

– Years 1971-1972 –

The Grassroots McGovern Presidential Campaign

In 1972, in Massachusetts, a first-ever progressive presidential electoral campaign was based on a grass-roots Mass. Caucus statewide meeting which endorsed George McGovern for President. **Citizens for Participation Politics (CPP)** initiated, hosted and supported the campaign, which was ratified formally by the progressive-oriented CPP members. Rather than rely on the traditional Mass. Democratic State Committee delegate slate, campaign leaders and organizers ran a full slate of community-based, activist delegates. This progressive reform slate won by a large majority, defeating many of the established Party members, who until 1968 had a near-complete control of who became a delegate at the Democratic National Conventions.

The three scanned original documents in this Archive packet chronicle this successful grass-roots campaign. The publications were researched and written by Richard Cauchi, senior state staff for CPP, based in Boston, Mass. They were circulated to more than 5,000 activists statewide.

- A) Delegate Guide to the 1972 Massachusetts Presidential Primary and Convention Delegate Selection.** Published by CPP, January 1972
- B) Mass Caucus Endorsee McGovern Confirmed by CPP** (CPP Coordinator Bulletin, March 3, 1972.
- c) McGovern District Delegate Slates**

Massachusetts Political Action: CPP Historical Archive Project

CITIZENS FOR PARTICIPATION POLITICS

11 South Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111
(617) 426-3040

A GUIDE TO THE

1972 MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

AND CONVENTION DELEGATE SELECTION

SUMMARY **

Massachusetts has a "binding presidential preference primary", held on Tuesday, April 25 in 1972, to select delegates and alternates to party national conventions. The names of all announced and generally visible unannounced presidential contenders are placed on the primary ballot by the Secretary of State or by nomination paper, unless a candidate formally requests his name be removed.

Delegates and Alternates run both state-wide and in congressional districts, with not less than two in each district. In 1972 there will be 102 Democratic delegates and 34 Republican delegates. Delegates may run pledged to a candidate, with that candidate's permission, or may run "uncommitted." Delegates normally run in "slates" to fill all positions available, but any individual may also run. All delegates are bound on the first ballot at the Convention to vote for the state-wide winner of the preference contest for president.

Generally, any Massachusetts registered voter enrolled in a party by February 8, 1972 may run for delegate or alternate to his party's convention by circulating nomination papers and obtaining the signatures of not less than 2500 voters for an at-large position or not less than 500 voters for a district position. These petitions must be filed before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, February 1, 1972. The party State Committees may also file "official" at-large slates by February 29.

** For legal details and exceptions see full explanation below....

INTRODUCTION:

The April 25 primary ballot contains several distinct yet interrelated contests for political party offices and functions. The top of the ballot has a statewide preference poll for president. This is followed by candidates for at-large delegate, at-large alternate, district delegate, and district alternate to national conventions. Also listed are candidates for state, town, and ward committee. This guide is intended as a technical and practical description of the rights and restrictions of both voters and candidates as specified by Massachusetts Laws and party rules.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE POLL

ACCESS TO THE BALLOT:

Names of candidates for presidential nomination may be placed on the Massachusetts ballot in any of three ways --

- 1...Presidential candidates may circulate nomination papers, which must contain validated signatures of at least 2500 voters who are party members or un-enrolled voters, with not more than 500 to be from any one county. Such nomination papers must be filed with city election commissions and town clerks not later than 5p.m. on February 1, 1972, and turned in to the State Secretary at the State House in Boston by 5p.m. on February 8. (per chapter 53, section 48, Mass. General Laws)
- 2...The Chairman of the State Committee of each political party (Democratic and Republican) shall submit lists of presidential candidates from their respective parties. Such lists are due at the State Secretary's office not later than February 15. (Section 70E)
- 3...The State Secretary shall prepare a list of all candidates and "potential candidates...whom he shall have determined to be generally advocated or recognized in national news media...." This list must be made public by February 15, and each candidate notified that his name will be placed on the Massachusetts ballot.

A blank space is available for write-in or "sticker" votes, which must be recognizable, but not necessarily correctly spelled or complete in order to be valid.

Candidate names appear in alphabetical order. Any candidate may remove his name from the ballot by filing an affidavit or disclaimer with the State Secretary not later than February 11, stating that he "does not desire his name printed upon said ballot at the forthcoming presidential primary." (Sections 26; 70E) Since a 1971 revision of the law (ch. 920 of the Acts of '71) inadvertently allows names to be added after the withdrawal date, any individual "generally advocated or recognized" as a candidate who does not desire his name on the Mass. ballot should be certain to withdraw before February 11, and any candidate wishing to appear should file nomination papers to guarantee his name will be printed.

BINDING PREFERENCE VOTE:

All delegates are bound to vote for the statewide winner of the presidential preference poll on the first convention ballot, unless released by that candidate. This applies regardless of a delegate's personal pledge or preference. (section 70E)

DELEGATE SELECTION

THE FUNCTION OF DELEGATES:

There are several specific powers and functions of the delegates elected. Although they are bound on the first ballot for president, they may cast votes for any candidate of their choice on the second, third and subsequent ballots. They also vote for nominee for vice-president, as well as all questions of national party platform, rules and credentials which come to the convention floor for a

vote. In addition the Massachusetts delegation will have at least one member on each of the four convention committees: Rules, Credentials, Platform and Permanent Organization. The Credentials and Platform Committees will meet and hold hearings in the days before the Conventions convene. Alternates are expected to attend the Conventions in anticipation of the need to fill a vacancy. The elected delegates establish the procedure for substitution of an alternate to fill a vacancy, although district vacancies are always filled with district alternates when available. The two National Committee members from Massachusetts are selected by the delegations after the April primary. Travel and expenses are not paid by the state or the party directly; therefore each elected member must pay for himself or seek funds from candidates or supporters.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE:

The number of delegates to national conventions is set by national and state party rules. The state law provides for delegates and alternates to run both at-large (statewide) and in congressional districts, with not less than two in each congressional district. The precise allocation must be announced not later than January 11, 1972 (section 70B), but has been filed during December by both parties.

In 1972 the allocation is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY -- 102 total delegate votes and 61 alternates.

20 At-large delegates	12 At-large alternates
82 District delegates **	49 District alternates

**(District allocation based on a formula combining population and vote cast for the Democratic nominee in November 1968. Congressional districts #1 & 12 have 6 delegates each; C.D.s #2 through 11 have 7 each. There are four alternates for each district, except #7, which has 5 alternates. This is in accordance with Democratic State Party rules passed on December 18, 1971, and was filed December 27.)

REPUBLICAN PARTY -- 34 total delegate votes and 34 alternates.

10 At-large delegates	10 At-large alternates
24 District delegates	24 District alternates

(District allocation equals 2 delegates and 2 alternates for each of the twelve congressional districts, as specified by the Republican State Committee.)

ACCESS TO THE BALLOT:

Names of candidates for delegate and alternate may be placed on the ballot in 2 ways:

1. Delegate and alternate candidates may circulate nomination papers. At-large candidates must obtain at least 2500 validated signatures, with not more than 500 to be from any one county. District candidates must obtain 500 validated signatures, from voters residing within their particular congressional district only. All such nomination papers must be filed with city election commissions and town clerks not later than 5 pm on Feb. 1, 1972, and submitted to the State Secretary at the State House, Boston not later than Feb. 8. Petition forms are available from the State Secretary's office any time after Dec. 15, 1971.

Delegates and alternates may run as "full slates", with candidates for all available positions; or as "partial slates". Each group of slate candidates appears on the same nomination papers and needs only one set of signatures. Individuals may also run with the same requirements as above. A person may run for only one national convention office (e.g.: either delegate or alternate, but not both), and may appear on only one slate.

2. A list of at-large delegates and alternates may be submitted by the state committees of political parties. These "official slates" of candidates must be chosen by vote of the respective state committees at a meeting held not later than Feb. 22, 1972 and must be filed with the State Sec'y not later than Feb. 29 (Section 70J)

NOTE: Dem. Nat'l Party "reform guidelines" forbid filing of such official lists when chosen

by a body elected prior to 1972. See "DEMOCRATIC SLATEMAKING" below for current procedure adopted Dec. 18. The "official slate" procedure is still permissible for the Republican Party.

These official lists (if any) are likely to be filed well before the deadline, to facilitate the printing of absentee ballots. There are no official district delegates or alternates. All such district candidates must circulate nomination papers.

DEMOCRATIC SLATEMAKING: According to the rules adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Mass. that body will no longer file a list of at-large delegates and alternates. Instead a system of optional "caucuses" may be held on behalf of "each presidential candidate seeking delegate support in the state and for each group of 'uncommitted' candidates for delegate and alternate." Congressional district caucuses are suggested for January 16, 1972. These would be chaired by representatives of the respective presidential candidates, and open to "all registered Democrats who sign a statement of support for the presidential candidate for whom the meeting is conducted, or, in the case of an uncommitted group, a statement of support for the primary winner." According to these rules, the delegates nominated at the district level may then choose at-large delegates at a closed statewide meeting held one week later. Since this entire procedure is not mandatory, it is not clear to what extent it will be utilized in 1972.

All Democratic slates must be balanced according to proportions of women, youth and minority group members in the population. The rules state: "...no more than 60% of the slate members may be of the same sex, at least 1 must be under the age of 30, and, if a minority group represents 10% of the population, at least 1 must be a member of such group. (At least 27% of the voting age population is between the ages of 18 and 29). Democratic vacancies are filled by the alternate elected with the highest number of votes from the same unit.

WRITE-IN and "sticker" votes are permitted for delegate and alternate positions.

CANDIDATE REQUIREMENTS:

Any candidate appearing on nomination papers must sign his written acceptance on at least one petition sheet. Although there are no legal limitations on who may run for delegate, candidates usually are enrolled members of the Party which they wish to represent at a Convention. Once nomination papers are filed, a candidate has until 5 p.m. on February 11 to withdraw his name. The validity of nomination papers or the eligibility of any candidate may be challenged by any enrolled party member not later than Feb. 11 as well. (Section 26) If a delegate or alternate candidate withdraws the vacancy may be filled in a manner determined by the other members of the slate, but this must be done by 5 p.m. on February 15.

PLEDGED AND UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES:

Delegate / alternate slates or individuals may run "pledged" to a particular candidate for president, but only if they have obtained the written (or telegraphed) permission of the candidate to whom they wish to be pledged. Such preference or pledge must also appear on the delegate/alternate nomination papers circulated or lists submitted, all of which must be filed with the State Secretary. (Section 70E)

All other candidates for delegate and alternate will run "uncommitted."

ADDITIONAL BALLOT INFORMATION:

The ballot position of full slates is determined by lot; within each slate individuals appear in the order listed on the nomination papers and lists; alternates appear directly beneath delegates for the same slate. Partial slates and individuals are listed following the full slates, with candidates listed in alphabetical order.

Delegate and alternate candidates are permitted to state beneath their name on the ballot any public offices held, past or present, and, if applicable, the word "veteran." Such statements must be eight words or less, including presidential preference if any, and must be stated on nomination papers. (Section 70D)

The voters on April 25 may cast a single "slate" vote for all the members of an at-large or district slate. However they are permitted to vote for individual delegate/alternate candidates, regardless of which slate or list contains that name.

VOTER ELIGIBILITY

Any Massachusetts voter registered on or before March 25, 1972 is eligible to vote in the presidential primary. Enrolled party members may vote only in their own party's primary, unless they change their registration before the March 25 deadline. Independents are able to choose either Democratic or Republican ballots on primary day. By choosing a ballot, an Independent automatically becomes registered in that party. Two recent changes, which will go into effect for the first time in 1972, also broaden the rights of primary voters: Absentee ballots will be available for any voter who will be away from his city or town on April 25, or who cannot get to his voting place because of physical disability. Requests for absentee ballots must be made before noon on April 24, in writing or in person to the local clerk in the community where the voter is registered. (chapter 920 of Acts of 1971) Polling hours have been expanded this year to a minimum of ten hours in all cities and towns, except that those with a population under 2000 must be open at least six hours. (Chapter 935 of 1971)

AN HISTORICAL AND LEGISLATIVE FOOTNOTE

The binding preference primary system was first used in Massachusetts in 1968. Since there were no at-large delegate challenges, and only one presidential candidate printed on the ballot in each party (McCarthy in the Democratic; Volpe in the Republican) this open primary system did not receive a full or satisfactory test. Both "official" State Committee slates were automatically elected, and did not even appear on the ballot. Nelson Rockefeller defeated Volpe with write-in votes, while Eugene McCarthy won all the Democratic first ballot votes with less than 50% of the votes cast. As a result of these experiences, several changes were made in the primary law, which will go into effect for the first time in 1972. A provision was added requiring the Secretary of State to place the names of all candidates on the ballot (unless they withdraw in writing), thus assuring a real contest for presidential preference. The old system of automatic election of "official" slates was eliminated, and replaced by a requirement that all delegate and alternate names be placed on the ballot.

Beginning in 1969 efforts were also begun by various groups and legislators, including CPP, to change the district/at-large ratio to require more district contests; to replace statewide binding of delegates with a district by district binding system; and to eliminate automatic seats for National Committee members. The publication of the "McGovern-Fraser Commission Guidelines" for Democratic Party Reform in 1970 led to increased interest in revision of the Massachusetts law. As a result several comprehensive bills were filed for the 1971 state legislative session. A bill supported by the Democratic State "Reform Commission" proposed elimination of the binding preference primary, and placed emphasis on pledged delegates and congressional district contests. A measure supported by CPP proposed a "percentage division" system for binding delegates in the same proportion as their support in the preference contest. Although many amendments and modifications were made during the session no one version satisfied reformers and regulars from the two major parties, and no significant changes were made in the law during 1971. The emphasis for change was placed on the state party structure, which has the power to change district formulations, abandon official slates, and encourage diverse representation on delegate slates.

A few changes are still legally possible before the April 25 primary. A bill filed for the 1972 state legislative session would again propose binding delegates by the results of district preferences rather than statewide. Expanded voter registration procedures and polling hours are also a possibility, if the legislature acts promptly in the first three months of 1972.

Additional changes in party national rules are likely to be adopted at the 1972 National Conventions, to be applied to future conventions. Other "reform" proposals are already being planned for the 1973 session of the State Legislature, so that major changes are quite possible for the 1976 primaries.

SOURCES:

The statutory information and citations in () are from Chapter 53 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, updated through December, 1971.

Party procedures and data are obtained from:

- Democratic National Committee, 2600 Virginia Ave, NW, Washington, D.C.
- Democratic State Committee, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Republican National Committee, 310 First Street, SE, Washington, D.C.
- Republican State Committee, 146 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.

Compiled and published by Richard Cauchi

Citizens for Participation Politics
11 South Street
Boston, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENTIAL CALENDAR FOR 1972

DEC. 15 (1971)	first day nomination papers are available for positions on the presidential primary ballot.
JAN. 1 (1972)	First day on which delegate selection process may begin according to Democratic National Convention requirements.
JAN. 11	5 p.m. - Last day and hour for announcement by party state committees of number of delegate positions at-large and by districts.
JAN. 15	Massachusetts Citizens Presidential Caucus at Worcester, Mass.
JAN. 16	Date for optional Democratic congressional district caucuses to choose delegates/alternates.
JAN. 22	Date for optional Democratic candidate meetings to choose at-large delegates/alternates.
FEB. 1	5 p.m. - deadline for submitting presidential, delegate and alternate nomination papers to city election commissions and town clerks for certification of signatures.
FEB. 8	5 p.m. - deadline for filing presidential, delegate and alternate nomination papers with the Secretary of State.
FEB. 11	5 p.m. - deadline for filing withdrawals of or objections to nominations with the Secretary of State.
FEB. 15	5 p.m. - deadline for filling vacancies caused by withdrawal; also deadline for party chairmen and the Secretary of State to submit lists of presidential candidates to be placed on the ballot.
FEB. 22	last day for party State Committee meeting to select "official" delegate slate.
FEB. 29	last day for filing State Committee lists of "official" at-large delegates/alternates with Secretary of State.
MAR. 25	Last day to register to vote or change party enrollment for the presidential primary
APR. 25	PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY
JULY	Democratic National Convention at Miami, Florida
AUG. 21	Republican National Convention at San Diego, California
NOV. 7	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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McGovern District Delegate Slates

The Arabic numeral to the left of a name indicates the Mass Caucus position of that delegate in the district voting. The names are not in ballot order here. Asterisked names are CPP members and supporters. CPP members are urged to contact Mary E. (Mickey) Williamson at the McGovern office if they can help with slate activities in their districts. Ms. Williamson, a CPP Vice-Chairwoman and state coordinator for Sen. Eugene McCarthy, is in the process of transferring to the McGovern office where she can coordinate field efforts and more effectively aid the campaigns for these "coalition slates". Ms. Williamson can be reached at 723-7913.

1st Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | *Kenneth R. Mosakowski | Amherst |
| 3 | Flora H. Bloedel | Williamstown |
| 4 | *Francis R. Abrams | Holyoke |
| 8 | Peter J. Fouché | Westfield |
| 11 | Jane Yolen Stemple | Hatfield |
| | Russell W. Carrier | Northampton |

alternates:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------|
| 2 | Ann E. Nichols | Barnardston |
| 5 | Lee Harold Sandwen | Amherst |
| 7 | Bonnie B. Merrill | Goshen |
| 10 | John D. Lawler | Northampton |

2nd Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------|
| 2 | Edith Rosenthal | E. Longmeadow |
| 3 | Raymond A. Jorday | Springfield |
| 5 | Edward S. Sims | Springfield |
| 12 | Richard O'Brien | Chicopee |
| | Marlene Dupuis | Springfield |
| | Gerald Hegarty | Longmeadow |
| | *Margaret Holt | Springfield |

alternates:

- | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| 7 | Henry Twiggs | Springfield |
| 8 | Carol Thompson | Petersham |
| | John D. Cummings | Springfield |
| | Lucille G. Parks | Springfield |

3rd Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Harriet Miller | Worcester |
| 2 | *Frank Cassidy | Auburn |
| 10 | *Joan Benjamin | Worcester |
| 16 | Alan Gummerson | Worcester |
| | *Dorothy Keville | Franklin |
| | *Joan Plas | Marlboro |
| | Kevin Sullivan | Marlboro |

alternates:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------|
| 3 | *Robert Cabana | Worcester |
| 8 | Robert Baker | Worcester |
| 13 | Elizabeth Ayres | Worcester |
| | Jane Nicolasso | Hudson |

4th Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Jerome Grossman | Newton |
| 2 | *Thomas B. Adams | Lincoln |
| 3 | *Anita Greenbaum | Newton |
| | Erskine W. Barrett | Framingham |
| 14 | *John A. Businger | Brookline |
| | *Paula M. Hurley | Fitchburg |
| | *Helen Rees | Brookline |

alternates:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|
| 5 | *Dorothy Hanelin | Wayland |
| | Stephen E. Coyle | Waltham |
| | Jerold J. Nee | Maynard |
| | Harriet K. Schechtman | Leominster |

5th Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------|
| 2 | *Jane A. Trudeau | Lexington |
| 5 | *James D. Pitts III | Groton |
| 7 | *Caroline B. Rees | Andover |
| 12 | *Jean E. Rubenstein | Lexington |
| 13 | Albert D. Kowalak | Chelmsford |
| | *Charles N. Tsapatsaris | Lowell |
| 4 | S. Mark Tuller | Concord |

alternates:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------|
| 16 | Dennis M. Prebensen | Tewksbury |
| | *Eleanor Abbott | Chelmsford |
| | *Beverly W. Jarnagin | Concord |
| | Edward J. Romano, Jr. | Lawrence |

6th Congressional District

delegates:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | *Peter Williamson | Ipswich |
| 3 | *John McCarthy | Groveland |
| 10 | *Janice Sloan | Lynn |
| | *Tim Bassett | Lynn |
| | *Rosemary Banks | Gloucester |
| | *Kathleen Holmes | Beverly |
| | David Harrison | Gloucester |

alternates:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------|
| 2 | *Barbara Wheatland | Topsfield |
| 15 | *Jean Hodgdon | Manchester |
| 19 | *Jim Fiorentini | Haverhill |
| | *Ron Fox | Marblehead |

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7th Congressional District

delegates:
 5 Gary Bean Chelsea
 12 Dan Hurley Medford
 16 Robert A. Gonalves Woburn
 3 *William Ahearn Malden
 *Eleanor Gibbons Reading
 *Ruth Terzaghi Winchester
 Anna Christina Thompson Medford
 alternates:
 10 *Al Swartz Malden
 17 Paul Means Stoneham
 *Eleanor Alpert Melrose
 *Conal Foley Winthrop

8th Congressional District

delegates:
 1 *Barbara Ackermann Cambridge
 2 *John D. Elder Arlington
 3 Sandra Graham Cambridge
 5 *Andrew Robert Puglia Somerville
 *Salvatore R. Albano Somerville
 Katharine D. Kane Boston
 Charles M. Pierce Cambridge
 alternates:
 8 Joan M. Carrigan Cambridge
 14 James K. Galbraith Cambridge
 16 *Rev. John W. Hinckley E. Boston
 *Sandra E. Fagot Boston

delegates:
 4 *Nancy Cooney Boston
 Doris Bunte Roxbury
 John P. Connolly So. Boston
 Elizabeth G. Johnson Dorchester
 Morris S. Saris W. Roxbury
 Lewis F. Shannon Norwood
 Roger Taylor Dorchester
 alternates:
 6 *Frank H. Heffron Westwood
 19 *Mark O'Brien Needham
 Lyda S. Peters Roxbury
 Ruth Kirsch Walsh Boston

delegates:
 3 *Bertram Yaffe Fall River
 4 *Max Volterra Attleboro
 5 Helen L. Donnelly Dighton
 7 Steven S. Porter Wellesley
 8 *Lillian D. Savage Sharon
 9 Judith A. Rapoza Fall River
 11 John T. Harmey Medfield
 alternates:
 1 *Eugene J. Dionne, Jr. Fall River
 2 Phyllis Stock Wellesley
 6 Lillian C. Darmody Fall River
 10 Kevin D. Preston Plainville

11th Congressional District

delegates:
 1 *George Papas Brockton
 2 *Florence Outchcunis Brockton
 5 *Lawrence McCavitt Brockton
 6 Ronald Diener Boston
 7 *Marilyn Handbury Quincy
 8 *Shirlee S. Goldman Milton
 9 *Donald Perry Brockton
 alternates:
 3 *Joel Kugelmass Boston
 10 *Joanne McDonald Brockton
 13 Ron Greenwald Quincy
 16 *Diane Phipps Brockton

12th Congressional District

delegates:
 1 *Carolyn J. Stouffer Hingham
 Arthur Hurley Weymouth
 Sharon R. Leonard Harwichport
 George Rogers New Bedford
 *Guy Volterra Fairhaven
 DonnaMarie E. White New Bedford
 alternates:
 2 Richard H. Miller Scituate
 5 Barbara Burnham Hull
 Richard Baarsvik New Bedford
 Edith A. Nichols New Bedford

McGovern At-Large Delegate Slate

The Arabic numeral to the left of a name indicates Mass Caucus position of that delegate in the Caucus At-Large voting. Where a delegate or alternate listed below ran only as a district delegate in the caucus voting, the number is preceded by "CD" to indicate his/her position in the district voting. Asterisked names are CPP members and supporters. These names are in the order as they appear on the ballot.

Delegates:	*Robert F. Drinan	Newton
	Mary I. Bunting	Cambridge
	*Jack H. Backman	Brookline
	Ellen M. Jackson	Roxbury
	J. Kenneth Galbraith	Cambridge
	Roberta F. Benjamin	Belmont
	*John L. Saltonstall, Jr.	Boston
	Ruth M. Batson	Roxbury
5	*Alvin Levin	Lincoln
35	*Mary E. Williamson	Ipswich
	Charles F. McDevitt	Framingham
	Mary A. Merkel	Springfield
	Jesse Parks	Springfield
CD 1	*Doris M. Kanin	Norwood
	*Salvador E. Luria	Lexington
CD21	*Margaret V. Egan	Chelmsford
	F. Christopher Arterton	Newton
	Patricia A. Simon	Newton
13	*Elizabeth A. Chase	West Brookfield
	Antonia H. Chayes	Cambridge
Alternates:	CD 2 *Alexander Rodriguez	Boston
	*Kenneth J. Moynihan	Worcester
56	*Karl Haag	Longmeadow
	*Constance Kantar	Newton
CD10	*Carl K. King	Marblehead
CD29	*Anne P. Priest	Lincoln
	Stephen J. Morgan	Somerville
	Monteal M. Yerby	Wayland
	*Francis E. Moore	Attleboro
	Sandra L. Ahlburn	Springfield
	Kathleen K. Houton	Boston
	*Michael Brower	Cambridge

Coordinator Bulletin

NO. 56

March 3, 1972

MASS CAUCUS ENDORSEMENT CONFIRMED BY CPP MAIL BALLOT: Senator George McGovern received a "Yes" vote of over 84% in the mail ballot CPP conducted recently. On the first question ("Should CPP accept the Mass Caucus candidate endorsement as CPP's endorsement of a presidential candidate for the April 25th Primary?") the total results were: Yes: 84.01%; No: 12.69%; Abstained: 3.3%. Since the "Yes" vote was in excess of the 66.67% of those voting as required by our Charter, the endorsement is confirmed.

The results of the balloting on the second question ("Should CPP endorse the slates of delegates chosen in conjunction with the Mass Caucus to run both at-large and in your congressional district?") were as follows: for at-large slate, Yes: 79.69%; No: 13.2%; Abstained: 7.11%. On the district level, all slates with the single exception of the First District were endorsed as follows:

1st District--Yes:	61.54%;	No:	38.46%;	Abstained:	0%
2nd District--Yes:	66.67%;	No:	16.67%;	Abstained:	16.67%
3rd District--Yes:	73.33%;	No:	26.67%;	Abstained:	0%
4th District--Yes:	85.54%;	No:	9.64%;	Abstained:	4.82%
5th District--Yes:	85.11%;	No:	6.38%;	Abstained:	8.51%
6th District--Yes:	80.0%;	No:	16.0%;	Abstained:	4.0%
7th District--Yes:	82.76%;	No:	5.9%;	Abstained:	10.34%
8th District--Yes:	77.01%;	No:	18.4%;	Abstained:	4.6%
9th District--Yes:	69.23%;	No:	19.23%;	Abstained:	11.54%
10th District--Yes:	81.82%;	No:	0%;	Abstained:	18.18%
11th District--Yes:	85.0%;	No:	5.0%;	Abstained:	10.0%
12th District--Yes:	66.67%;	No:	20.0%;	Abstained:	13.33%

MORE PROGRESS IN ELECTION LAWS: CPP's bill which would bind National Convention district delegates by the preference poll results in their particular CD(H. 5042) has now passed both House and Senate and is on its way to the Governor. When signed into law it should result in considerably more lively district contests, since if Senator McGovern gets a plurality in a district he will get all 6 or 7 delegates bound to him on the first ballot, regardless of the statewide returns. Another CPP bill, co-filed by Reps. Businger and Masnik, which extends voting rights for non-English-speaking voters by allowing them to choose who will assist them, has also passed and is awaiting the Governor's signature.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM AT POLITICS '72: As announced in the February Newsletter, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm will be the first guest speaker to appear at the new series of Politics '72 Forums. The date will be Saturday evening, March 25th at 7:30 pm (Please note the earlier-than-usual starting time). The place is the Walsh Jr. H.S. on Brook St., Framingham. Tickets are still only \$2.00. You will note that there is an enclosed sheet with 3 order forms for tickets on it. Please use one of them to order for yourself and pass the other two on to members of your local group. The state office will be delighted to supply more on request.

ASSESSMENTS DUE NOW: Local group assessments for 1972 should be paid as soon as possible. After March 31st, the newly-revised Charter gives the Treasurer the authorization to contact every member who has not had his/her \$2.00 assessment paid for him or her. However, this is a monumental task; our local group structure lends itself much more easily to collection of these assessments by the local group itself. The state office will provide, upon request by the local group treasurer or chairman, a list of those local group members who are on file at the state office. That list can then be corrected, with any necessary deletions or additions, and returned with payment, indicating those being paid for. Please make this a priority project over the next few weeks. Again, be sure to list those members being paid for with any payment.

FARM WORKERS BOYCOTT FILENE'S: The UFWOC is currently asking for public support of a boycott of nine non-union wine producers in the Napa Valley, California: Beringer Bros., F. Korbel & Sons, Korbel Champagne, Charles Krug, Louis M. Martini, Robert Mondavi, Samuele Sebastiani, Weibel Inc., Wente Bros. Federated Department Stores, Inc., which wholly owns Filene's, also owns 18 subsidiaries that sell the non-union wines. You can help farm workers gain their basic dignities by boycotting Filene's until Federated stops selling non-union wine in all its subsidiaries.

NWRO FIGHTS WELFARE BILLS: The National Welfare Rights Organization is leading a campaign to defeat Nixon's proposed Family Assistance Plan (H.R. 1) which contains more restrictions and repression than benefits. Both Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Brooke are key to stopping H.R. 1 in the Senate during the next six weeks. Letters requesting the defeat of H.R. 1 should be sent to both of them at the Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20510. Details of the legislation and the strategy for opposing it may be obtained from: State WRO, 366 Washington St., Dorchester 02124 (288-3180).

ENVIRONMENT/AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FORUMS: Tickets for the following two public forums on air pollution control are available through the Governor's Task Force on the Environment (State House, Boston 02133, 727-4368): Wednesday, Mar. 8 at 8 pm, Burden Hall, Harvard Business School: Guest Speaker, Dr. Irving Solokoff; and Wednesday, March 29 at 8 pm, Kresge Auditorium, MIT: Guest Speaker, Mrs. Stewart Udall. There is no charge, and the public is urged to attend.

TELEPHONE ACTION GROUP: Attorney Nicholas A. Abraham of Boston, and David H. Mason, as insurance agent from Whitman have founded a consumers' group to combat the generally deplorable situation of telephone service as protests over NET&T's rate hike of 14%. Contact them by writing: Telephone Action Group, P.O. Box 848, Boston, Mass. 02109.

HELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELP: If yours is a local group in a community within reasonable commuting distance from Boston, the group will be contacted soon and asked to search among its membership for volunteers to help out with State Office activities. The office needs help with:

- *on-going tasks like compiling voting records, handling press releases, regular office work
- *one-shot tasks, such as helping with a Bulletin or Newsletter mailing
- *occasional tasks, such as lobbying or testifying at hearings (ideally, there will be a pool of members, interested in various issues, to call upon)
- *telephoning (from one's home)
- *working on the issue committees

Please begin to contact your members to find out who would be willing to do any of these jobs. Pat Jehlen, CPP's new Volunteer Coordinator, will be in touch with someone from your group soon. If she doesn't, you can reach her at 666-9479.

REMINDER: March 25th is the last day to register to vote for the April 25th Presidential Primary. NOW is the time to reach any potential new voters. The Legislative Memo from the Washington-based Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy points out that the number of adults who didn't vote in the U.S. equals the entire population of England. In 1968, the President received 31.6 million votes. 47 million voted for no one.

(The Memo goes on to point out that Sen. McGee's voter registration bill, S. 2574, would help correct some cumbersome registration laws which may deny many citizens suffrage, by mail registration and other simplifications of the registration process, and by encouraging relaxation of voter residency requirements to a maximum of 30 days. These are ideas that CPP also supports.)