



Montclair State University SGA Executive Board
June 7, 2022

Be a Positive Force for Change as a Visionary Leader

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A. **Advocacy** is a _____ by an individual or group which aims to influence public-policy and resource allocation decisions within _____,

_____, and social systems and institutions.

Advocacy may be motivated from moral, ethical or faith principles or simply a desire to protect an asset of interest. (Source: Wikipedia.com)

B. **Activism** consists of efforts to _____,

_____, or _____ social, political, economic, or environmental change. Activism can take a wide range of forms.

(Source: Wikipedia.com)

C. **Forms and Methods of Advocacy/Activism:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Write Name of Advocacy/Movement	My Grade
Your Pick:	

D. What does the IRS say about Advocacy and 501(c)(3) Corporations?

In general, no organization may qualify for section 501(c)(3) status if a substantial part of its activities is attempting to influence legislation (commonly known as **lobbying**). A 501(c)(3) organization may engage in some lobbying, but too much lobbying activity risks loss of tax-exempt status.

Legislation includes action by Congress, any state legislature, any local council, or similar governing body, with respect to acts, bills, resolutions, or similar items (such as legislative confirmation of appointive office), or by the public in referendum, ballot initiative, constitutional amendment, or similar procedure. It does not include actions by executive, judicial, or administrative bodies.

An organization will be regarded as attempting to influence legislation if it contacts, or urges the public to contact, members or employees of a legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing legislation, or if the organization advocates the adoption or rejection of legislation.

Organizations may, however, involve themselves in issues of public policy without the activity being considered as lobbying. For example, organizations may conduct educational meetings, prepare and distribute educational materials, or otherwise consider public policy issues in an educational manner without jeopardizing their tax-exempt status. (Source <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/lobbying>)

More info: <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/measuring-lobbying-substantial-part-test>

<https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/measuring-lobbying-activity-expenditure-test>

Additional resource: <https://www.montclair.edu/civic-and-voter-engagement/>

E. Demands

1. Leave no room for negotiation, moderation, collaboration, adjustment, etc.
They are _____ propositions.
2. Instead, offer “suggestions of _____” or “opportunities for _____”.
3. Don’t _____.

F. Visionary Leadership

1. A visionary leader sees _____ for change, how the world could be, and courses of _____ to make change.
2. Seek to change culture from _____ to _____.
3. Have _____ on what the result you want.
4. Engage in _____ thinking.
5. Make the _____!

G. What to Do:

1. Know what your position is, _____, and support it with facts, _____ evidence, and data. Be concise and focused.
2. _____ with members of the opposition is of little benefit: they have their constituencies to represent, just as you do. Learn their positions so you can _____ them, but don't hope to sway them to your side.
3. Work your side but be _____ of those on the other. Your adversary on one issue may be your _____ on another.
4. If someone on the opposition side chooses to make a _____ of themselves, get out of their way and let them!
5. Just because your side did not _____ does not mean you were not heard. Take defeat _____ to preserve relationships for future issues.

G. What Not to Do:

1. Never _____. Integrity is all you have. Know your _____ and support and promote it even in the face of _____ from a representative.

2. Don't _____, _____, or lose your _____ with representatives! They have the power to get you what you _____!
3. Calling _____ is never useful or _____.

About the Advocacies

The Boston Tea Party: Was a protest of the Tea Act of 1773, imposed by Great Britain on the colonies, which exempted the British East India Company from taxes on tea from China. Demonstrators, some disguised as Native Americans, boarded ships carrying this tea and destroyed the shipment by throwing it into the harbor. This action had grown out of a meeting called by Whig Leader Samuel Adams to address the growing controversy. The British government responded harshly and this episode escalated into the American Revolution. (Source: Wikipedia)

The Confederacy: The Confederate States of America was an unrecognized country that existed in North America from 1861 to 1865. It was initially created by seven slave-holding states, in the lower south portion of the country, seceding from the United States. After the start of the Civil War in April of 1861, four other slave-holding states joined the confederacy and two others were later accepted as members even though their states did not officially secede. In addition to issues related to slavery, many southern whites considered themselves to be more Southern than American and believe they should have control over state's rights, their economy, politics, and internal improvements. The U.S. government, known as the Union, rejected the claims of secession and considered the Confederacy to be illegally founded. The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865, resulting in 620,000 to 850,000 military deaths. The Confederacy did not have a formal end, essentially disappearing by the end of 1865. (Source: Wikipedia)

The Civil Rights Movement: The foundation of the Civil Rights movement was a social justice movement initially as a reaction to treatment of former slaves and their descendants after the Civil War and then became about recognizing equality amongst all people of the country. The Montgomery Bus Boycott that grew out of the arrest of Rosa Parks and others ignited the movement in 1955. Several actions, conflicts, protests, and laws happened over the following years leading to one of the most famous events of the movement in 1963: The March on Washington. The highlight of this event, attended by more than 200,000 people was the "I Have a Dream" speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968 which sought to end discrimination in many areas. Court cases and other legislation since have extended those provisions and created new protections in the time since. (Source: *History.com*)