

Strong Protest Greet 'Red' Hunt

by George Saunders

Protests are mounting in response to the intensification of the witch-hunt in Bloomington, Indiana, where a McCarthy-like local prosecutor has created a serious threat to freedom of speech and assembly in his desire for political glory.

On Feb. 18 Monroe County Prosecutor Thomas A. Hoadley, in a statement to the Bloomington Herald-Telephone, requested that Indiana University withdraw campus recognition from the Young Socialist Alliance local there. Hoadley based his request on the 1951 Indiana Communist Act, a product of the McCarthy period.

The prosecutor also repeated a previous threat to call a grand jury hearing into the youth group's activities. From such a grand jury,

Hoadley stated on Feb. 22, he would seek an indictment of one or several YSA members for violating the 1951 anti-subversive Act. Conviction under the Act brings one to three years imprisonment.

To comments that this law was probably unconstitutional Hoadley agreed but doggedly replied, "I'm inclined to test it even if it must go through the U.S. Supreme Court." He said the grand jury would be called some time after March 13 and before the end of this school year.

The American Civil Liberties Union announced it would defend the Young Socialist Alliance at IU if the group were brought to trial under the Communist Act. ACLU indicated that it considered this an important civil liberties case.

Hoadley had announced a month earlier that a grand jury would investigate two campus groups, the YSA and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, to determine whether they had tried to "deliberately provoke a riot."

This was a reference to a demonstration of students at IU which received nation-wide attention at the time of the U.S.-Cuba crisis. On Oct. 24 some 20 members of an Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression marched peacefully to protest Kennedy's blockade on Cuba and threat of nuclear war. A howling mob of several thousand students and local rightists succeeded, after physically attacking the demonstrators and tearing up their signs, in breaking up the demonstration.

In the melee of Oct. 24 two

men were arrested, one a local hooligan, Fred Rice, who was charged with striking a demonstrator. The other, Dennis Bryant, was charged with attacking a policeman who was trying to restrain Rice.

The trials of these two were to come up when on Jan. 15 Hoadley dismissed the charges against them to "clear the way" for a "fuller investigation" aimed at blaming the YSA and FPCC for the Oct. 24 violence. This was like saying, feel free to punch the demonstrators in any future picket line.

Hoadley claimed that all the blame did not lie with the arrested men "as certain professors, committees and other people would suggest." He was referring to the Indiana Chapter of the American

Association of University Professors which set up a committee in November to look into the roughing up of a faculty member in the Oct. 24 events.

Last Dec. an I.U. administrative appeal board granted campus recognition to the local YSA after it had appealed denial of recognition by the Student Senate, which is controlled by right-wing elements.

In the last few years there have been a series of controversies around the recognition of YSA and Fair Play at IU. Hoadley's wish to investigate these two groups and his pressuring of the administration to drop YSA recognition fit into a pattern. The prosecutor is interfering in the affairs of the university, from whose Law (Continued on Page 4)

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

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SPU Faces Crisis

by Barry Sheppard

One year ago 5,000 students massed in Washington in the largest single peace demonstration of the new student movement. The Student Peace Union was the key organizer of that giant gathering of students demanding an end to nuclear testing as a first step toward peace. In the months that followed, the SPU grew by leaps and bounds, largely because of the part it played in the February Washington demonstration.

In the same period, Student SANE, which had been on the decline, dissolved. The SPU not only replaced SANE on the campus as the dominant peace organization, but grew and became more vocal than SANE ever was. Now, a year after its greatest successes, SPU itself faces a crisis which may destroy it.

SANE met its demise because it could not meet the needs of the growing number of young people who want to act against war. There are three main reasons for its failure:

1) SANE was cautious about action and was not oriented toward building mass action. This ran counter to the activist mood growing in the student movement.

2) SANE was limited in the scope of its program in that it concentrated upon the issue of nuclear testing, while the peace minded student wanted to fight against all aspects of the terrible drift toward World War III.

3) The *coup de grace* that finished SANE off was internal red-baiting and the prohibition of communists, which tore the organization apart and finally led to the formal dissolving of Student SANE by the parent organization.

By contrast, the Student Peace Union was built on the issue of war itself. The SPU was and is opposed to the war drive as a whole (although some sections of SPU are not consistently opposed to all warmaking acts of the government, such as the war in Vietnam). In attempting to grapple with the issues of war and peace, SPU opened the way for a deepened understanding of the problem of how to achieve peace, and attracted students because of this serious attitude.

SPU was built on the basis of

actions which demonstrated its anti-war program. The activist student, who wanted to *do something* against war found in SPU the vehicle to put his ideas and feelings into practice. SPU consequently was able to build up its membership and make itself known. It became a force on campus not just because it had ideas, but also because it tried to influence events through action.

No Red-Baiting

In practice SPU was built in the main without red-baiting. Recruitment went on at a fast rate and political interrogation was not part of admission procedure. As a result, political discussion in most locals was and is fairly free. There is a strong feeling in the ranks of SPU that red-baiting killed SANE, and that the SPU should avoid that pitfall.

SPU has a broad base, containing many different viewpoints and individuals who are developing their political ideas. It is extremely important for the health of SPU that it be kept that way, and that it remain a broad organization. SPU's attractiveness to broad layers of students lies precisely in its potential to unite, around the issue of war, people with different political ideas and different political levels.

Given the political level of the country as a whole, and the fact that many of the students who are awakening to political ideas are new to politics, SPU needs the freest possible atmosphere of political discussion. SPU should be a place where those interested in stopping the Third World War can thrash out their ideas and develop their anti-war program.

It would be the death of SPU if one political tendency forced its views upon the whole membership, and made acceptance of those views a condition of membership. That would limit the organization to that tendency and its periphery; SPU would become a *front group* in the worst sense of the term.

Unfortunately just such a sectarian and bureaucratic move is being made by one of the political tendencies in SPU. The Young Peoples' Socialist League, youth section of the Socialist Party, dominates the national office of SPU and some of the branches. It has used its position for the purpose of imposing its political ideas upon the SPU and to make SPU's politics YPSL politics. In the process YPSL is squeezing SPU to death.

This process began at the last national convention, where the (Continued on Page 3)

SNCC Worker Gunned Down in Miss.

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 1 — James Travis, 20-year-old field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was gunned down by three white men last night and is in a hospital here in critical condition.

Robert Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi voter registration project, said that the shooting occurred after 150 Negroes attempted to register to vote in Greenwood in the past two days. This was the "first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

Travis, Moses, and Randolph Blackwell were driving in the vicinity of Greenwood on the night of Feb. 28 when an untagged white Buick began to follow them. The three Negroes had something to eat and drove to the highway

in the direction of Greenville about 11 p.m. The white Buick was parked at the intersection of the highway and followed them for seven miles.

The three white men in the Buick fired into the car with pistols and bullets smashed both front windows. Travis, the driver of the car, shouted that he had been hit. Moses grabbed the wheel and brought the car to a halt. Travis was given medical attention at Mississippi Vocational College and then brought to Greenwood-Leflore Hospital with a shoulder wound and a bullet lodged behind his spine.

This is not the first time that SNCC workers have been shot at, and not the first time that they



Undaunted by police van's crowded quarters, Morgan State coeds cheerfully ride to jail for their rights.

Mass Jail-In Cracks Jim Crow

by Linda Thompson

BALTIMORE — An important victory has been won in the civil rights movement by the students of the predominantly Negro Morgan State College. The victory came when after ten days of mass picketing and arrests the Northwood Theater near the Morgan campus was forced to integrate.

The Northwood has been the object of picketing for the last eight years but had refused to drop its bar against Negroes until confront-

ed by the mass demonstrations of the Morgan student body. What had not been achieved by eight years of small demonstrations was achieved in one week of concentrated mass action.

The picketing was begun by a campus branch of the Civic Interest Group, a statewide civil rights organization, which appealed to student leaders to build the picket line. Picketing of the theater began on Wednesday, Feb. 15. Arrests began Friday the 17th, and by Sunday night 68 Morgan students had been arrested for "trespassing" and released on \$100 bail.

After 151 more arrests Monday night, Baltimore Mayor Goodman was forced to offer to negotiate with both sides to avoid "further public embarrassment to anyone." It was obvious who was embarrassed over the situation. Certainly not the Morgan students whose commitment and determination to win their fight was growing. Approximately 400 students were outside the theater picketing as their fellows lined up to be arrested in the theater lobby by the ticket booth.

Judge J. C. Finnerty was obviously upset on Monday night as support for the demonstration continued to grow. He said, "On Saturday morning I implored students and faculty members not to allow things to continue. 500 cases (Continued on Page 4)

have been hit. Shootings, arrests, burnings and economic measures have been brought to bear on the SNCC workers and the Negro people they work with ever since the Sit-Ins.

SNCC has sent countless telegrams and press releases to the federal government explaining every incident and asking for federal protection since local authorities do nothing at best and aid and abet the crimes at worst.

John F. Kennedy knows the situation but has refused to do anything about it. If murder happens in Mississippi because Negroes are attempting to register to vote in our democracy, the blood of those young Negro martyrs will be on the hands of the President of these United States.

YOUTH IN ACTION



These students demonstrating in sub-zero weather in Chicago show the determination of youth who support William Worthy against the persecution of the Justice Department.

IN OUR "FREE" CAPITAL

On Jan. 31, some 40 persons — mostly young people — picketed in Washington, D.C. to protest Pres. Kennedy's role in the prosecution of Afro-American reporter, William Worthy, who was convicted supposedly for returning home "without a passport" but really because he reports the Cuban Revolution truthfully.

The picketline, organized by the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee, was aimed at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, where the B'nai B'rith was presenting Kennedy with their "Democratic Legacy" Award.

In keeping with the "democratic" spirit of the occasion, cops and dogs met the picketers, who were then removed to a dark, deserted corner half a mile from the hotel doors. They were not even allowed to distribute leaflets unless any of the few passers by asked for one.

To complete the harassment, 16

demonstrators were arrested and fined \$10 each. The reason: after an hour of silent picketing they began to shout "Free William Worthy!"

IN DEFENSE OF ADVANCE

Students in the Philadelphia area are planning to picket Robert Kennedy when he comes to Philadelphia this month to receive an award for his supposed services to democracy. They will protest his recent move toward outlawing the New York youth group, Advance.

At the University of California in Berkeley, the Young Socialist Alliance and the W.E.B. DuBois Club issued a joint statement in defense of Advance. The statement was widely distributed on campus in leaflet form.

The Student Peace Union at the University of Chicago passed a motion supporting civil liberties for Advance.

In New York, the Emergency

Civil Liberties Committee announced it would accept the case of Advance to test the constitutionality of the McCarran Act. In the event of a ruling against Advance by the Subversive Activities Control Board, which will probably hold hearings early this spring, ECLC will carry the case into the courts.

PICKET RACIST GOVERNOR

On Feb. 4 Mississippi Gov. Barnett, notorious for trying to keep James Meredith out of Mississippi University, spoke in the large Sanders Theater at Harvard University. Earlier the Cambridge (Mass.) School Committee denied him the use of a high-school auditorium. He was met by some 30 picketers carrying signs such as, "Negroes Don't Vote in Mississippi — Whose Governor is Barnett?" and "We Support Free Speech. We Oppose Segregation."

Large numbers of Harvard students reacted favorably to these sentiments, milling around but not joining the picket line. Inside, Barnett avoided the subject of segregation. Local NAACP officials called for an "orderly integrated audience," and did not join the picket line.

Represented on the line were the Young Socialist Alliance, the Cambridge Ward 4 Republican Club and the Socialist Workers Party. The picket line received much attention in the press, TV and radio news. About half an hour after the picketing began, a group of about ten young Negroes arrived from Roxbury (Boston's Harlem). They had hastily made their own signs and hurried to join the protest after hearing news of the demonstration.

CHICAGO FOOD DRIVE FOR SNCC

On Feb. 1 Chicago Area Friends of SNCC launched a food collection campaign in response to SNCC's appeal for food for Mississippi Negroes victimized for trying to vote there. Thirteen food collection depots were set up around the city. The Packinghouse Workers donated their

union hall as central headquarters. Leaflets were distributed door to door and followed up by food collections. Collectors were also posted at super-market entrances to give shoppers leaflets asking them to buy a few extra items for Mississippi.

The drive has caught on among high school students and church groups, and donations exceed all expectations. To date 50,000 lbs. of food and \$3000 have been collected. The first load was accompanied by comedian Dick Gregory on a chartered plane, which brought more publicity to the campaign. The Teamsters Union donated the transportation for the second shipments of 36,000 lbs. which went on Feb. 15.

PROTEST BETANCOURT'S VISIT

Venezuelan students liberated the freighter, Anzoátegui, in order to protest Venezuelan President Betancourt's trip to the United States and his repressions against Venezuelan students and patriots.

When Betancourt stopped in San Juan, Puerto Rico Feb. 18 on his way to visit his ally, Kennedy, Puerto Rican students joined a picket line of some 500 called by the Movimiento Pro-Independencia. They protested Betancourt's promise to support the U.S. in a coming U.N. debate on the status of Puerto Rico, which remains in disguised colonial subjection to the North American colossus.

Betancourt was also greeted by protests on his New York visit of Feb. 21. The New York University Socialist Club on hearing that

their University planned to award a medal to the Venezuelan executive, called for a protest line in front of the Law Building where the ceremony would take place. These students were joined by local YSAers, bringing the picket line to around 25.

Picketers carried signs saying, "Why Honor Murderer of Students?" "Rockefeller Oil Buys Medals for Betancourt," and "Medals for Trujillo, Jimenez and Now Betancourt." Hastily alerted police soon outnumbered picketers and prevented them from holding a street meeting to explain their stand to onlookers.

LEFT PRESS GROWS ON CAMPUS

The month of February saw two new socialist journals start up on campus. At the University of California in Los Angeles the *Young Socialist Reply* is now being published twice monthly. This newsletter, official voice of the local Young Socialist Alliance, is distributed on campus in an edition of 1000 copies. The first two issues included among others, articles on Advance, Kennedy's labor policy, Bertolt Brecht and Cuba.

The University of Michigan Socialist Club in Ann Arbor announced plans to begin publication in February of a magazine, *Spectrum Left*. Addressing itself to "politically concerned students and those involved in youth and reform movements," the new magazine aims to act as "a means of communication between them" and is soliciting articles from differing viewpoints for publication.

Dutch Socialist Students Register Gains

By Ross Dowson

The entrance of the youth — a fresh, idealistic, militant generation into the social and political arena has been widely noted in Africa, the Middle East, Cuba, and the rest of Latin America. Having initiated struggles against the ruling class and their minions, lifting back into the struggle many of the older generation who had become tired and disillusioned, the youth have come up against the official leaders of the working masses.

In these great areas the youth have become the conscience of the workers and peasants. There is considerable evidence now that a similar process is well underway in North America and, as one would expect, on the European continent too.

I wasn't long in Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, where as in many other small European countries there is little difficulty in understanding and being understood, for those ignorant of languages other than English, when I heard talk of the activities of the socialist youth. If I wanted to know the score about the socialist youth I was told to go see Huib Riethof, a student at the Amsterdam Municipal University. Its 8,000 students make it the largest in Holland.

I didn't have to wait long for Huib after his wife and infant child had welcomed me into their modest apartment. He spends several hours a day in order to earn a small income doing research at

one of the university institutes. Right now he is working on the archives of the Dutch revolutionary socialist H. Sneevliet, martyred during the occupation by the Gestapo.

Huib, who is 21 years old, has been a socialist three years and is the general secretary of the Netherlands Socialist Students Organization. He is also secretary of a socialist educational group *Socialistische Outmoetings Kernen* (SOK) which publishes *De Kern*. It is a big influence for Socialism in SPACE, a youth movement of the Workers Party and about 500 of its 3,000 members pay membership fees into SOK. Its activities are largely cultural and social.

Highly Political

The Socialist Students Organization, *POLITEIA*, which Huib heads, is highly political; it has a militantly internationalist outlook. Very early, back in 1958, it identified itself with the Algerian revolution, and began to popularize its cause.

At that time the students called a meeting at the Amsterdam University to hear an officer of the FLN. They were forbidden by the government from proceeding with the meeting. They thereupon set up a Committee of Information on Algeria and went ahead — playing a recorded version of the speech that the Algerian Revolutionary would have given in person.

They mounted several demonstrations in front of the French Embassy, in protest against the

brutal tortures inflicted by the French imperialist forces on the Algerian fighters. Huib proudly showed me a whole stack of photographs, some of which had been reproduced in the daily press — photographs of students and members of SPACE staging sit downs and struggling with police in front of the Amsterdam courthouse.

They were demonstrating their solidarity with Sal Santen and Michel Raptis who were being persecuted by the Dutch courts for the aid that they had mobilized in support of the Algerian Revolution. A considerable number of internationally renowned liberal and labour figures, including Jean-Paul Sartre, some 40 British Labour MP's, solidarized themselves with the demand that Santen and Raptis, leaders of the Trotskyist Fourth International, be released.

At the time of the Belgian general strike *POLITEIA* held a meeting for one of the strike leaders. About a month later the top brass of the Workers Party issued a public statement formally dissociating itself from *POLITEIA* and withdrawing all subsidies. This is the leadership which in 1958 capped its campaign against the long standing tradition of the socialist movement by formally purging the word socialist from the party name and adopting the name Workers Party.

This has not in any way deterred the socialist student youth from carrying on as before. The Dutch

Cuba Committee has provided speakers for several forums held on the campus under the students' auspices. At Easter this year they participated in full force in the demonstrations which rallied some 20,000 in downtown Amsterdam in protest against the H-bomb and nuclear testing.

This spring they joined the demonstrations protesting the sending of Dutch troops to New Guinea. The crowds surged on to the dock areas in Amsterdam. Their appeal to the workers to stop loading the ships met with considerable success. The army was forced to load many of the ships with the use of military conscripts. Some of the members of the conscript forces refused to go to New Guinea and were sentenced up to as high as 10 months in jail.

Things are beginning to move in the Netherlands. Next to Spain, Portugal and Southern Italy, Holland is the lowest wage area on the continent and there are increased rumblings in the working class.

The ranks of labour are badly split. The failure of the Workers Party leadership to adjust in any way to the rising opposition to nuclear testing and the nuclear arms drive (they support NATO) has resulted in the formation of the *Pacifist Socialist Party* which won two seats in the 150 seat house last election.

Huib says that the PSP is growing and is certain to register a considerable increase next elec-

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"A World to Win!"



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YSA LOCALS

BALTIMORE: c/o Roger Sheppard, 1503 Park Ave.
BERKELEY-OAKLAND: c/o Lawrence Shumm, 1930 Blake, Berkeley.
BLOOMINGTON, IND.: P.O. Box 915.
BOSTON: c/o Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave.
CHICAGO: c/o Horowitz, 909 E. 55 St., MU 4-0182.
CLEVELAND: E. V. Debs Hall, 5927 Euclid Ave., Rm. 23.
DENVER: Box 724, Tabor 5-2779.
DETROIT: 3737 Woodward.
EAST LANSING, MICH.: c/o Jan Garrett, 429 Charles St.
LOS ANGELES: 1702 E. 4th St., L.A. AN 9-4953.
MADISON, WISC.: c/o Gerry Paul, P.O. Box 532.
MILWAUKEE: c/o Ed Heisler, 4218 No. 70th St.
NEWARK: c/o Newark Labor Forum, Box 361.
NEW HAVEN: c/o Bill Winnik, 292 Grandview Ave., Hamden, Conn.
NEW YORK CITY: 125 4th Ave., GR 7-3640.
PHILADELPHIA: 3424 Powelton Ave., Apt. 3B.
SAN DIEGO: c/o Wally Hoskins, 5243 San Bernardo Terrace.
SAN FRANCISCO: 1488 Fulton St.
SEATTLE: c/o D. Freeman, 4527 12th Ave., N.E., ME 3-1207.
TWIN CITIES: c/o Binkley, 1302 Como Ave., SE.

... Student Peace Union



5,000 students gathered in Washington, D. C., February 1962 to oppose U. S. resumption of A-bomb testing.

(Continued from Page 1)

YPSL maneuvered to tighten the SPU Statement of Purpose and make the SPU accept their "Equal Blame Theory" — YPSL's contribution to the analysis of the cold war. This method of operation is exactly wrong, and is diametrically opposed to the real needs of SPU, which are to unite as broad a mass of students as possible who wish to struggle for peace, regardless of their political viewpoint.

Let All In

Let in Young Democrats and Young Republicans who think Russia is more to blame than the U.S. for the present danger to the world! Let in socialists who have the opposite viewpoint! Let in pacifists who don't care *who* is to blame. Let in the mass of newly awakened students who have not yet made up their minds about the causes of war, but who want to find out, and who want to act against what they know to be evil.

We can all profit from a free and open discussion of war and its causes. The viewpoint of YPSL would be an important part of such a discussion. But discussion is cut off before it begins if one political viewpoint is made the

basis for membership in the SPU itself.

YPSL isn't interested in building the SPU on a broad basis. This became completely clear recently in New York, where SPU members-at-large got together to form an off-campus chapter. At the first meeting of these off-campus members of SPU, YPSL panicked and sent down their national chairman to set the line, because some members of the YSA were present.

Mike Shute, YPSL National Chairman, insisted that the meeting not organize a chapter, but instead concern itself with a debate between YSA and YPSL over the cause of the cold war. He demanded that the group take a position on the differences between YSA and YPSL before it was even organized. Since YSAers were there to build SPU and for no other reason, they refused to carry on such a "debate."

Shute then introduced a motion aimed at restricting membership in the New York SPU to those who would agree that "neither camp in the cold war has deviated from the escalating drift towards war." The YSA feels that statements like that cover up the reality of the cold war, by implying "equal blame" on both sides.

The YSA thinks that the United States is to blame for the war in Vietnam — not the peasant Viet Cong. We think the United States is to blame for the invasion of Cuba that took place in 1961 — not the Soviet Union or Castro. We think the U.S. is to blame for a whole series of acts of the cold war, that it is *basically* the U.S. and not the Soviet Union which has got us into this mess.

We think the "equal blame" theory is stupid, amounting to no more than a mindless formula to be applied to all situations. *But we also feel that YPSL has the right to its ideas and we favor YPSL presenting them inside SPU along with all others who are fighting for peace.*

Nobody's Front

The YSA is convinced that SPU can be built only on the basis of being broad. We opposed Shute's motion because it would make the New York SPU into a YPSL front. *SPU should be nobody's front — not YPSL's or the YSA's or the Young Democrats' or anyone else's.*

Shute and other YPSLs took up the time, which was supposedly for the purpose of building SPU, with a witchhunt. They saw YSAers everywhere — insidiously

hiding their politics behind arguments against a narrow and sectarian SPU and in favor of a broad and non-exclusive SPU.

Two weeks later, at the next attempt to set up this SPU chapter, the YPSL made its position on red-baiting completely clear. A member of the YSA introduced a motion which read, "The NY city branch will not permit any witch-hunts or red-baiting. On the contrary, as required by the constitution of the SPU, we will conduct every aspect of SPU work in a democratic fashion, 'without committing any member to a precise statement of policy.'" The section in single quotes is from the National SPU Statement of Purpose.

The YPSLs voted against this motion.

Women Strike for Peace gave a fine example of how not to let the peace movement fall into the red-baiting trap when they were called before the HUAC in December. Mrs. Dagmar Wilson told the Committee straight off that Women Strike for Peace would not allow HUAC to red-bait them and would not engage in any internal investigations to eliminate communists or anyone else.

YPSL Paranoia

It is extremely unfortunate, and it shows the depths of the YPSL paranoia, that Gail Paradise, National Secretary of SPU, attacked Mrs. Wilson for this stand in the latest issue of the SPU Bulletin. The WSP did not allow HUAC to sidetrack their struggle for peace — and the national SPU spokesman berates them for it! If SPU continues down this path of witch-hunt and exclusion, SPU will be finished.

SPU will be a viable and important campus organization, and will be able to get out of its present stagnation and crisis only if it again reaches out. **To really begin to build (and there are many locals in the country that have continued to build on their own) SPU must remain as broad as possible.**

Red-baiting, exclusion, internal witchhunts — they are the death of SPU. Members of YPSL and members of YSA should work together with other tendencies and with uncommitted individuals of every political stripe to build the SPU. Let SPU discuss and argue all political viewpoints — but **not** exclude anybody because of his politics, and not adopt any one viewpoint as SPU policy. A healthy SPU will look for new members from all political groups, and recruit rather than exclude.

Freedom NOW

CLYDE KENNARD FREED

Clyde Kennard, whose only crime was that he applied for admission to the University of Southern Mississippi, is finally free after spending two years in prison. His release came, however, not because racist officials decided his application for an education was no longer a "crime."

Kennard was released because he has terminal cancer. But this condition alone would not have softened the hearts of the Mississippi authorities. Many are the men who have died unheard of in Southern prisons. It was the nation-wide Free Clyde Kennard campaign launched by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee that put the spotlight on the case and embarrassed the racists into freeing Kennard.

ATTEMPT TO BURN SNCC OFFICE

On February 20, 1963, a SNCC office worker received an anonymous telephone call telling her, "You won't be going down there [the office] no more. That's been taken care of." The next day SNCC chairman, Charles McDew, wired the Attorney General:

"We protest the burning of four businesses in Greenwood, Mississippi. Our field secretary there, Samuel Block, charges that the arsonists meant to burn his office from which he assists Negroes who have been denied the right to vote and who are being starved out of Leflore County because they tried to register. FBI offices in Memphis and Atlanta have been evasive in this matter. Will the Federal Government act to protect him and others who daily risk their lives to bring democracy to Mississippi?"

SNCC is still struggling to aid the starving families in Mississippi who have been cut off relief rolls because of their civil-rights activities. As Sam Block put it, "they lived in little nasty alleys. It was cold and some of them were sitting beside a fireplace with a small amount of wood to keep warm . . . another thing, the babies had no milk."

Food and clothing may be sent to Sam Block, 115 East McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi. Financial contributions can be sent to SNCC, 6 Raymond St., N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

RACISTS SEIZE LEADER OF VOTERS' DRIVE

FLASH! — 22-year old Samuel Block, SNCC Field Secretary in

charge of the Leflore County voter registration project, was arrested on Feb. 22 on a "breach of peace" pretext. He is being held "some where" in Leflore County. The arrest follows closely the burning of buildings near SNCC's office in Greenwood, Miss.

Block has been prominent in the fight against segregation in the delta region. Most recently he headed food distribution to Negro families cut off surplus rolls because of the vote drive. He has been arrested 5 times since the Leflore County drive began. Last August he had to leap from a 2nd-story window to escape a white lynch mob.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew wired Atty. General Kennedy, demanding "that the Justice Department cease abdicating its responsibilities and move to stop the police-state tactics being employed by the officials of that state." Every voice must be raised to protest any possible harm being done to the heroic young freedom-fighter!

STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR SIT-INS

Ten students have been expelled from Arkansas AM&N College as a reprisal by the administration because the students participated in a sit-in sponsored by the Pine Bluff Student Movement. William Hansen, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who had participated in the sit-ins, reported that notices were placed in school buildings requesting all students who had sat-in to see AM&N President Lawrence Davis.

President Davis told Pine Bluff newspapers that he had advised his students not to participate in sit-in demonstrations, and added that any disciplinary action taken against them would be determined by the college board.

Ten students defied Davis' attempts to intimidate them by conducting a sit-in after the suspensions were announced.

The SNCC field secretaries and local students who have been engaging in direct action for civil rights in Pine Bluff have been met by various forms of harassment. The local Police Chief, Norman Young, told the sit-inners, "You'll beg for mercy before this is over."

Ten cars had their tires punctured near the St. James Methodist church during a mass meet-

ing on Sunday night February 10th. William Hansen and Ben Grinage, an interracial team working for SNCC, were arrested for vagrancy when they first arrived in Pine Bluff.

SNCC WORKER CHARGED WITH 'FALSE PRETENSES'

In Montgomery, Alabama felony charges have been levelled against Robert Zellner, a field secretary for SNCC, on trumped-up charges of 'false pretenses.' This is a felony and carries with it a sentence of one to ten years in a state prison. It is a charge based on a check Zellner wrote on the day he was arrested for vagrancy on the campus of his alma mater, Huntingdon College. This check was never presented for payment, and Zellner returned the article he had purchased immediately.

Charles McDew, SNCC Chairman, has urged "all friends of democracy not to be misled by this charge." The man who arrested Zellner was Al Lingo, present State Director of Public Safety, who was sworn into office five days **after** the original arrest, and this charge and that of vagrancy are obvious attempts to harass Zellner and to obstruct our direct action and voter registration campaigns in Alabama."

City Attorney Dave Crosland said that Zellner was properly employed "even though his money comes from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a group that calls itself 'nonviolent' but does nothing but create dissension, hatred and sometimes bloodshed . . ." This is the best the officials of Alabama can do in describing SNCC which is attempting to win the rights that are supposedly guaranteed by the constitution for the Negro citizens of Southern United States.

SET PICKETING CAFETERIA

Students for Equal Treatment (SET) an organization of University of Tennessee students have been picketing a segregated cafeteria near their campus. The group is chaired by Marion S. Barry, former chairman of SNCC and a graduate student at UT in Chemistry.

Marion Barry said the group had tried to negotiate "time and again" with the management of the Cafeteria but they had refused to talk with student representatives of campus church centers. SET says it will demonstrate "until we obtain results."

Bulgarian Stalinists Crush African Student Group

by Jim Petersen

On Feb. 12 from 200 to 400 African students marched down the main street of Sofia, Bulgaria. They were going to the government offices to protest the arrest of seven student leaders of an "illegal" All-African Students Union.

They never got there. The police attacked and crowded them into buses. The students charged that many were beaten.

Two years ago the Soviet Union initiated a program of free education to students from former colonial countries. The Bulgarian government followed suit. The Soviet countries hope to find allies and supporters among the students they train, and undoubtedly these students are one of the most volatile revolutionary forces in the world today.

Bureaucracy

But young radicals do not take kindly to bureaucratic treatment even if it comes from would-be "Marxist-Leninists."

The African students apparently felt that they had enough in common to form an All-African Students Union. Such an All-African Students Union could have been an important step in the

development of the African revolution, but the Stalinist bureaucracy, which is in favor of Pan-Africanism in Africa, found itself against Pan-Africanism inside its own borders.

The bureaucracy would not allow the African students to form their own organization. On Jan. 15 the students formed it anyway, and the government arrested the leaders on Feb. 11, which led to the Feb. 12 demonstration.

The strength of the ruling bureaucracy in the Soviet bloc countries rests on its ability to concentrate all the decision-making power in its own hands. An independent organization of African students would naturally lead to demands among Bulgarian students for similar rights to form their own organizations. Ultimately, independent organization among the students would lead to independent organization among the workers, and the foundations of the bureaucracy would be cracked.

The African students were disillusioned and many have left Bulgaria to study in the West. We have the Stalinist bureaucracy to thank for this disservice to the cause of socialism.

... 'Red' Hunt Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

School the newly-elected young Republican just graduated, on the side of the campus right-wing with whom he has close contact.

One of the leaders of the right-wing on campus is Tom Huston, head of YAF in Indiana. Shortly after Hoadley announced his witchhunt, Huston "reissued" comments he made in a speech Jan. 31 at a convention in Washington, D.C. of the American Coalition of Patriotic Parties.

Huston charged that I.U. was "in the vanguard" of institutions giving the "green light" to "extreme left-wing organizations" to use the campuses "as bases to undermine traditional American institutions." Huston said I.U. recognition of Fair Play, YSA and the Student Peace Union started a trend giving "Communists" freer access to the campus.

It is worth pausing for a moment to look at the law on which Hoadley is basing his absurd charges.

The 1951 law forbids an organization "to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach, activities intended to overthrow, destroy or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction or alteration of the constitutional form of government of . . . the state of Indiana by revolution, force or violence."

This extremely vigilant "Act" also declares it the public policy of the state of Indiana "to exterminate Communism and communists and any or all teachings of the same." Exterminate!

One of the teachings of communism is that racial discrimination should be abolished. Does this law mean that all integrationists in Indiana should be exterminated?

Admitting that this act "may

be unconstitutional," Hoadley swallowed his shame, insisting that "in the meantime, it is a valid law, making illegal an organization declared legal by the University."

Such are the workings of a twisted mind. In the first place, the University did not "legalize" the YSA by permitting it to use campus facilities as other youth groups do. Secondly, even a prosecutor cannot declare an organization "illegal" unless it is tried and convicted of violating a law. Or is there no more due process?

Officials React

University officials rapidly made a series of disclaimers when Hoadley's action hit the news. They criticized the prosecutor for making his charge without previously consulting them. They assured the public that University policy was not to recognize any organization on the Attorney General's Subversive List. Finally, President Stahr publicly asked the state Attorney General for an "opinion" on whether or not the YSA violated the anti-subversive Act. What would be done with that "opinion" he did not say.

The University's stand on the Subversives List was particularly bad. There is no grounds for making it the test for recognition of campus organizations. It has no legal standing at all. It is merely the personal opinion of the U.S. Attorney General, who drew it up for all federal agencies with the aim of preventing federal employment of anyone associated with a listed organization. No due process was provided for the organization to have a hearing, present its side of the case or appeal its being listed.

During the heyday of McCarthy the list acquired the force of binding law. Anyone belonging to a listed organization could be hound-

ed in the press and treated like an outcast. But since that hysteria subsided in the mid-1950s no new organizations have been listed.

There is all the more reason for the University to discard "the list" as its basis for recognizing groups in the light of Hoadley's strategy. By trying to prove that the YSA is linked with a listed organization he hopes to embarrass I.U. into dropping YSA from campus. He openly stated that his presentation to the grand jury would be based on the assertion that the YSA is the "youth branch" of the Socialist Workers Party.

Let us clear up this point since Hoadley brings it up. The YSA states that it stands in basic political agreement with the views and program of the SWP. But it is organizationally independent, electing its own officers and deciding its own affairs and politics.

While university officials reacted with a mixture of embarrassment and annoyance, students concerned for the fate of basic constitutional rights and academic freedom at IU formed the Bloomington Defense Committee. Its first press release, issued Feb. 20, pointed out Hoadley's real aim, "to expose publicly and isolate individuals holding dissenting opinion." It warned, "In view of Hoadley's recent statements, it is clear to all that he plans to execute a political witchhunt against YSA."

Avoid Embarrassment

On Feb. 18 Hoadley had said in a radio interview that the University — whose appropriations come before the state legislature at this time — could save itself embarrassment by dropping YSA recognition before the grand jury hearings began.

Support began to gather around the committee. Many students approached wanting to help. The executive committee of BDC came to include members of the IU Student Senate and leaders of other campus organizations. A petition was circulated among students and faculty. It was found that another petition in YSA's defense was being sent around on a faculty member's independent initiative.

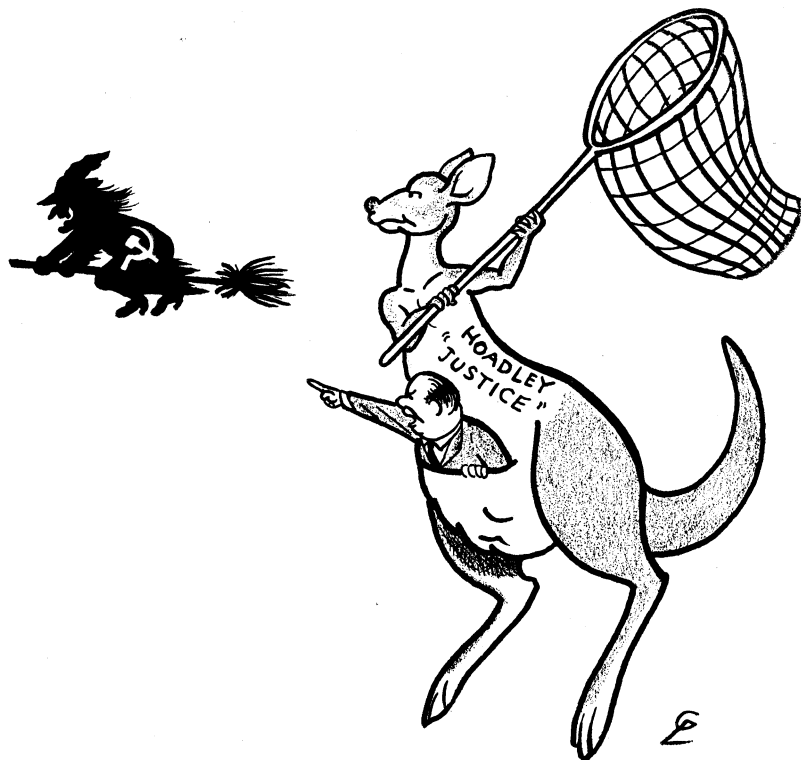
An early example was set of the kind of support that will guarantee the success of the defense movement. At the time that Hoadley demanded withdrawal of recognition, he distinguished between the Young People's Socialist League and the Young Socialist Alliance. "The purpose of the YPSL is educational; the purpose of the YSA is revolutionary," he said, accepting the campus recognition of the one but not that of the other.

This attempt to divide the advocates of free speech against themselves failed immediately. Charles Leinenweber, chairman of the local YPSL, responded in a letter to the campus paper expressing "complete support for the IU Young Socialist Alliance in their battle for the right to disseminate their ideas and to express them internally as a recognized campus organization."

"We stand with the YSA in its defense," Leinenweber affirmed and urged "students, faculty and administration to do so" as well. To back this up, he joined the BDC executive committee.

This admirable stand — the only one worthy of a group that calls itself socialist — should be emulated by others. National organizations with socialist views: YPSL, Advance, Students for a Democratic Society, would do a service to the cause of civil liberties by following suit. And this applies not only to socialists; all groups or individuals interested in the causes of equality, peace and democracy can only help themselves by joining in protest at this act of intimidation.

A well-known IU professor, Norwood R. Hanson of the History



and Logic of Science field, declared in a letter:

"Every member of the University, faculty and student body ought to wake up to what is happening. If we cannot have a separation of ideas from local politics — if we cannot allow student discussion groups to discuss what they please . . . then we are really on our way to Munich."

Hanson's views were supported by many student letters to the campus paper, *Indiana Daily Student*, and to the local papers.

Response to Hoadley's action came quickly from non-college quarters as well. Indiana State Senator David Rogers, Bloomington City Democratic Chairman, spoke in the state General Assembly on the subject. He called Hoadley's efforts to ban the YSA "ridiculous" and said "I don't know what Hoadley is trying to do, but it appears he is trying to run for President through all this publicity."

Rogers's statement was given prominent coverage in Bloomington's pro-Democratic newspaper, *Star-Courier*. It also reported the comments of U.S. District Attorney for the Indiana Federal Courts Richard P. Stein. Stein pointed out that the 1951 Communist Act was probably unconstitutional but remained on the books because it had never been tested.

Political Smear

Hoadley aims at nothing more or less than a public pillorying of the YSA for political positions held. This comes clear in his own statements. Rather than reply to his Democratic opponent, Sen. Rogers, who ridiculed his action, the prosecutor adopted the Grand Inquisitor technique. Do you or do you not, he said in effect, admit that the YSA's "express purpose is to build a revolutionary movement . . . based upon the traditions of Marx, Lenin and Trotsky?"

Similarly, when University officials pleaded that YSAers made up only 15 out of 17,500 students, Hoadley replied that those fifteen "are extremely active" and were currently engaged "practically in a gun battle with the State of Kentucky." Here he distorted the fact that local YSAers participated in relief efforts to aid striking miners in nearby Eastern Ken-

tucky, to create the impression of YSA involvement in violence.

But the clearest political smear attack came in the smalltown McCarthy's statement. "Since the Socialist Workers Party has expressed preference for Chinese Communist militancy over Khrushchev's emphasis on peaceful coexistence propaganda, I feel it to be more dangerous than is its rival, the Communist Party of the U.S."

The only thing that this comment reveals is that Hoadley recognizes the existence of various socialist views and has the equal urge to ban them all.

Opposes YSA News

Hoadley himself admits that his main quarrel is with the statements of political position of the group he is attacking. "The central issue remains that this organization . . . states that it is a revolutionary socialist organization. The YSA and the SWP are the only revolutionary groups in the United States today, by their own admission." (Emphasis added.)

Such ideas seem to make Hoadley's blood boil. And so he is dedicated to persecuting those who hold them. In all this, his understanding of the political ideas themselves remains on the level of someone informed by a drinking mate who has had some political science courses in college.

More dangerous than Hoadley's drive against YSA's campus recognition is the threat of indictment under the anti-subversive act. All possible protest must be directed against the bringing of an indictment under this act. Because — no matter whether Hoadley's attack succeeds or fails — its very launching tends to intimidate the spirit of free thinking.

The attack can only be countered by an all-out rallying of those who defend free speech. After this attempt to use a state office to impose thought control, the air can only be cleared by reasserting more strongly than ever those liberties of free speech, press, assembly and belief for which the American Revolutionaries fought, and which were passed on to us by all the best figures of American history from Jefferson through Clarence Darrow and E. V. Debs.

... Mass Jail-In

(Continued from Page 1)

make your case no better than one defendant." On Tuesday morning he followed this up by placing bail at \$600 for those arrested Monday night to "teach them a lesson."

The students realized that contrary to what the Judge had said, their only hope lay in gaining as much support in numbers as they could. They did not learn the "lesson" the Judge was trying to teach them, and the demonstration gained more momentum.

Tuesday afternoon pickets were in front of city hall. Their slogans denounced city officials for supporting segregation with the exorbitant bail. That night another 120 were arrested at the theater.

On Wednesday the line in front of city hall doubled as students from Goucher College and John Hopkins University and other local colleges marched in support of the Morgan students. In the evening 73 more were arrested. A supporting picketline outside the theater of 250 included parents of the students and some white professors and ministers. Police deliberately began to slow arrests because the jails were overflowing.

On the campus, support for those "hung in jail" was solid. A note typical of those sent into the jail was one a coed received: "Hang in there kid! We're all behind you."

Some students were sprung by their parents, but most wanted to stay in to keep the jail filled. On Thursday morning there was a total of 343 young men and women in jail. 412 had been arrested since the Friday before, 387 of which were students from Morgan. Fourteen percent of the student body had been arrested!

Thursday afternoon Mayor Goodman announced to the picket

line in front of city hall that the owners of the Northwood theater had agreed to desegregate if the demonstration planned for that evening was called off. Among the picketers who immediately tore up their signs were members of the Baltimore branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Groups from all over the East Coast, alerted by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, were planning to come to the support of the Morgan students. They would have converged on Baltimore if the theater had not agreed to integrate.

By mid-afternoon on Thursday, news of the student victory was read to the 195 women students in jail who immediately burst into tears and shouts of joy. The bail was dropped and all students were released.

Victory Rally

Buses picked them up at the jail and drove them to the Morgan campus where the released prisoners were given a hero's welcome by their fellow students. They were the guests of the school for dinner and the guests of honor at the victory rally held that night.

As one Morgan coed put it, "It wasn't that we cared especially about that particular theater, but it was the principle of equality we were fighting for. We wanted to eliminate this mark of racial discrimination so near our campus." Another student said he demonstrated because "justice demands it."

The Morgan student newspaper, in a special mimeographed supplement printed for the demonstration, reflected the views of the students. "Civil disobedience is called for when men preach 'gradualism' which in English means 'never.'"

The Bloomington Defense Committee is calling on students everywhere to publicize this attack on civil liberties, rally protest against it and send messages of support. All faculty, student organizations, other members of the academic community and interested individuals are asked to do likewise. All copies of letters or press coverage in defense of this case should be sent to the Bloomington Defense Committee, P.O. Box 625, Bloomington, Indiana. Funds are also needed for the publicity and legal work of the committee.

Send letters demanding that the witchhunt investigation be called off to the following: Indiana Daily Student, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Bloomington Herald-Telephone, Bloomington, Ind.; Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Ind. President Elvis Stahr, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Mayor Mary Dunlap, 701 Hawthorne Drive, Bloomington, Ind.; Prosecutor Thomas Hoadley, 110 South Walnut, Bloomington, Ind.; Governor Matthew Welsh, Statehouse, Indianapolis, Ind.