

NATIONAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SCHEDULE

Thursday, May 1

- 10:00 - 10:15 Organization of Plenum (1/4 hour)
10:15 - 11:30 World Political Situation Report (1-1/4 hours)
11:30 - 12:30 Discussion (2 hours)
12:30 - 2:00 Lunch
2:00 - 2:30 Summary, World Political Situation Report (1/2 hour)
3:30 - 3:45 Political Resolution Report (1-1/4 hours)
3:45 - 6:15 Discussion (3 hours)

Friday, May 2

- 10:00 - 10:30 Discussion
10:30 - 11:00 Summary, Political Resolution Report (1/2 hour)
11:00 - 12:00 Black Struggle Resolution Report (1 hour)
12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
1:30 - 3:30 Discussion (2 hours)
3:30 - 4:00 Summary, Black Struggle Resolution Report (1/2 hour)
4:00 - 5:00 Youth Report (1 hour)
5:00 - 6:00 Discussion (1-1/2 hours)
6:00 - 7:30 Dinner (YSA serving)
7:30 - 8:00 Discussion
8:00 - 8:15 Summary, Youth Report (1/4 hour)
8:15 - 9:45 Party Tasks and Perspectives Report (1-1/2 hours)

Saturday, May 3

- 10:00 - 1:00 Discussion (3 hours)
1:00 - 2:30 Lunch
2:30 - 3:00 Summary, Party Tasks and Perspectives Report (1/2 hour)
3:00 - Break for faction meetings

2/

Sunday, May 4

- 10:00 - 10:45 World Movement Report (3/4 hour)
- 10:45 - 12:45 Discussion (2 hours)
- 12:45 - 1:00 Summary, World Movement Report (1/4 hour)
- 1:00 - 2:00 Lunch (YSA serving)
- 2:00 - 3:00 Election of Political Committee (1 hour)
- 3:00 - 4:30 National Committee Perspectives (1-1/2 hours)
- 4:30 - 5:00 Election of National Officers (1/2 hour)
- 5:00 - 5:15 Convention Call (1/4 hour)

POLITICAL COMMITTEE PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE
1975 NATIONAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

1. To approve the following procedural recommendations:
 - A. That in cases of procedural disputes, discussion be limited to two speakers, one for and one against, and that each speaker be limited to two minutes.
 - B. That general discussion be limited to ten minutes per speaker and that no one speak twice until all who wish to speak have already done so.
 - C. That the Presiding Committee consist of the Political Bureau (Barnes, Clark, A. Hansen, Horowitz, D. Jenness, Lovell, Sheppard, Thomas, Waters).
 - D. To designate Eidsvik and Rupp as secretaries.
 - E. To invite as observers: Control Commission members, heads of national departments, members of the youth NEC, branch organizers, campaign committee officers, and special guests.
 - F. To give voice to organizers and department heads who are not members of the National Committee during discussion of the Tasks and Perspectives report and Youth report.
2. To approve the following agenda and reporters:
 1. World Political Situation - Horowitz
 2. Political Resolution - Barnes
 3. Black Struggle Resolution - Thomas
 4. Youth Report
 5. Tasks and Perspectives Report - Sheppard
 6. World Movement Report - Waters
 7. Election of Political Committee - Barnes
 8. National Committee Perspectives - Barnes
 9. Election of National Officers - Lovell
 10. Convention Call - Jenness
3. To approve the following schedule (see attached).

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- 2:00 - 3:00 Election of Political Committee (1 hour)
- 3:00 - 4:30 National Committee Perspectives (1-1/2 hours)
- 4:30 - 5:00 Election of National Officers (1/2 hour)
- 5:00 - 5:15 Convention Call (1/4 hour)

Regular members elected by 1973 convention to National Committee:

J. Barnes	J. Hansen	L. Seigle
C. Bolduc	G. Horowitz	A. Sharon
G. Breitman	D. Jenness	E. Shaw
J. Britton	J. Johnson	B. Sheppard
P. Camejo	L. Jones	B. Stone
P. Chertov	C. Lipman	T. Thomas
C. DeBerry	F. Lovell	J. Tussey
D. Garza	D. Morrison	M. Waters
F. Halstead	H. Ring	N. Weinstein
A. Hansen		

Alternate members elected by 1973 convention to National Committee:

1. B. Scott	9. D. Styron	16. S. LaMont
2. L. Evans	10. D. Roberts	17. P. Seidman
3. W. Lyons	11. J. Benson	18. F. Boehm
4. C. Lund	12. N. Blackstock	19. J. Hawkins
5. L. Jenness	13. L. Henderson	20. D. McBride
6. J. White	14. S. Stapleton	21. M. Dixon
7. D. Wulp	15. A. Morell	22. J. Mackler
8. A. Pulley		

Advisory members elected by 1973 convention to National Committee:

M. Alvin	F. Dobbs	J. Liang
J. Cannon	A. Harer	G. Novack
B. Chester	T. Kerry	E. Reed

Members elected by 1973 convention to National Control Commission:

A. Chester	B. Matson
D. Ferguson	H. Scheer

Regular members of the Political Committee:

J. Barnes	G. Horowitz	E. Shaw
G. Breitman	D. Jenness	B. Sheppard
J. Britton	L. Jones	B. Stone
P. Camejo	F. Lovell	T. Thomas
A. Hansen	D. Morrison	M. Waters
J. Hansen	L. Seigle	S. Clark (YSA)

Consultative members of the Political Committee:

F. Dobbs	T. Kerry	G. Novack
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Members of the Political Bureau:

J. Barnes	D. Jenness	T. Thomas
A. Hansen	F. Lovell	M. Waters
G. Horowitz	B. Sheppard	S. Clark (YSA)

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

May 4, 1975

TO ALL LOCALS, BRANCHES AND MEMBERS

Dear Comrades,

Pursuant to the provisions of the party constitution, the National Committee hereby calls the Twenty-Seventh National Convention of the Socialist Workers Party to convene in Ohio at 10:00 AM on Sunday, August 17 and continue through five days (August 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1975).

AGENDA

The National Committee proposes the following agenda for the convention:

World Political Situation Report
World Movement Report
Political Resolution
Black Liberation Resolution
Political Reports
Organizational Reports
Youth Report
Election of National Committee

PRECONVENTION DISCUSSION

The party preconvention discussion is formally opened May 4, 1975. The Discussion Bulletin is open for all party members on the subjects listed in the agenda or others which they may wish to present for the consideration of the party. As authorized by the party constitution, the Political Committee has set a deadline of August 2, 1975, for acceptance of preconvention discussion articles for the bulletin.

Branch membership meetings shall be arranged for discussion of the various subjects on the agenda. Our traditional provisions and safeguards for the adequate and free presentation of all points of view shall govern all discussion.

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT

As authorized by the party constitution, a convention assessment of \$10.00 per member is hereby levied, the payment of which is obligatory for every member not totally unemployed.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. Representation from the branches shall be as follows: One delegate for the first 15 members or less, and one additional delegate for each 15 additional members or major fraction thereof (8 or more constituting a major fraction).

2. Delegates are to be elected by branches in accordance with the actual number of members in good standing who have been admitted to the party prior to May 4, 1975, and who have paid their convention assessment, as certified by the branch executive committee on the day of voting.

3. Branches organized after May 4, 1975, are entitled to send fraternal delegates as provided by the party constitution.

4. Members admitted to the party after May 4, 1975, are entitled to voice in the party discussion but no vote on resolutions or in the selection of delegates.

5. Absentee votes on political resolutions and in the election of delegates shall not be permitted except in clearly established cases of occupational necessity (for example, regular night workers, etc.). In all such cases the votes must be submitted in writing and recognized by motion at the branch meeting at the time of the branch voting.

6. Members transferring from one branch to another within the same locality subsequent to May 4, 1975, must vote in the branch from which they transferred.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

In case of political differences defined by conflicting resolutions, the election of delegates in the branches is to be on the basis of the vote on resolution or resolutions voted on at the meeting at which the delegates are elected. Members voting for a given resolution designate the delegate or delegates to which they are entitled on the basis of proportional representation laid down in this call, the designations to be ratified by the branch. Abstentions in no case count as votes.

1. If there are two counterposed political positions, the delegates are apportioned between the majority and the minority in proportion to the vote each receives. The percentage of the vote received by the majority, multiplied by the number of delegates the branch is entitled to, is rounded off to the nearest whole number to give the number of delegates going to the majority. The remainder are assigned to the minority.

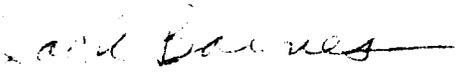
2. If there are three or more positions, those positions which received too few votes to possibly get a delegate are eliminated first, beginning with the smallest. That is, if the percentage of the vote received by a position is multiplied by the number of delegates the branch is entitled to, and the result is "0" when rounded off, this position is not considered and its votes are subtracted from the total vote. After such positions have been eliminated, the delegates are apportioned to the remaining positions, beginning with the one with the highest vote. Using the new vote total, the percentage received by the position with the highest vote is multiplied by the number of delegates the branch is entitled to and the result is rounded off to the nearest whole number, to give the number of delegates going to this position. The same procedure is repeated with the position receiving the second highest vote, and so on, until all the delegates the branch is entitled to have been apportioned.

CONVENTION ATTENDANCE

The National Committee proposes that all party members in good standing may attend the convention as visitors, and that friends may be admitted to the sessions provided they have been invited by a branch.

Fraternally yours,

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY


Jack Barnes
National Secretary

CONCERNING THE METHOD USED TO DETERMINE PROPORTIONAL
REPRESENTATION IN THE ELECTION OF BRANCH DELEGATES TO
THE CONVENTION

BY Barry Sheppard

The method to determine proportional representation in the election of branch delegates to the convention we have used in the past runs into certain difficulties as the party grows.

The method laid down in past convention calls is the following: a minority has to get $1/n$ of the vote to get one delegate, where n is the number of delegates the branch is entitled to. It has to get $2/n$ to get two delegates, etc. For example, if a branch is entitled to 5 delegates, a minority must get $1/5$ of the vote on conflicting resolutions in order to get 1 delegate. There is another provision, that in the case where the number of delegates a branch is entitled to is even, a minority which gets 40 percent of the vote will get half of the delegates.

This method guarantees that a majority will always receive at least the proportion of delegates as its proportion of the vote among the branch membership, except in the special case when the number of delegates a branch is entitled to is even and a minority receives at least 40 percent of the vote. In most cases, the proportion of delegates going to the majority will be greater than its proportion of the vote among the branch membership. Minorities in a branch under this system often receive less delegates than what would be proportional to their vote among the branch membership.

In the situation where we had a relatively low ratio between branch membership and the number of delegates a branch is entitled to as the basis of branch representation to the convention (one delegate for every 7 members, for example), this method worked out to be close to proportional, and the strength of minorities was represented at the convention in fairly close proportion to their strength in the branches.

As the party has grown, it has become necessary to raise the ratio of branch membership to delegates. We have gone from a ratio of seven members to one delegate to 15 members to one delegate. This was done in the interests of the democratic functioning of the convention itself. In addition, new smaller branches have been built, and larger branches have been divided to establish locals. All these factors increase the discrepancy between a minority's real strength in a branch and the proportion of delegates it receives under the method we have used up until now.

Some examples will show this. The first two concern the effect of increasing the membership-to-delegate ratio. The third shows the effect of dividing a large branch into two smaller ones.

Example 1. A branch of 75 members would be entitled to 11 delegates if the delegate ratio was seven members to one delegate. This was the delegate ratio at the 1971 convention. A minority would have to get $1/11$ of the vote to get one delegate, $2/11$ to get two, $3/11$ to get three, etc. If all the members of the branch voted, a minority would have to get 7 votes to get one delegate, 14

votes to get two, etc. A minority of 25, for example, would get three delegates; it would have 33 percent of the vote and receive 27 percent of the delegates.

If the membership-to-delegate ratio is raised to 15 members for each delegate, the branch would be entitled to 5 delegates. A minority would have to get $1/5$ of the vote to get one delegate, $2/5$ to get two, etc. If all the members of the branch voted, a minority would have to get 15 votes to get one delegate, 30 votes to get 2, and so on. A minority of 25 would get 1 delegate, or 20 percent of the delegates although its vote was 33 percent of the branch membership.

Example 2. In a branch of 48 members, if the delegate ratio was one delegate for every seven members, the branch would be entitled to 7 delegates. A minority would have to get at least $1/7$ of the vote to get one delegate. If all 48 members voted, then a minority would have to get at least 7 votes to get one delegate, 14 votes to get two delegates, etc. If a minority had 10 votes and the majority had 38, the minority would get 1 delegate and the majority would get 6. The minority would have 21 percent of the vote among the branch membership and 14 percent of the delegates.

If the delegate ratio is increased to 15 members for one delegate, then the branch is entitled to 3 delegates. A minority of 10 would receive no delegates, since it needs $1/3$ of the vote to get one delegate, at least 16 votes.

Example 3. A branch of 100 members is entitled to 7 delegates if the delegate ratio is one delegate for every 15 members. If all the members voted, then a minority would have to get $1/7$ of the vote to get one delegate, or 15 votes; $2/7$ to get two delegates, or 29 votes, etc.

If this branch is divided into two branches of 50 each, then each branch is entitled to 3 delegates. A minority must get at least $1/3$ of the vote in a branch to get one delegate, or 17 votes. Thus a minority of 15 would have received one delegate in the undivided branch, but would not receive any delegates after the division, even if all its members were in one branch. A minority of 25, although it represents 25 percent of the vote in the undivided branch, would receive 1 delegate in the undivided branch or 14 percent of the delegates. A minority of 25, if it was divided 10 in one branch and 15 in the other after the division, would receive no delegates from either branch.

* * *

There is no way to devise a proportional system that will guarantee that the proportion of delegates a minority receives is exactly equal to its proportional strength in the branch membership, unless fractional votes are assigned to the delegates. To assign fractional votes to the delegates, however, would make the voting power of each delegate at the convention unequal. This would violate the principle that the convention delegates are not bound by previous positions, but together as the convention comprise the highest body of the party. Thus each delegate must have one vote.

NEW METHOD OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The proposed change in the method of proportional representation can be summed up as follows: to apportion the delegates the branch is entitled to between a majority (or plurality) and any minorities, as close as possible to their strength in the branch membership.

This method will often result in the same apportioning of delegates as the old method. In other cases, it will apportion delegates among conflicting political positions closer to their actual strength in the branch membership than the old method did, and at the same time it will guard the democratic principle of majority rule. Like the old method, it is based on the principle that the convention delegates represent the branches as the basic units of the party, and is therefore a system for apportioning delegates from a branch and based on the proportion of the vote conflicting resolutions receive in the branch membership, not in the party membership as a whole.

When there are only two counterposed political positions, the new method is relatively simple. The percentage of the delegates received by the majority should be as close as possible to the percentage of the vote in the membership received by the majority. This can be determined by multiplying the percentage of the vote received by the majority times the number of delegates the branch is entitled to. The answer will generally be a fraction, and must be rounded off to the nearest whole number, because we want to avoid fractional votes for delegates. This gives the majority its number of delegates; the remainder go to the minority. Under this system, the minority will also get a percentage of the delegates that is as close as possible to its percentage of the vote, in most cases. (Since ".5" is rounded off to "1" calculating the majority's delegates first gives it a slight edge. For example, if a branch is entitled to 5 delegates, and the majority receives 70 percent of the vote, then $.70 \times 5$ is 3.5, which rounded off is 4 delegates for the majority. The minority gets 1. If the minority position was calculated first, we would have $.30 \times 5$ is 1.5, which is 2 when rounded off.)

Let's look at some examples of how the new method would compare with the old one, assuming a membership-to-delegate ratio of 15 to one.

Example A

Branch size: 68
Delegates: 4
Majority: 52, or 81 percent of the vote
Minority: 12, or 19 percent of the vote
Abstentions: 4

<u>Old Method</u>		<u>New Method</u>
Minority would have to have 1/4 of the vote to get one delegate.	52	
Total vote is 64. 1/4 of 64 is 16 -- minority is too small to get one delegate.	<hr/> 64	x 4 equals 3.25, or 3 when rounded off
Majority: 4 delegates, 100 percent	Majority: 3 delegates, 75 percent	1 delegate, 25 percent
Minority: 0 delegates, 0 percent		

Example B

Branch size: 76
 Delegates: 5
 Majority: 46, or 61 percent of the vote
 Minority: 30, or 39 percent of the vote

<u>Old Method</u>	<u>New Method</u>
To get one delegate, the minority would have to have 1/5 of the vote, or 16 votes; to get 2 delegates, 2/5 of the vote or 31 votes.	$.61 \times 5$ equals 3.05, rounded off is 3
Majority: 4 delegates, 80 percent Minority: 1 delegate, 20 percent	Majority: 3 delegates, 60 percent Minority: 2 delegates, 40 percent

Under the old system, there is a provision that if the number of delegates a branch is entitled to is even, then a minority which gets 40 percent of the vote gets half the delegates. The new system avoids the necessity for such a provision. Under the new system a minority of over 25 percent gets one vote if a branch is entitled to 2 delegates; a minority of over 37½ percent gets 2 delegates in a branch entitled to 4 delegates; but a minority must get 42 percent to get 3 delegates in a branch entitled to 6 delegates; and almost 44 percent to get 4 delegates in a branch entitled to 8 delegates.

Thus the 40 percent rule can over-represent minorities, as the following example shows:

Example C

Branch size: 85
 Delegates: 6
 Majority: 51, or 60 percent of the vote
 Minority: 34, or 40 percent of the vote

<u>Old Method</u>	<u>New Method</u>
The minority received 40 percent of the vote; therefore it gets half the delegates, 3.	$\frac{51}{85} \times 6$ equals 3.6 or 4 rounded off
Majority: 3 delegates, 50 percent Minority: 3 delegates, 50 percent	Majority: 4 delegates, 67 percent Minority: 2 delegates, 33 percent

The new proposal for dividing the delegates when there are two counterposed political positions can be summed up in the following formula: If the majority receives M votes, the minority N votes, and the branch is entitled to D delegates, then

$$\frac{M}{M + N} \times D \text{ rounded}$$

off to the nearest whole number is the number of delegates the majority gets.

The situation when there are three or more positions is more complicated. If we were to proceed in exactly the same way as in the case where there are two positions, the existence of very small minorities can make it impossible to apportion all the delegates a branch is entitled to. The following example will show this:

Example D

Branch size: 77

Delegates: 5

Position A: 38

Position B: 23

Position C: 10

Position D: 6

Position A: 38

$$\frac{38}{77} \times 5 \text{ equals } 2.46. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 2.$$

Position B: 23

$$\frac{23}{77} \times 5 \text{ equals } 1.49. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 1.$$

Position C: 10

$$\frac{10}{77} \times 5 \text{ equals } .649. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 1.$$

Position D: 6

$$\frac{6}{77} \times 5 \text{ equals } .38. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 0.$$

Thus only 4 of the five delegates is apportioned.

This problem can be avoided by first eliminating those positions which are too small to possibly get a delegate. This is done by starting with the smallest position and testing to see if, when its percentage of the vote is multiplied by the number of delegates the branch is entitled to, the result is "0" when rounded off. If it is zero, the votes of this position are not counted and are subtracted from the total. The same test is made of the next smallest position, using the new vote total (it is possible that a position will pass this test after the votes for the smallest position have been subtracted, but would fail if the original total is used). This is repeated until the smallest remaining tendency passes this test. This establishes a new total vote. In the example above, Position D fails this tests. Its votes are subtracted from the vote total, leaving 71 votes. Position C is tested:

$$\frac{10}{71} \times 5 \text{ equals } .70, \text{ which rounds off to } 1.$$

Thus position C passes the test, and there is a new vote total of 71. Using this new vote total, the delegates are then apportioned, beginning with the largest position:

Position A: 38

$$\frac{38}{71} \times 5 \text{ equals } 2.6. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 3.$$

Position B: 23

$$\frac{23}{71} \times 5 \text{ equals } 1.6. \dots, \text{ rounded off is } 2.$$

Since all five delegates the branch is entitled to have been apportioned, none go to Position C.

This method of apportioning the delegates favors the larger positions, because it begins with the assumption that in any case

the proportion of the delegates going to the largest positions should should be as close as possible to the percentage of their vote. This can mean that some smaller tendencies do not get a percentage of delegates as close as possible to their percentage of the vote.

If we were to start the other way around, and begin by apportioning the delegates to the smallest positions, then it is possible to drastically reduce the percentage of delegates going to the largest position, even to the point of making a majority get a minority of the delegates. The following examples shows this:

Example E

Branch size 62
 Delegates: 4
 Position A: 35
 Position B: 10
 Position C: 9
 Position D: 8

If we began with position D:

Position D: 8
 $\frac{8}{62} \times 4$ equals .51. . . , rounded off is 1.

Position C: 9
 $\frac{9}{62} \times 4$ equals .58, rounded off is 1.

Position B: 10
 $\frac{10}{62} \times 4$ equals .64. . . , rounded off is 1.

Position A: There is only 1 delegate left for Position A.

Done the other way around, we first test Position D. It passes the test. Then we begin with apportioning delegates, starting with Position A:

Position A: 35
 $\frac{35}{62} \times 4$ equals 2.25, rounded off is 2.

Position B: 10
 $\frac{10}{62} \times 4$ equals .64. . . , rounded off is 1.

Position C: 9
 $\frac{9}{62} \times 4$ equals .58. . . , rounded off is 1.

This apportions the 4 delegates, so Position D does not get a delegate.

The proposed new system can run into difficulty if there is a tie -- although the old system can also. Any problems resulting from a tie should be referred to the convention, because different solutions can be proposed, depending upon the exact situation, and we wouldn't want to tie the hands of the convention with a formula concerning exactly what to do.

The old system can also run into trouble in a branch where there is no majority. The following example will show this:

Example F

Branch size: 40
 Delegates: 3
 Position A: 15
 Position B: 14
 Position C: 11

Old Method

A minority must get 1/3 of the vote, or 14 votes, to get a delegate. Position A and B each get one delegate--the remaining delegate is not apportioned.

Position A: 1 delegate
 Position B: 1 delegate
 Position C: 0 delegates

New Method

15	
40	x 3 equals 1.1. . ., rounded off is 1
14	
40	x 3 equals 1.05. . ., rounded off is 1
11	
40	x 3 equals .925, rounded off is 1

Position A: 1 delegate
 Position B: 1 delegate
 Position C: 1 delegate

Progress on
Raising National Office Per Capita Sustainer Pledge

	<u>January 1974</u>	<u>June 1974</u>	<u>December 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Atlanta	\$ 9	\$ 11	\$ 15	\$ 17*
Berkeley/Oakland	16	16	17.25	18.25*
Boston	18	18	18	20*
Brooklyn	15	16	16	17*
Chicago	10	15	17.50	17.50
Cleveland	14	10	12	15*
Denver	6	6	15	15
Detroit	8	16	20	22*
Houston	8	8	15	16*
Los Angeles-CE	5	10	11	11
Los Angeles-Westside	6.50	11	15	18*
Lower Manhattan	15	16	16	16
Milwaukee	-	-	-	3*
Philadelphia	16.24	16.24	17.20	17.20
Pittsburgh	3	15	15	15
Portland	6	6	6	7*
San Diego	12	12	6	9*
San Francisco	15	17	17	17
Seattle	11	15	15	15
St. Louis	7	10	15	15
Twin Cities	16	17	20	22*
Upper West Side	11	12	12	15*
Washington D.C.	20	20	25	26*
Average	\$ 12.05	\$ 13.80	\$ 15.55	\$ 16.45

In December, 1974 a national campaign was launched to increase the total sustainer pledge to the national office by \$1,000 per month before the convention. The fourteen branches (*) which have participated so far have increased the total sustainer pledge per month by \$1318 or 132 percent of the goal.

National Debt Retirement Campaign
Branch Debts April 1, 1975

	<u>Dues</u>	<u>Sus</u>	<u>IBs</u>	<u>EBs*</u>	<u>Misc</u>	<u>Mil*</u>	<u>ISR</u>	<u>Path</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlanta	88	785	0	111	0	0	0	874	1,858
Berkeley/Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1273	1,273
Boston	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	443
Brooklyn	0	268	37	8	0	0	0	0	313
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	100	0	137	0	0	0	357	594
Denver	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	100	103
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	425
Los Angeles-CE	106	3526	0	0	110	0	0	392	4,134
Los Angeles-West	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	281	320
Lower Manhattan	0	1600	0	0	0	109	0	1060	2,769
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Philadelphia	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	19	50
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	239	261
Portland	0	0	40	22	77	296	368	680	1,483
St. Louis	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	93	108
San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	536	543
San Francisco	0	1139	73	37	0	104	90	404	1,847
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	343
Twin Cities	0	0	0	44	0	0	30	0	74
Upper West Side	0	442	43	0	0	0	0	0	485
Washington D.C.	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
Total	194	8303	266	425	187	509	501	7076	17,461

*The Militant and Educational Bulletin categories include debts owed by bookstores to these departments.

National Debt Retirement Campaign
Comparative Branch Standings - April 1, 1973,
June 1, 1974 and April 1, 1975

	<u>Total Debts</u>		
	<u>April 1, 1973</u>	<u>June 1, 1974</u>	<u>April 1, 1975</u>
Atlanta	2959	1452	1858
Austin	1891	945	-
Berkeley/Oakland	6289	2797	1273
Boston	762	112	443
Brooklyn	393	25	313
Chicago	3753	38	0
Cleveland	1331	246	594
Denver	4761	1580	103
Detroit	3625	0	0
Houston	4172	1715	425
L.A.-Unified Branch	1161	-	-
Los Angeles-CE	-	1313	4134
Los Angeles-Westside	-	518	320
Lower Manhattan	604	979	2769
Milwaukee	-	-	6
Philadelphia	200	0	50
Pittsburgh	-	302	261
Portland	2633	2737	1483
St. Louis	-	228	108
San Diego	511	426	543
San Francisco	1616	2378	1847
Seattle	1972	520	343
Twin Cities	0	92	74
Upper West Side	538	323	485
Washington D.C.	<u>281</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	39,452	18,805	17,461

Branch Performance on Keeping Current With the
National Office and Departments: Number of Months
Current During the Twelve Months from April 1974 to March 1975

	<u>NO</u>	<u>Bulletins</u>	<u>Militant</u>	<u>ISR</u>	<u>No. of Months</u> <u>Current with All</u> <u>Path. Departments</u>	
	<u>Sustainer</u>					
Atlanta	9	9	10	6	5	3
Austin*	3	2	2	2	-	1
Berkeley-Oakl.	12	10	9	10	7	3
Boston	11	10	11	11	10	7
Brooklyn	10	10	11	12	8	5
Chicago	12	12	12	11	10	9
Cleveland	10	11	12	12	5	3
Denver	12	10	12	11	11	9
Detroit	12	11	11	12	8	7
Houston	12	10	12	8	11	7
Los Angeles-CE	7	9	12	11	5	3
Los Angeles-W	9	10	12	11	9	6
Lower Manhat'n	10	10	11	10	8	4
Milwaukee*	2	1	2	1	2	0
Philadelphia	10	9	12	9	10	5
Pittsburgh	12	11	11	9	9	8
Portland	10	9	8	7	7	3
San Diego	9	10	10	8	7	3
San Francisco	9	8	9	6	7	2
Seattle	12	11	12	11	7	7
St. Louis	12	10	12	12	9	7
Twin Cities	11	11	12	9	12	8
Upper West Side	9	10	11	11	10	7
Wash. D.C.	12	12	12	12	7	7
Average Number of Branches Current per Month in Each Category	20	19	21	19	15	10

*Austin was a branch for only three of the twelve months and Milwaukee was a branch for only two.

PATHFINDER/MONAD
NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS PROJECTED FOR 1975

Woman's Evolution/Reed
 America's Road to Socialism/Cannon (new ed.)
 Life in Capitalist America/Coontz, et al.
 Women in China/Curtin
 Lenin's Fight Against Stalinism/Lenin & Trotsky
 Writings 1930/Trotsky
 The New Crisis of Capitalism/Roberts
 Dynamics of World Revolution Today (in Spanish)
 Challenge of the Left Opposition/Trotsky
 Teamster Politics/Dobbs (Monad)
 Pragmatism vs. Marxism/Novack
 The War Years, 1940-43/Cannon
 Writings 1929/Trotsky

PAMPHLETS (published or being worked on)

Who Killed Jim Crow?/Camejo
 Struggle for Community Control in N.Y. School District 1/Lobman & Sejourner
 Strategy for Black Liberation/Thomas
 Revolutionary Party & It's Role in the Struggle for Socialism/Cannon
 Meaning of Detente/Lund

TOTAL SALES BROKEN INTO CATEGORIES

<u>Category</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
SWP & YSA	29%	19%	19%	17%	19%
Foreign	12	12	16	23	23
Commercial	33	34	30	27	23
Classroom Adoptions	6	9	10	9	8
Libraries	14	19	16	17	18
Individual sales	6	7	9	7	9
Total sales (\$)	184,100	175,800	207,900	270,000	276,600
% Change in Sales		-5	+18	+30	+2

PUBLISHING RECORD

<u>Category</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975 (proj)</u>
New Books	13	7	10	21	13	12
New Editions	2	2	6	14	4	1
Reprints	15	10	19	12	15	16
New Pamphlets	24	27	22	17	15	16
Reprint Pamphlets	30	27	22	12	15	10

BRANCH LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION AND FINANCES, January thru March 1975 (except as indicated)

Area	Average monthly sales	Average campus sales	Avg spec sales	Rent	Inventory	# months as of current	Back debt 3/31/75	Change since 8/31/74	Retail bookstrs visited?
ATLANTA	(1) 601	(1) 21	(1) 3	35	1,100	1	874	+130	Yes
BOSTON	407	40	166	75	1,480	1	0	0	Yes**
BROOKLYN	(1) 337	(1) 8	(1) 171 ^a	50	850	2	0	-90	Yes
*CHICAGO	(2) 294	(2) 24	(2) 48	60	N.A.	2	0	0	Yes**
*CLEVELAND	274	22	62	50	1,765	1	357	+41	Yes
DENVER	248	26 ^b	2	0	740	3	100	-350	Yes C
DETROIT	(2) 256	(2) 110	N.A.	25	1,950	2	0	0	Yes
HOUSTON	492	35	15	25	1,425	3	425	-25	no
*LA CE	(4) 840	(4) 28	(4) 269	60	3,440	0	392	-148	Yes
*LA WEST	(10) 254	(10) 24	(10) 5	29	1,040	2	281	+79	Yes
*L MANH	(2) 565	(2) 116	(2) 55	75	1,845	1	1,060	-98	Yes
OAKL-BERK	3420	(1) 79	(1) 936	50	8,133	3	1,273	-632	Yes
PHIL	(2) 264	(1) 8	(2) 18	75	1,185	2	18	-122	Yes**
PITTSBURGH	(2) 256	(2) 30	(2) 7	0	535	3	239	-198	no
*PORTLAND	(1) 148	(1) 36	(1) 43	10	825	1	680	+351	no
ST. LOUIS	(1) 251	(1) 8	(1) 20	25	760	2	93	+21	no
SAN DIEGO	(?) 146	(2) 30	(2) 32	10	1,095	1	536	+113	no
*SAN FRAN	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	1	404	-200	Yes
*SEATTLE	(1) 140	N.A.	N.A.	50	820	2	343	-177	no
*TWIN CITIES	429	40	26	100	2,500	3	0	0	Yes**
UPPER W SIDE	(2) 423	(2) 64	(2) 43	60	1,470	2	0	-323	Yes
*WASH, D.C.	(1) 209	(1) 18	(1) 45	55	N.A.	2	0	0	Yes
							\$7,076	-1,623	

() indicates number of months average is based on if other than 3.

* indicates that sales, rent, and inventory figures are from 1974, usually last part of year.

** indicates that bookstore visits partially or wholly done by New York sales representative.

a \$151 of this total represents sales from campaign-literature table set up on Fulton Street every Saturday

b Campus sales figure includes regional sales in addition to literature table and other sales on Detroit campuses.

c Bookstores serviced by a commercial distributor.

Note that sales and debt figures are rounded to nearest dollar. Inventory figures are rounded to nearest five dollars.

N.A. = Not Available

Evelyn Reed Tour Summary, January-April 1975

(Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Oakland/Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Diego, Boston, New York, and Atlanta)

Meeting Attendance	3000+
Television Time	1 hour + some campus TV time
Radio	6 shows (6 hours total)
Press	11 articles (news and interviews)
Books ordered by branch bookstores in above areas	855
Honoraria	\$5925 + travel + some expenses (hotel)

WOMAN'S EVOLUTION -- Total sales (to 4/18/75)

cash customers	912
branches	1515
YSAs	215
classroom adoptions	87
retail bookstores	3597
foreign	1731
libraries	18 (31 cloth)
wholesalers to retail	1225
wholesalers to libraries	231 (353 cloth)
	<u>9531 Total (paperback)</u>

SALES OF WOMAN'S EVOLUTION RESULTING FROM SWP-YSA VISITS TO BOOKSTORES

	<u># orders</u>	<u># books to retail bookstores</u>	<u>wholesalers</u>
Atlanta	2	23	
Bay Area	15	67	50
Boston	2	8	
Cleveland	2	4	
Denver	1	5	
Houston	2	4	
Lawrence, Ks.	1	3	
Madison	3	20	
Twin Cities	1		100
Washington, D.C.	7	53	
Los Angeles	77	511	175
New York City rep:			
Boston	26	165	250
Chicago	27	123	
Detroit	1		350
Philadelphia	6	28	
New York City	49	351	150
Twin Cities	6	16	50
Natl. chains	404	1737	
YS teams:			
Ohio/Ky	6	20	
Upper Midwest	4	9	
Ms/Ks	2	6	
NY	1	3	
Oregon	1	3	
Mid Atlantic	1	7	
Ill/Wisc	1	5	

cont. next page

Southeast	1	5	
Southwest	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total		3181	<u>1125</u>
% of total rep sales to category		88%	91%

BRANCH BOOKSTORE ORDERS OF THREE TITLES -- to 4/18/75

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Woman's Evolution</u>	<u>Racist Offensive Against Busing</u>	<u>Who Killed Jim Crow?</u>
Atlanta	111	30	5
Boston	67	225	200
Chicago	88	110	20
Cleveland	45	100	35
Denver	44	70	25
Detroit	75	70	30
Houston	38	48	25
Los Angeles CE	107	60	25
Los Angeles West	50	60	25
Milwaukee	28	8	5
New York			
Brooklyn	41	109	57
Lower Manhattan	51	50	58
Upper West Side	126	60	35
Oakland/Berkeley	100*	150	75
Philadelphia	57	70	50
Pittsburgh	44	62	40
Portland	43	65	25
San Diego	50	30	15
San Francisco	10*	45	35
Seattle	31	25	10
St. Louis	30	28	5
Twin Cities	50	58	50
Washington, D.C.	<u>45</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>35</u>
	1515	1583	885
Total sales of title to 4/18	9531	2754	1255
Branch orders equal % of total sales	16%	57%	71%

* plus 184 copies ordered jointly by Oakland/Berkeley and San Francisco for sales during Evelyn Reed's Bay Area tour

REPORT TO LOS ANGELES CENTRAL-EAST BRANCH ON REED TOUR (2/23-3/1/75)
by Evelyn Sell

Overall Evaluation

The Reed tour of Los Angeles was a success politically, promotionally, and financially.

We were able to break through the isolation that has existed between us and the Woman's Building; we made many new contacts with whom we can work in the future on a variety of projects, and we re-established a good relationship with Jeanne Cordova, an important feminist.

Woman's Evolution received wide media coverage and extensive publicity in connection with Evelyn's various meetings. Out of eight media contacts, we got five positive responses covering all three major media fields: television, newspaper, and radio. Due to the strong interest aroused by Evelyn's personal appearances and media coverage, local retail bookstores and wholesale outlets ordered almost 400 copies of her book and several new stores were added to the list carrying Pathfinder titles. Sisterhood Bookstore told me today that the book is selling very well, better than any other Pathfinder title they have ever carried, and that lots of people know about and ask for the book.

Over \$1,000 was raised through honoraria and the Militant Forum social. Los Angeles raised \$450 in honoraria and San Diego raised \$500. After deducting travel expenses, publicity costs, expenses for the social and the Viewpoint split, the two Los Angeles branches will share about \$175.

Details of Various Tour Events

Sunday, Feb. 23, Reception. Attended by two of the women speaking at the March 1 symposium, several women from the National Women's Political Caucus and several members of Sisters United from Cal State.

Monday, Feb. 24, San Diego. A number of press and radio interviews were held with Evelyn. She had supper with some contacts. One hundred fifty attended her meeting at San Diego State -- larger than meetings have been during past period.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, "Let's Rap" show on Channel 11. The first half of the 30-minute television program was devoted to an interview with Evelyn and the second part consisted of Evelyn answering phone-in questions. The interviewer, Alicia Sandoval, was very well prepared and asked good questions to help get across major points in Evelyn's book. Evelyn's answers were a model, I think, for party spokespeople. Although she could have talked for an hour on any of the questions, she carefully confined herself to brief, to-the-point answers which allowed the interviewer to cover a lot of ground. Sandoval held the book up several times in the course of the interview so that viewers could see the cover.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, "Dealing" show on KPFK radio. Barbara Cady conducted an interview which lasted for 25 minutes. Evelyn was

able to get in two very good, detailed plugs for the March 1 symposium and Cady gave the book a very good plug.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, Los Angeles Times phone interview. Janice Mall, from the View Section, had a 10-15 minute interview with Evelyn. Mall had just read the book the previous night and was very excited and enthusiastic about it. The interview was printed in the Sunday L.A. Times's "About Women" column.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, Los Angeles Free Press interview. Jeanne Cordova held a two-hour interview with Evelyn and the article is appearing in the issue coming out this week. At the end of the session she told Evelyn she would work to get feminists and the SWP together because the SWP is the only group with the answers. This is a significant development for us. Cordova also taped the symposium and attended the social Saturday night.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, Claremont colleges meeting. The dean of students at Pitzer College in Claremont organized, on very short notice, a meeting for Evelyn. The faculty and students of all the small colleges in Claremont (four or five) were invited to have dinner with Evelyn and hear her talk about her experiences as a Marxist and feminist. About 25 persons gathered for an informal discussion with Evelyn. About \$10 worth of literature was sold and a good discussion was held.

Thursday, Feb. 27, California State University. Evelyn was the featured speaker at the International Women's Week Program sponsored by Sisters United and Associated Students, the student government body. About 60 attended and a good discussion was held. I was told lots of literature was sold but do not have figures.

Saturday, March 1, Symposium at Woman's Building. Two hundred persons attended the meeting; the audience represented quite a range -- older as well as younger people, a large number of men, university persons and noncampus persons. The meeting was called to order by Michele Kort, a coordinator of the Woman's Building, who told me afterwards that she was very pleased with the meeting. The chairwoman, Gloria Lothrop, did a very good job of introducing the speakers, keeping the meeting rolling along, and helping set the right tone. The audience was very attentive and serious and you could feel the overwhelmingly positive reaction to Evelyn's views and any strong feminist statement made by any speaker.

KPFK got a copy of the tape of the meeting and plans to broadcast the symposium. The Sisterhood Bookstore sold 40-45 copies of Woman's Evolution and Evelyn autographed a number of copies after the meeting adjourned.

Several women told me that news about the symposium was very widely spread. Announcements were carried on KPFK radio, KMET radio, and KCET-TV. Announcements were sent out in mailings from the Militant Forum, the National Women's Political Caucus (700), Women's Building newsletter (500), and a special mailing to a list compiled by Priscilla and myself. Announcements were printed in the Militant and the student newspaper at Cal State. The Los Angeles Women's Switchboard also helped advertise the symposium.

Saturday, March 1, Militant Forum social. About 100 persons attended including about 25 noncomrades as best as I could tell. We collected \$326.73 from the dinner and refreshments. The hall was very nicely decorated, the food was delicious, the atmosphere was very good, and the social was a perfect conclusion to a successful week.

Music of the future

As a result of the work done on the tour, we have put ourselves in a very good position to continue promotion of Woman's Evolution.

A tape was made of the Woman's Building symposium. The Militant is interested in seeing a transcription for possible publication. The executive committee is considering scheduling some type of gathering for people to listen to the tape.

The producer of Channel 13's "Los Angeles Woman" show wants to book Evelyn for a May program and UCLA has offered \$350 plus travel money for a May meeting for Evelyn. Dr. Hilda Kuper, who presented the antimatriarchy view at the symposium, told Evelyn that she wanted very much to have Evelyn speak at UCLA and that she would personally see to it that the Anthropology Department sponsors such a meeting. In addition, there are other media and campus possibilities that we could not work on this time because we didn't have Evelyn enough days to fit everything in. A promotional kit is being put together which will include the Los Angeles articles and tour coverage information; we can use this kit in securing more honoraria and media exposure.

(Note: this report was abridged for space reasons.)

YSA MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

(All statistics are as of April 14, 1975 and unless specified are for locals only.)

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP

	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>Dec. 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Center locals	791	774	783
Regional locals	286	221	264
At-large members	133	192	163
Total	<u>1,210</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>1,210</u>

35% of the total membership is in the region.
35% in May, 1974.

36% of the total membership is in the SWP.
39% in May, 1974.

55% of the center local membership is in the SWP.
59% in May, 1974.

RECRUITMENT

	<u>Recruited Jan.-May 1974</u>	<u>Recruited Sept.-Dec. 1974</u>	<u>Recruited Jan.-April 1975</u>
Center locals	140	169	121
Regional locals	123	95	98
At-large members	60	120	76
Total	<u>323</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>295</u>

	<u>Dropped Jan.-May 1974</u>	<u>Dropped Sept.-Dec. 1974</u>	<u>Dropped Jan.-April 1975</u>
Center locals	126	71	87
Regional locals	39	27	29
At-large members	205	75	42
Total	<u>370</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>158</u>

25 members were graduated from Sept.-Dec. 1974, and 23 from Jan.-April 1975.

SEX

	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Male	60%	57%
Female	40%	43%

OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES

	<u>May 1973</u>	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>	<u>Recruited since Jan. 1, 1975</u>
Black	54	56	75	23
Chicano	21	21	31	5
Puerto Rican	5	5	15	4
Asian-American	11	10	12	1
Other Latino	5	4	5	1

Of the total membership in locals, 7% is Black, 3% is Chicano, and 1% is Puerto Rican.

Of the members who joined since Jan. 1, 1975, 11% are Black, 2% are Chicano, and 2% are Puerto Rican.

LENGTH OF TIME IN YSA

	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Less than 6 months	24%	26%
6 months-1 yr.	13%	18%
1-2 yrs.	17%	14%
2-3 yrs.	20%	14%
3-4 yrs.	14%	12%
4-5 yrs.	12%	8%
Over 5 yrs.		6%

AGE

	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Under 15 yrs. old	1%	1%
15-17 yrs.	5%	3%
18-20 yrs.	21%	19%
21-23 yrs.	43%	41%
24-26 yrs.	22%	26%
Over 26 yrs.	8%	9%

CAMPUS BASE

	<u>May 1973</u>	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>
Total of center and regional locals:			
College	43%	33%	41%
High school	6%	6%	5%
Regional locals:			
College	68%	43%	63%
High school	6%	7%	6%
Center locals:			
College	34%	28%	34%
High school	6%	6%	5%

The YSA has members on 123 different college campuses, 9 with 10 or more people.

The YSA has members attending 37 different high schools.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGNS

46 student government campaigns were run this spring, and 13 last fall.

4 high school election campaigns were run this spring and last fall.

JOB INFORMATION

Work full-time	33%
Work part-time	21%
Assigned full-time to our movement	7%
Members of trade unions	12%

Unions with largest concentration of members:

AFSCME	35
Teamsters	10
CWA	8
OPEIU	8
AFT	6

NUMBER OF LOCALS AND AT-LARGE AREAS

At the height of the spring, there were 56 locals.
 11 locals were chartered between Jan. 1 and April 14.
 7 locals were dissolved between Jan. 1 and April 14.
 At-large members are in 106 different cities.

1974 YOUNG SOCIALIST TEAMS STATISTICS

	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Fall</u>
Number of teams	14	15
Number of members recruited by teams	60	97
<u>Militants</u> sold	9,200	13,688
<u>Young Socialists</u> sold	8,000	9,976
Pathfinder literature sold	2,000	3,713
Number of YSA locals chartered	?	7

SIZE OF YSA CENTER LOCALS

	<u>May 1974</u>	<u>Dec. 1974</u>	<u>April 1975</u>	<u>Recruited since Jan. 1, 1975</u>
Boston	67*	56	54	5
Twin Cities	46	51	52	11
Upper West Side	44	44	51	9
Atlanta	50	54	46	12
Lower Manhattan	49	58	45	0
Brooklyn	41	49	40	5
San Francisco	34	43	40	3
Chicago	46	38	38	8
Central-East, L.A.	25	29	36	6
Denver	33	26	32	7
Portland	22	24	32	11
Philadelphia	33	35	31	2
Pittsburgh	25	27	30	6
Cleveland	27	29	29	4
Detroit	29	34	29	4
Washington, D.C.	34	32	29	6
Berkeley	40	34	28	4
Houston	36	23	26	6
St. Louis	23	25	26	4
Seattle	32	33	25	2
Westside, L.A.	22	24	24	1
Milwaukee	12	17	23	3
San Diego	21	20	17	3

*Combined membership of North Boston and South Boston locals.

SIZE OF YSA REGIONAL LOCALS AS OF APRIL 1975

Bloomington	25	Columbus	8
East Lansing	15	Albany	7
Kalamazoo	14	Louisville	7
Cincinnati	13	Madison, Wi.	7
Sacramento	11	Tucson	7
San Jose	11	Dallas	6
Austin	10	State College	6
Logan	10	Ames	5
San Antonio	10	Champaign	5
Santa Barbara	10	Charleston	5
		Edinboro	5
Chico	9	Knoxville	5
Mt. Pleasant	9	Long Beach	5
Worcester	9	Nashville	5
Ann Arbor	8	Tallahassee	5
Baltimore	8	Madison, N.J.	5

PRDF FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Income

Contributions	\$ 106,943.26
Local PRDFs, literature & buttons	24,601.07
Other	18,994.99

Total June 1, 1973 - April 1, 1975 \$ 150,539.32

Expenses

Total June 1, 1973 - April 1, 1975 \$ 147,563.68

Legal Expenses

Total legal expenses paid as of April 17, 1975	\$ 46,853.07
Balance due on legal expenses - April 17, 1975	\$ 16,575.80

Total number of PRDF contributors and sponsors - 2,250.

Printed Literature

Since June 1, 1973 about 555,300 pieces of literature were produced at a cost of \$ 13,112.74. This consisted of 3 brochures, endorser cards, complaints, blue books, letterhead, 4 newsletters, fund letters and 40 miscellaneous leaflets.

Total Money Sent To PRDF NO As Of April 1, 1975
From Local Areas *

Atlanta	\$ 1,179.38
Austin	757.30
Oakland-Berkeley	1,604.14
Boston	1,670.00
Chicago	903.00
Cleveland	862.18
Denver	730.00
Detroit	1,187.07
Houston	1,625.00
Both Los Angeles	323.75
Milwaukee	-----
Minneapolis	578.25
All three New York	1,475.42
Philadelphia	2,823.00
Pittsburg	140.00
Portland	243.00
St. Louis	250.00
San Diego	10.00
San Francisco	1,419.50
Seattle	973.00
Wash. D.C.	1,355.55
Total	\$ 20,009.54

* for major PRDFs only.

**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MEDIA STATISTICS
as of April 25, 1975**

Total number of articles received from clipping service	296
Number of states where the campaign received coverage	40
States with most articles:	
Missouri	41
Texas	29
Number of cities where the campaign received coverage	162
Number of articles on campaign launching	230
States with most articles:	
Missouri	38
Illinois	22
Number of articles from tours	58
States with most articles:	
Texas	16
Georgia	13
Number of other articles	8
National coverage:	
National Observer	
Boston Christian Science Monitor	
New York Times	
Stars and Stripes	
Readership reached by campaign articles	Approximately 30 million
Venezuelan coverage:	
12 feature articles	
Covered in El Nacional (the major Venezuelan daily, on front page), in Antorcha and El Informador	
Other international coverage	
El Nacional - Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	
The News - Mexico City, Mexico	
Winnipeg Free Press - Winnipeg, Canada	
National TV coverage	
Today Show - 10 minutes	

DISTRIBUTION OF "BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKING PEOPLE" AND "YOUTH AND THE '76 ELECTIONS"

	<u>Bill of Rights- English</u>	<u>Bill of Rights- Spanish</u>	<u>Youth Brochure</u>
Campaign Committees	140,810	16,300	14,500
Members of YSA Locals	12,250	620	250
At-large Members of YSA	3,486	190	600
Independent Supporters*	2,401	17	115
Young Socialist Teams	56,000	---	16,500
National Interventions:			
Dec. YSA Convention (St. Louis)	1,800	---	---
Feb. Antiracism Conference (Boston)	1,200	---	---
April 26 Jobs Now Rally (Washington, D.C.)	28,000(estimated)	---	---
Miscellaneous Distribution (Inquiries, labor mailing, press mailings, etc.)	<u>2,000</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	247,947	17,427	32,265

*23 independent supporters in 16 states ordered bundles ranging from 10 to 1,500.

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Bill of Rights for Working People - English	247,947
Bill of Rights for Working People - Spanish	17,427
Youth and the '76 Elections	32,265
The Socialist Workers Candidates for '76	11,000
Jobs For All poster	1,800
Camejo for President poster	5,900
Reid for Vice-president poster	4,900
Camejo photo button	9,300
Reid photo button	9,100
Vote SWP button	3,600
Youth endorser card	19,000
General endorser card	12,200
Socialist Candidates in the News	900

4/23/75

TOTAL CAMPAIGN MATERIALS ORDERED BY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES, SPRING 1975

Campaign Committee	Bill of Rights-English	Bill of Rights-Spanish	Youth Broc.	Biographies Broc.	Jobs For All poster	Camejo poster	Reid post.	Camejo button	Reid button	Note SWP button
Atlanta	5,400	0	0	0	0	100	100	500	500	300
Berkeley	6,000	500	0	550	0	800	800	500	500	300
Boston	4,000	0	0	0	50	250	250	500	500	100
Brooklyn	8,200	1,000	2,500	416	183	211	120	266	250	0
Chicago*	110	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
Cleveland	8,000	200	1,000	900	200	400	400	500	500	300
Denver	2,800	1,000	0	0	0	50	50	100	100	0
Detroit	7,000	550	0	500	0	100	100	100	100	100
Houston	8,000	2,000	2,000	200	0	300	100	500	500	300
Los Angeles-East	4,000	0	0	0	0	100	100	500	500	100
Los Angeles-West	6,000	1,500	2,000	0	100	150	150	100	100	50
Lower Manhattan	6,800	2,000	300	666	108	341	200	516	400	100
Milwaukee	5,000	0	0	100	0	100	100	50	50	50
Philadelphia	5,000	100	0	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
Pittsburgh	5,500	100	1,000	200	50	200	150	150	150	100
Portland	6,000	500	0	0	0	200	200	250	250	300
St. Louis	3,100	0	0	0	25	25	25	100	100	0
San Diego	3,800	1,000	0	30	0	100	100	150	150	100
San Francisco	11,500	2,000	2,000	700	100	200	200	250	250	300
Seattle	7,600	200	500	0	100	100	100	200	200	200
Twin Cities	9,000	0	500	250	25	100	100	500	500	300
Upper West Side	9,800	3,450	2,500	766	108	191	150	266	250	75
Washington, D.C.	8,200	200	200	600	100	200	200	100	100	100
TOTAL	140,810	16,300	14,500	6078	1349	4428	3905	6298	6150	3175

* 10,000 copies of the Chicago edition of a Bill of Rights for Working People were distributed during the mayoral campaign there.

**INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
JANUARY 1, 1975 — APRIL 24, 1975**

SOURCE	INFO	EXTRA LIT.	ENDOR-	MIL	YS	YSA	JOIN	CON-	PATH	SET UP	
				SUB	SUB	INFO	YSA	TRIB	LIT	MTG.	
MILITANT ADS	30	26	7	1	0	0	1	17	0	1	
BILL OF RIGHTS	33	0	32	29	1	30	0	23	46	5	
YOUNG SOCIALIST	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
OTHER	112	9	0	19	5	3	3	29	9	4	
VILLAGE VOICE AD	49(from 17 states)							15			
JENNESS-HAMILL TV APPEARANCE	5										
TODAY SHOW	75(from 31 states)										
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>10</u>	

TOTAL NUMBER OF INQUIRIES RECEIVED TO DATE: 418

Note: The total number of inquiries is fewer than the columns' totals because many individuals fall into more than one category.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FROM COUPONS, ENDORSERS, ETC.

SOURCE	NO. OF CON- TRIBUTORS	AMOUNT CON- TRIBUTED
BILL OF RIGHTS COUPONS	23	149.25
MILITANT & YS COUPONS	18	139.80
ENDORSER CONTRIBUTIONS	15	90.75
YOUTH BROCHURE COUPONS	2	11.00
BIOGRAPHIES COUPON	1	1.00
CONTRIBUTIONS WITH LETTERS	8	36.75
VOICE AD. CONTRIBUTIONS	15	55.00
MISCL.	3	85.00
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>569.05</u>

ST. LOUIS RALLY COLLECTION THROUGH APRIL 24, 1975

- a) Total pledged 21,600
- b) Total paid to date 14,611 or 68%
 - 1) Paid at rally 3,992
 - 2) January 3,494
 - 3) February 2,615
 - 4) March 2,552
 - 5) April to date 1,958

Total 14,611

- c) Outstanding pledges 7,003 or 32%
 - No. of pledges outstanding 188

d) Breakdown of outstanding pledges by area:

Area	No. of pledges	Amount	Area	No. of pledges	Amount
Atlanta	14	582	Milwaukee	3	70
Berkeley	5	450	Philadelphia	11	675
Boston	10	298	Pittsburgh	6	160
Brooklyn	10	215	Portland	12	350
Chicago	16	510	San Diego	2	35
Cleveland	7	170	San Francisco	2	150
Denver	4	125	Seattle	11	280
Detroit	8	300	St. Louis	17	503
Houston	14	620	Twin Cities	5	195
Los Angeles (C/E & West)	8	310	U. West Side NY	7	295
Lower Manh.	9	380	Washington, D.C.	7	330

TOTALS 188

7,003

BILLS PAID AND OUTSTANDING TO THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMM. AS OF APRIL 29, 1975

COMMITTEE	LITER- ATURE PAID	LIT. DUE	TOUR FEES PAID	TOUR FEES DUE	% COL- LECTIONS PAID	% COL- LECTIONS DUE	MISC	TOTAL OUT- STANDING
Atlanta	0	313	250	88	0	1,348	8	1,757
Berkeley	0	327	0	200	0	395	16	938
Boston	0	275	0	225	0	1,080	---	1,580
Brooklyn	0	302	0	167	---	---	---	469
Chicago	5	0	---	---	---	---	1	1
Cleveland	0	441	0	200	0	1,120	5	1,766
Denver	111	0	225	0	0	340	20 CR	320
Detroit	130	116	250	0	542	1,088	2	1,206
Houston	0	333	0	275	0	920	13	1,541
Los Angeles C/E	255	30	0	175	99	206	---	411
Los Angeles West	115	90	0	175	0	636	---	901
Lower Manhattan	0	335	0	167	---	---	---	502
Milwaukee	0	144	0	318	0	300	1	763
Philadelphia	231	0	285	0	0	300	---	300
Pittsburgh	146	70	300	0	468	81	1	152
Portland	0	275	201	0	0	294	2	571
San Diego	0	133	0	100	5	2	---	235
San Francisco	0	280	0	200	0	960	---	1,440
Seattle	146	152	129	96	287	473	---	721
St. Louis	0	108	200	0	0	0	---	108
Twin Cities	120	275	0	225	0	0	4	504
U. West Side, NY	0	231	0	166	---	---	---	398
Washington, D.C.	184	40	110	140	300	690	---	870
TOTALS	<u>1,443</u>	<u>4,270</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>2,917</u>	<u>1,701</u>	<u>10,233</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17,454</u>

REPORT ON THE MILITANT'S CIRCULATION IN 1974

Branch sales increased by 24 percent from a weekly average of 5,893 in 1973 to 7,319 in 1974. The biggest increase was during the sales campaign weeks. In 1973 sales for the two campaigns averaged 7,158. Sales for the two campaigns in 1974 averaged 9,060--an increase of 27 percent. During the weeks between sales campaigns, sales increased by 10 percent from an average of 4,380 in 1973 to 4,815 in 1974.

A total of 358,631 Militants were sold by the branches alone in 1974. This compares with 135,840 in 1972. Thus, sales have increased by 164 percent in the two years since the first sales campaign was launched.

An average of 635 comrades from the branches and center locals participated in weekly sales in 1974. The weekly per capita for those comrades selling was 11.5.

The breakdown of where Militants are sold is only available for the sales campaign weeks. The area where we registered the most improvement was in sales in Black and other minority communities. These sales averaged 2,668, or 29 percent of the total sold during the two sales campaigns in 1974--up from 1,159 per week during the fall 1973 sales campaign. Campus sales increased from 2,100 in 1973 to 2,446, or 27 percent of the total sold in 1974. Work place sales went from 248 a week in 1973 to 362 a week, or 4 percent of the total in 1974. Sales at political gatherings averaged 723 a week, or 8 percent of the total. The final 32 percent were sold at shopping areas, transportation terminals, and other miscellaneous locations.

The average bundle size for all branches in 1974 was 9,356. The weekly income from this size bundle for the Militant is \$1,591.

All branches made a profit on sales in 1974 and only one branch now has a back debt. The total profit for all branches was \$11,723 which is close to the profit made in 1973 and the branches were only charged 12½¢ a copy for the first eight months of that year. This is a reflection of the improvement made in the overall organization of sales. The percentage of the weekly bundle sold by all branches increased from 71 percent in 1973 to 78 percent in 1974.

The long term subscription base of the Militant remained fairly stable. At the end of 1973 there were 2,827 domestic and foreign long term subscribers and at the end of 1974 there were 3,130. In addition to long term subscribers, i.e. people who have subscriptions of at least six months in length, there were an average of 300 introductory subscribers at all times during the year, other than those sold during subscription drives.

As a result of the merger with the ISR, 510 new foreign and domestic long term subscribers were gained.

1972-1974 COMPARISON OF MILITANT BUNDLE, SALES, AND PERCENT SOLD

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Average Weekly Bundle</u>			<u>Average Weekly Sales</u>			<u>Average Percent of Bundle Sold</u>		
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Atlanta	502	380	230	413	305	120	82%	80%	52%
Boston	584	550	370	433	374	185	74%	68%	50%
Brooklyn	412	405	220	325	248	125	79%	61%	56%
Chicago	570	510	340	450	414	230	79%	81%	67%
Cleveland	303	315	200	245	229	60	81%	73%	29%
Denver	369	290	290	268	235	130	73%	81%	44%
Detroit	531	400	430	472	287	280	89%	72%	65%
Houston	457	535	220	351	364	100	77%	68%	47%
Central-East LA	406	555	290	312	323	190	77%	58%	64%
West Side LA	380			287			76%		
Lower Manhattan	415	530	190	303	387	90	73%	73%	48%
Oakland/Berkeley	682	655	330	559	479	180	82%	73%	55%
Philadelphia	411	350	250	354	233	130	86%	67%	51%
Pittsburgh	355	288*	---	277	210*	---	78%	73%*	---
Portland	320	260	165	253	170	105	79%	65%	65%
St. Louis	321	205**	---	290	166**	---	90%	81%**	---
San Diego	273	330	180	210	256	90	77%	78%	50%
San Francisco	453	495	365	315	302	205	70%	61%	56%
Seattle	385	340	160	304	264	95	79%	78%	60%
Twin Cities	395	360	260	292	220	145	74%	61%	55%
Upper West Side	432	420	225	306	310	120	71%	74%	53%
Washington, D.C.	400	330	300	300	217	170	75%	66%	56%
Austin	---	165	140	---	131	80	---	80%	57%
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>9,356</u>	<u>8,375</u>	<u>5,155</u>	<u>7,319</u>	<u>5,893</u>	<u>2,830</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>71%</u>	<u>54%</u>

*Based on 19 weeks of 1973.

**Based on 27 weeks of 1973.

COMPARISON OF MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION AND PER CAPITA SALES
IN 1974, 1973, AND 1972

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Weekly Average Participation</u>			<u>Weekly Average Per Capita Sales</u>		
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Atlanta	40	32	25	10.3	9.4	4.8
Boston	39	49	48	11.1	7.2	3.9
Brooklyn	35	31	33	9.3	7.7	3.8
Chicago	34	43	38	13.2	10.2	6.1
Cleveland	20	24	17	12.3	11.5	3.5
Denver	26	30	27	10.3	7.2	4.8
Detroit	29	26	35	16.3	11.3	8.0
Houston	30	33	27	11.7	10.8	3.7
Central-East LA	32	31	33	9.8	10.0	5.8
West Side LA	23			12.5		
Lower Manhattan	33	41	19	9.2	10.2	4.7
Oakland/Berkeley	43	44	43	13.0	10.6	4.2
Philadelphia	28	23	23	12.6	9.9	5.7
Pittsburgh	23	17*	--	12.0	11.6*	---
Portland	22	20	21	11.5	8.8	5.0
St. Louis	21	13**	--	13.8	11.5**	---
San Diego	18	20	20	11.7	12.7	4.5
San Francisco	29	27	25	10.9	11.2	8.2
Seattle	23	21	23	13.2	12.1	4.1
Twin Cities	27	22	29	10.8	10.0	5.0
Upper West Side	33	33	27	9.3	10.1	4.4
Washington, D.C.	27	19	23	11.1	10.8	7.4
Austin	--	18	15	----	7.9	5.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>

*Based on 19 weeks.

**Based on 27 weeks.

BREAKDOWN ON WEEKLY AVERAGE SALES IN 1974

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>18-week</u> <u>Spring Sales</u> <u>Campaign</u>	<u>12-week</u> <u>Summer</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>11-week</u> <u>Fall Sales</u> <u>Campaign</u>	<u>Last 5</u> <u>Weeks</u> <u>of 1974</u>
Atlanta	314	422	415	470	307
Boston	175	395	193	935	196
Brooklyn	180	389	142	482	276
Chicago	396	554	308	500	340
Cleveland	204	270	134	394	116
Denver	169	247	220	418	189
Detroit	200	466	233	976	125
Houston	147	368	249	590	195
Central-East LA	181	252	291	463	327
West Side LA	187	321	266	330	182
Lower Manhattan	102	406	168	395	178
Oakland/Berkeley	399	716	372	640	362
Philadelphia	275	382	271	474	235
Pittsburgh	190	331	160	395	160
Portland	170	260	224	326	186
St. Louis	87	309	183	509	122
San Diego	134	240	135	295	143
San Francisco	235	322	161	544	200
Seattle	337	369	226	323	200
Twin Cities	291	296	147	504	159
Upper West Side	237	306	184	517	176
Washington, D.C.	164	314	256	421	170
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,774</u>	<u>7,935</u>	<u>4,938</u>	<u>10,901</u>	<u>4,544</u>

BRANCH FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Breakdown of 1974:

	<u>Aver. Wk'ly Bundle Size All Branches</u>	<u>Aver. Wk'ly Income for The Militant</u>	<u>Aver. Sales</u>	<u>% of Bundle Sold</u>	<u>Weekly Profit/ Loss all Branches</u>
1. January (3 issues)	6,439	\$1,095	4,774	74%	+ \$ 99
2. Spring Sales Campaign (18 issues)	10,052	\$1,709	7,935	79%	+ \$275
3. Summer (12 issues)	6,719	\$1,142	4,938	73%	+ \$ 93
4. Fall Sales Campaign (11 issues)	13,016	\$2,213	10,901	84%	+ \$512
5. December (5 issues)	6,878	\$1,169	4,544	66%	- \$ 33
<u>1974 Weekly Average</u>	<u>9,356</u>	<u>\$1,591</u>	<u>7,319</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>+ \$239</u>

Comparison with previous performance:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
1. Average bundle size per issue:	9,356	8,375	5,155
2. Average sales per issue:	7,319	5,893	2,830
3. Total copies sold for all issues:	358,631	282,864	135,840
4. Total income from branch sales:	\$89,658	\$70,716	\$33,960
5. Income for the <u>Militant</u> :	\$77,935	\$57,787	\$30,930
6. Total profit for all branches:	\$11,723	\$12,929	\$ 3,030

(Note: From January 1972 to August 1973, the branches were charged 12½¢ a copy; from September to December 1973, they were charged 17½¢; in 1974 they were charged 17¢ a copy.)

BRANCH DEBT RETIREMENT TO THE MILITANT FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Debt at End of 1974</u>	<u>Debt at End of 1973</u>	<u>Debt at End of 1972</u>
Atlanta	-0-	-0-	\$785
Boston	-0-	-0-	\$483
Brooklyn	-0-	\$83	\$705
Chicago	-0-	-0-	\$2,699
Cleveland	-0-	\$54	\$509
Denver	-0-	\$922	\$1,033
Detroit	-0-	\$822	\$1,309
Houston	-0-	\$318	\$1,314
Central-East LA	-0-	-0-	-0-
West Side LA	-0-		
Lower Manhattan	\$200	-0-	-0-
Oakland/Berkeley	-0-	\$37	\$617
Philadelphia	-0-	-0-	\$120
Pittsburgh	-0-	-0-	----
Portland	\$451	\$714	\$679
St. Louis	-0-	-0-	----
San Diego	-0-	-0-	-0-
San Francisco	\$21	-0-	-0-
Seattle	-0-	-0-	\$762
Twin Cities	-0-	-0-	-0-
Upper West Side	\$10	-0-	-0-
Washington, D.C.	-0-	-0-	-0-
Austin	---	-0-	\$340
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$682</u>	<u>\$2,950</u>	<u>\$11,355</u>

Debt as of March 31, 1975: \$400

COMPARISON OF MILITANT SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST ISSUE OF 1974 AND 1973

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
DOMESTIC (Excluding introductory subs)		
<u>Paid</u>		
Long term subscribers	2,870	2,626
Libraries	218	250
<u>Other</u>		
Exchange	143	289
Complimentary	131	163
Prisoner subs	303	325
<u>Total Domestic Subs</u>	3,665	3,653

FOREIGN

<u>Paid long term subscribers</u>	260	201
<u>Complimentary and exchange</u>	216	242
<u>Total Foreign Subs</u>	476	443

TOTAL COMPLIMENTARY & EXCHANGE	793	1,019
TOTAL PAID	3,348	3,077
TOTAL LONG TERM SUBS	4,141	4,096

NEW MILITANT SUBSCRIPTIONS AS A RESULT OF
THE MERGER WITH THE ISR (AS OF APRIL 1975)

1.	Total number of ISR subscriptions at the time of the merger:	1,583
2.	The number who were already <u>Militant</u> subscribers:	825
3.	Number of new <u>Militant</u> subscribers gained:	758
4.	Breakdown of new subscribers:	
	Domestic long term subscribers	370
	Domestic introductory subscribers	80
	Foreign long term subscribers	140
	Libraries	168

COMPARISON OF SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL RATES FOR THE MILITANT

<u>Long term subscribers:</u>	<u>1974*</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
% Renewing	36.2%	36.4%	29.4%	27.4%
# Renewing	910	947	790	841
# Sent Letter	2,515	2,599	2,690	3,065

*These figures for 1974 reflect the number and percentage of people who renewed in direct response to the renewal letter which is sent to subscribers every month as they are due to expire. However, in August of 1974, we sent out a special letter to all subscribers asking them to renew their subscriptions, regardless of when they were due to expire, because of the new rate increase which was taking effect in September. A total of 655 subscribers responded to this letter. We didn't keep track of how many of these 655 people had already renewed once in 1974. Thus, we can't accurately calculate the renewal rate for 1974. The 36 percent figure is the minimum.

Introductory subscribers (non-subscription drive):

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
% Renewing	15%	12.9%	8.2%	10.2%
# Renewing	302	301	235	220
# Sent Letter	2,012	2,327	2,861	2,149

Introductory subscription drive renewals:

	<u>SP 74</u>	<u>FALL 74</u>	<u>FALL 73</u>	<u>FALL 72</u>	<u>FALL 71</u>
% Renewing	3.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	3.6%
# Renewing	289	301	453	633	1,132
# Sent Letter	7,331	10,525	15,935	34,471	31,240

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY PAID CIRCULATION FIGURES

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>The Militant</u>					
bundles	11,822	11,920	10,396	9,187	9,143
subs	11,964	19,479	14,209	9,869	8,214
total paid	23,786	31,399	24,605	19,056	17,357
<u>Daily World</u>					
bundles	26,057	25,405	15,779	14,945	12,175
subs	10,866	10,156	10,315	10,100	8,292
total paid	36,923	35,561	26,094	25,045	20,467
<u>Guardian</u>					
bundles	2,800	3,019	2,875	2,300	4,852
subs	17,918	16,391	15,612	15,805	20,010
total paid	20,718	19,410	18,487	18,105	24,862
<u>Bulletin</u>					
bundles	5,975	9,136	7,377	4,842	*
subs	10,022	10,275	5,156	2,231	*
total paid	15,997	19,293	12,533	7,073	*
<u>People's World</u>					
bundles	2,843	5,351	4,690	3,530	*
subs	2,608	2,746	2,525	3,133	*
total paid	5,451	8,097	7,215	6,663	*

*not available