bookstores, especially those in student areas, stock our titles; more libraries have Pathfinder books on their shelves, and wholesale book dealers now carry our books in order to supply demands from their customers.

There is no doubt that an expanding market exists for attractive, professional and serious radical literature. Increasingly, Pathfinder Press has been able to supply this market, becoming a leading publisher of women's liberation, Black liberation and Marxist titles.

In 1970, we printed 13 new books and 24 new pamphlets, as well as reprinting 47 titles. So far in 1971, we have published 13 new books and pamphlets while reprinting 15. During 1970,

our total sales increased 54% over 1969. (Sales of Pathfinder titles increased 88%.) Our most dramatic advance has been the adoption of our books and pamphlets for classroom use. During the seventeen months since January, 1970, we have placed 83 different Pathfinder titles in 606 classes, selling a total of over 25,000 books and pamphlets to universities for use in classes.

All this has been done through a restricted sales effort. During most of this time, we have had regularly functioning sales representatives in only three test areas.

Pathfinder Press is now launching a national campaign to intensify sales efforts, to reach many more cities, towns and college campuses with our books and pamphlets, and to place our literature and our ideas within reach of every radicalizing person.

Our campaign will be two-fold. First, we want to visit as many university and college campuses as possible to talk to professors, get classroom adoptions, and place orders in the campus bookstores. On the university campus we are closest to our potential market than anywhere else. One adoption may mean 400 students buying and reading a Pathfinder book.

Sales work on the campus should consist of distributing our promotional flyers and catalogues widely, following up with personal interviews with professors and giving complimentary desk copies to those who show interest. On one campus a professor ordered 400 copies of *Permanent Revolution* after receiving our promotional material.

In larger cities, with many retail bookstores and wholesale distributors, as well as campuses, we want to exploit both markets. This work involves systematic visits to the dealers, appointments with their buyers, periodic checks on their inventories. Special emphasis should be placed on those stores which serve a young, Black or radical clientele.

The key to this expansion is to enlarge our sales force considerably. Pathfinder Press has set up a national desk to coordinate this work. Our plans already include a Southwestern tour during July and August by Priscilla March, Los Angeles Pathfinder Representative, and we plan similar tours in the fall in other areas. All Pathfinder Representatives should call or write Pathfinder Press immediately (410 West Street, New York, New York 10014; (212) 741-0690) to get more detailed information and promotional materials.

Conferencia de las Mujeres por La Raza

The *Conferencia de Mujeres por La Raza* on May 28-30 was a major historical event for two movements in this country. It was the first national conference of women in this present radicalization, and it was the first time that women from an oppressed nationality came together to discuss and find solutions to their problems as women. This conference was a giant leap forward for both the Chicano movement and the women's movement, and that it took place at all is a tremendous success in and of itself.

There were nearly 600 Chicanas and Latinas in attendance at some point during the three days of the conference in Houston. The majority of them were young, coming from every part of Aztlan and such faraway places as New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, and Washington. Over 75 of the attendants were from Los Angeles and Southern California.

To build for the national conference, a Southern California regional conference was held in Los Angeles May 7-9. This conference was the result of the coordinated efforts of women from the Los Angeles City College MECHA (*Movimiento Estudiantil Chicanos de Aztlan*, Student Movement of Chicanos of Aztlan) and a group of women from the Long Beach State MECHA,

called *Hijas de Cuatemoc* (Daughters of Cuatemoc). The conference was attended by some 200 Chicanas from Los Angeles and the Southern California area. These women discussed the problems that Chicanas face in the Movement and all were urged to attend the national conference in Houston.

Some of the Chicana groups that exist in Los Angeles and the Southern California area are *Comision Femenil Mexicana* from Cal. State L. A., *Hijas de Cuatemoc* which publishes a newspaper by that name, and *Las Chicanas* from San Diego State. Although these groups as a whole do not consider themselves feminist, some of the women who belong to them are feminists.

In building for the conference in the Southern California area, I had the opportunity to speak to a seminar in the Chicano Studies program at San Diego State. The seminar was dedicated to Chicanas and a panel of women from *Las Chicanas* shared the program with me.

It appears that the women who are organized around the problems Chicanas face as women and as members of an oppressed nationality in Los Angeles and the surrounding area are from the MECHA chapters on university and college campuses. These women are very much in favor

of organizing Chicanas and Latinas around their specific problems as women, but they see that it is necessary to organize as Chicanas, as opposed to joining the existing women's groups.

The opportunities for involving Chicanas in the projected national abortion campaign are fantastic in light of the Houston workshop resolutions for free community controlled abortions for all Chicanas.

As the discussion in the workshops at the *Conferencia de Mujeres por La Raza* in Houston showed, Chicanas and Latinas understand the nature of their oppression as women, as well as members of La Raza, and are willing and ready to fight this oppression. We do not see organizing around our specific problems as women in contradiction to the struggle for self-determination of all Chicanos. Rather, the struggle of Chicanas and Latinas around our oppression as women can only enhance and strengthen the struggle for liberation of the Chicano and Latino people as a whole.

OLGA RODRIGUEZ
Los Angeles YSA

Chicago May 5 Actions

The events of May, 1970, with the breadth and the power of the massive student upsurge in response to the invasion of Cambodia and the killings at Kent and Jackson, made clear the important role the student antiwar movement plays as a vanguard force in the building of the antiwar movement. Understanding the power of the mass antiwar movement and its relationship to the student movement, the SMC intervened in full force into the upsurge with the perspective of turning each campus into an organizing center from which other sections of the society could be brought into struggle.

The May upsurge had a resounding effect not only on the warmakers but also on the consciousness of the general population and the student movement. The effect of May, 1970, on the student movement, as well as the political success of the application of the concept of the antiwar university was evident throughout the building of the spring antiwar offensive and was especially reflected in the scope of activities across the country during the May 5 student moratorium.

In Chicago, memorial activities, strikes, and teach-ins took place on every major campus and a large number of high schools around the city. The national importance of the May 5 actions was reflected in Chicago by a significant number of actions that took place in high schools where the SMC had never had previous contact, as well as by the large role student governments played in the campus antiwar activity.

INITIAL BUILDING OF MAY 5

Due to the rush of activities, much of the hard organizing and building of May 5 could not be done until after April 24. It was possible, however, to lay the initial groundwork on the campuses for May 5 activity. In the work that was already being done by campus SMCers with student governments and campus newspapers around April 24, interest was also being generated for the May 5 actions.

After the joint moratorium call was issued by the SMC, the National Student Association (NSA), and the Association of Student Governments (ASG), the Chicago SMC put out a local call endorsed by student government presidents and campus newspaper editors for a planning meeting of the Chicago student antiwar movement to discuss out projections for activity on May 5. About thirty students attended the meeting which included significant participation from the student governments and the campus press. Through this preliminary meeting, unanimous agreement was reached on a proposal for action and a number of student government leaders were drawn into organizing antiwar activities on their particular campuses.

Coming on the heels of the massive April 24

marches on Washington and San Francisco and initiated by an authoritative call, the May 5 actions offered great opportunities to involve a broad range of student support. To facilitate the broadest possible involvement of the university community, May 5 moratorium ad-hoc committees were set up on the major campuses. The general perspective of the SMC in these initial weeks was to establish personal contact with a wide spectrum of key campus figures, to interest them in the May 5 memorial activities, and to involve them in the work that needed to be done.

CHICAGO MEMORIAL ACTIVITIES

The activities that took place on May 5 should be considered in the light of the qualitative rise in antiwar activity that occurred this spring. Despite intermittent rainfall throughout the day, memorial actions took place on the major campuses during the early afternoon and culminated in a citywide march and rally of 2,000 sponsored by the Chicago Peace Action Coalition and the Chicago Peace Council. The two demands of the march and rally were Immediate Withdrawal from Southeast Asia and End the Draft Now. A high school contingent of 65 students joined the citywide march after assembling at the Chicago Board of Education putting forward demands for full democratic rights in the high schools. Students also marched into the citywide assembly point from the University of Illinois-Circle Campus and Roosevelt University.

STUDENT GOVERNMENTS

The momentum generated by the April 24 marches laid the basis for sizable and powerful May 5 actions. Antiwar activists, inspired by the success of April 24, enthusiastically continued their antiwar activity in local areas to build May 5. This heightened antiwar consciousness was reflected in the active support given by the campus student governments.

Formal endorsement for the moratorium was received from three of the major student governments in Chicago. At the request of the SMC, the University of Illinois-Circle Campus Student Government agreed to provide their office space and facilities as a center for the SMC to coordinate the activities on campuses around the city. By moving the SMC city office to the U. of Ill., the antiwar movement was able to apply the concept of the antiwar university and to set a valuable precedent for future actions. The University of Chicago Student Government, after endorsing May 5 and co-sponsoring the campus activities with the SMC, offered student government funds to pay for buses which transported U. of C. students to the citywide rally.

PL AND SDS

Most of the YSA's political opponents in Chicago refused to relate to May 5 even in a peripheral way. With the exception of the Communist Party which gave lip service to the citywide action and a few Mayday people, our opponents' basic attitude was to ignore the moratorium activities. Progressive Labor Party and SDS, however, did attempt in their usual manner to disrupt the campus and citywide actions.

On May 5, SDS passed out a leaflet calling for support for their demand to speak at the rallies. Concentrating their forces at the U. of I. rally of 700 students, with a few scattered SDSers at some of the smaller campus rallies, SDS attempted to disrupt the moratorium activities. At the U. of I. they were able to cause a certain amount of confusion when they stormed the speakers platform. A similar attempt was made at the citywide action.

In both instances, the SMC was able to explain to students attending the rallies the absurdity of SDS's demands and exposed and isolated SDS. In the week following, the *Chicago Illini*, the U. of I. student newspaper, devoted an entire editorial and article to strongly condemning the "antics" of SDS, referring to them as "counter-revolutionary and at best impotent."

The isolation PL and SDS face is surely not limited to the U. of I. These attacks on the movement were a pure and simple expression of their total frustration and desperation after the huge success of April 24 and the gains made by the antiwar movement. It is important for us to understand this fully and to be prepared for attacks of this nature in the future.

* * *

As a whole, the May 5 campus actions reaffirmed the authority of the SMC in the student movement in Chicago. Through the May 5 activities, not only was the SMC able to gain the allegiance of large numbers of activists who were inspired by April 24, but the SMC was also able to encourage many of these activists to initiate new SMC chapters on their campuses or high schools. In addition, by developing working relationships with student governments and campus newspapers, the already established campus SMCs were able to draw new activists around them as well as consolidate and strengthen their positions on campus.

MARK UGOLINI
Chicago YSA

Militant Sales Ideas

Editor's Note: The following area reports are reprinted from the May 31, 1971, Militant and ISR Sales Letter.

The Twin Cities SWP and YSA have been making a profit on their bundle consistently for the last several months. The sales director outlined some aspects of their successful campaign which other areas may want to try:

1) "The way we get people to sell is by outlining first the political meetings at which we can sell, and taking volunteers in the branch and local meetings. We also take volunteers for Saturday sales at three or four good locations. . . . When there is a mobilization for something like an antiwar rally, comrades are assigned to sell in the newsletter. The campus fraction organizes regular sales.

2) Visual Aids:

a. "We have a big blue chart with vertical bar graphs showing how large the bundle is week by week, in black, and how many we sold in red. This shows the progress of the bundle, which we generally have our eye on raising.

b. "Another big chart which we have and which we always put out at branch meetings shows how many *Militants* each comrade has sold week by week. This chart gives credit to the comrades who sell (we want everyone possible to be selling every week) and to make it easier to remember to sell.

c. "We also have a display case for sales of the paper and the *ISR* inside the headquarters. . . .

3) "Overall, our sales have risen from a bundle of 100 through March, to 150, to 200 now.

We may be able to raise it in the summer. By keeping close tabs on our bundle and our deficit or profit, we are able to order about the right bundle generally and prevent any large deficit."

* * *

Before the division of the New York SWP and YSA into three new branches and locals, it was reported that the four-month campaign to improve *Militant* sales had been a big success. The bundle had increased from 200 in January to 450 from mid-April through May. For the first time, *Militant* sales broke even in April, and not only was the branch able to keep current, but the back debt of over \$1500 was completely paid off!

Organizing in the Wasatch Mountains

On May 15, Armed Forces Day, 6000 people marched against the war in Salt Lake City, Utah. Over half of the marchers were high school students. The Logan YSA played a key role in helping to organize this demonstration.

After the Oberlin conference last summer, the Logan YSAers set two key tasks for themselves: 1) to build the YSA, and 2) to help organize the antiwar movement in Utah and Southern Idaho. At that time, there were only two YSAers in Logan.

First, both YSAers embarked on a consistent campaign of publicizing the YSA throughout the area. They went to each campus in the area with a large assortment of literature during the days of the fall school registration. Although no YSA locals were organized from this initial activity, many contacts were made in Pocatello, Idaho, and Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Provo, Utah.

At the same time, considerable effort went into building a local in Logan. The best tool in this process was *The Militant*, which is the most popular radical newspaper in the region. After a third comrade was recruited in Logan, we sold over 150 copies of the paper every week throughout the region.

In October, we proposed that the Utah State University SMC (in Logan) initiate an antiwar conference to organize a regional antiwar coalition. In building for the conference, SMCers secured endorsements of a statement of principles similar to NPAC's. Many of the YSA contacts

throughout the region endorsed this statement, and in one day the SMC had secured endorsements from most of the leaders of the radical movement from Pocatello to Price, Utah—a 300 mile stretch along the Wasatch Mountain Range. The result was the formation of the Wasatch Peace Action Coalition.

By February, there was a small local in Logan. With these few comrades, we took on major responsibilities in helping to build the spring antiwar offensive in the region. An expanded Wasatch PAC steering committee was called, which included most of the fall endorsers of October 31 and several older CPers. This meeting unified the antiwar movement and planned a March 6 antiwar conference.

The regional conference on March 6 launched the spring antiwar offensive in Utah and Southern Idaho. The conference adopted the NPAC spring program and placed special emphasis on May 15.

Weekly steering committee meetings were held in Salt Lake City which is 90 miles from Logan. Despite the distance, however, a number of Logan independents were actively involved in the meetings. On our way to Salt Lake City each week, we would stop off in Ogden and talk to the activists there, often taking some of them with us to the meeting.

Independents in Salt Lake City carried much of the responsibility for organizing the actions. This strengthened the antiwar movement and led to the creation of the Utah Vets Against the War,

which now has about 70 members, and access to office facilities.

The April 4-6 actions and an SMC regional conference on April 17 were used to make the final push in building April 24. A send-off rally was organized on April 23 and about 80 people from Utah participated in the San Francisco march.

The SMC regional conference also helped to build the May 5 activities, which were centered around the theme of the antiwar university. Particularly at Utah State, the May 5 rallies helped the antiwar movement to involve students in mass leafleting to publicize the May 15 Salt Lake City action.

May 5 was also projected as High School Rights Day, and 1400 students walked out of eleven high schools in Salt Lake City. Seventy of the high school students also conducted a continuous vigil at the Selective Service Board from May 5 until the march on May 15.

An active-duty GI from Greenriver, Utah, who is currently on leave of absence from the YSA, brought 25 GIs from the missile site there to lead the May 15 march, which had contingents of high school students, veterans, women, Chicanos, gay people, unionists, religious groups, mothers for peace, and university people—all organized under their own banners.

CLAIR KOFOED
Logan YSA

University of Chicago Campus Activities

Since the advent of the current radicalization in the early 1960s, the University of Chicago on the city's South Side has been an important political center for the Midwest and the nation as a whole. Many of the leaders of the early women's liberation movement initiated their activity on the campus. The student strike two years ago, over the firing of radical feminist Marlene Dixon from the sociology department, received extensive nationwide press coverage.

The New University Conference was founded at the U. of C. and still exerts an important influence on the political atmosphere. SDS, PL, YPSL, IS and People's Peace Treaty all make their presence known on the campus on a somewhat consistent basis. The level of student support for reformist political formations such as Movement for a New Congress is quite substantial.

Members of the YSA have been present on the University of Chicago campus over the last decade, but little consistent political work has been carried out there by our comrades. The May upsurge confirmed the evaluations of many Chicago YSAers that the University would be a major center of political activity throughout the continued deepening of the radicalization. The Chicago local thus made the decision during last summer's Tasks and Perspectives to orient toward the South Side in the fall.

The October 31 demonstration provided a good opportunity to do political work at the University of Chicago this school year. However, it was the SWP alderwomanic campaign on the South Side which proved to be the turning point in our work there. Through the campaign, we were able to pull together a well-functioning South

Side fraction that drew YSAers from nearby Kenwood High School into the work on the University campus. The forums which we sponsored, our campaign tables and the publicity which our candidate received in the campus newspaper, *The Maroon*, contributed greatly to our visibility on campus.

The success of the campaign carried us directly into the work of building an SMC. Throughout February and March, the SMC called campus meetings, established contacts with *The Maroon*, and approached leaders of the student government about endorsing the April 24 demonstration and sending buses.

By the first week in April, a substantial number of students had taken on major responsibilities for building April 24, the student government had endorsed it and turned over its offices to the SMC to build the action, and one or two articles about the demonstration were appearing in every issue of *The Maroon*. As a result of the efforts of the SMC, the University of Chicago sent three buses and numerous cars to Washington.

During this same period, the YSA began to set up Pathfinder tables on a weekly basis, and sell *Militants* on the campus. We built a teach-in on the Palestinian Revolution at which Peter Buch spoke. Through this work and our participation in the SMC, we began to develop a file of contacts.

The overwhelming success of April 24 made the building of the May 5 moratorium much easier. Once again the student government turned over funds and facilities to the SMC for building moratorium activities. The number of independent activists working on May 5 was larger than the number who had built April 24, illustrating dra-

matically the power of the Washington demonstration.

The SMC held a rally of about 250 people on the campus at noon on May 5 and sent a busload of 70 people down to the citywide demonstration. May 5 allowed the SMC to consolidate the gains it had made during the building of April 24, draw in new people, and involve all of them in making plans for the summer and fall. A number of women who were involved in SMC activities became interested in the May 15 Women March for Women and worked to publicize it on campus.

Two former high school YSAers will be entering the University of Chicago next fall as first year students to join the comrades who are now on the campus. The YSA is now in a position on the South Side which all of our opponent tendencies have been forced to notice. We made significant gains while PL, IS, and YPSL became increasingly isolated. We built April 24 and May 5 while NUC and People's Peace Treaty ignored them.

Next fall, the YSA will go onto the University of Chicago campus with an active campus membership, having good relations with many of the campus activists, the student government, and the campus press. We now possess the foundation on which to build all of the movements which are shaping the face of the current radicalization, and to recruit the best activists from all of them to the YSA.

STEVE CLARK
Chicago YSA

young socialist the organizer

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

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High School Women's Liberation

A few women at Pioneer High School in Ann Arbor, Michigan, thought it would be beneficial to start a women's liberation group at the school, thus raising the consciousness of high school students, particularly high school women. The group really got off the ground after the March 13 abortion action in Lansing.

Building for March 13, the Michigan statewide abortion action, generated a great deal of enthusiasm around the abortion question at Pioneer High. Twenty-eight women from Pioneer expressed interest in attending the demonstration. I started a list to obtain the names, addresses and phone numbers of all interested.

After a month of pressuring the administration, I was permitted to announce the demonstration over the loud speaker on the 11:00 news. Ten women from Pioneer attended the demonstration. The rest were prohibited from going by their parents.

After the action, I met with two other women and we drew up a tentative constitution for the approval of the other women. Two women teachers who were sympathetic to the women's movement volunteered to sponsor our group. We set up a steering committee that met twice a week.

After considerable hassle, the student government finally recognized the group as an official school organization. We are now able to use the

loudspeaker, run off and pass out leaflets, put up posters, hold benefits and use all school facilities.

Since becoming officially recognized, Pioneer Women for Women's Rights, as the group is called, has held regular meetings, set up literature tables, planned out a schedule of meetings and forums for next year, agitated for birth control facilities and information in the school, and demanded equal job opportunities from the Co-operative Training Office.

Another activity the women's group built was the United Women's Contingent for the April 24 march on Washington. Posters, announcements and mass leafleting were used to build not only the United Women's Contingent, but the demonstration as well, since SMC was banned from being a school group.

Next semester, we plan to challenge the administration's rule that men must be allowed to participate in our group. We also intend to relate more directly to the issues of Black women's oppression and gay women's oppression.

JUDY HARARY
Ann Arbor YSA