

Gov't Suppressing Negro, Youth Rights

By Jay Garnett

Kennedy and Rockefeller and their junior partners in the military and political arenas would like to dominate a smooth-functioning society, where the populace voices no complaints, where the dollars mingle freely in the market while the dividends and pay-offs flow smoothly into their pockets.

Indeed, their hired press and schoolmarm have allowed few of us to escape their indoctrination in their belief that this is perfectly normal.

This "normal" way of life has brought us into two world wars, a number of major and minor depressions, and has held the colonial peoples abroad and the Negro people in the U.S. in subjugation. With the Cuban Revolution on our doorstep, and the incipient Black Revolution here, so many questions are raised that the "powers that be" feel insecure of their continuing rule. Now they feel obliged to choose between the formal democracy of "Anglo-Saxon justice" and their international profits.

The capitalist camp stands face to face with the youthful forces of John Lewis, Malcolm X, Fidel Castro, and Ahmed Ben Bella.

Its "democratic" allies, like Juan Bosch and Arturo Frondizi, are being dumped in favor of open military rule.

Powder Keg

The establishment is doing violence to American liberties on all levels: The fact that so many attacks have occurred at the same time indicates that the ruling class is fully aware that they are sitting on a powder keg, cracked by their weight — and that they fear the application of Liberty's torch.

More than a dozen cases are coming to a head now:

On the federal level, the four students who helped promote the trip to Cuba and were indicted in late September by a grand jury face from 5 to 15 years in prison and from \$10 to \$20 thousand fine if convicted of "violating U.S. travel laws." The "law" is a State Department policy requesting Americans not to go to Cuba.

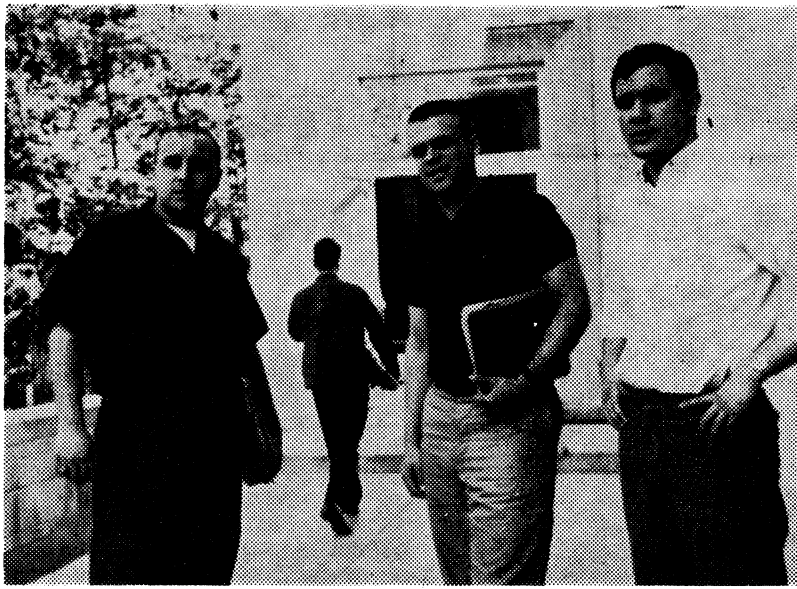
On Sept. 31 the Subversive Activities Control Board opened hearings on a petition by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to label the Advance Youth organization as "Communist front" under the McCarran Act. He bases his charge on a "similarity" of views between Advance and the Communist Party on such matters as nuclear testing, American intervention in Cuba, and Berlin.

Trumped-Up

This is a transparent attempt to outlaw the youth group because of its ideas and to instill fear into those sectors of American young people who may want to advocate an alternative to John F. Kennedy's nuclear sabre-rattling and gunboat diplomacy. Compliance with the petition, incidentally, would be the same as admitting guilt under other, criminal laws.

In Monroe, North Carolina, Jim Crow justice faces four followers of Robert F. Williams, perhaps the earliest advocate of self-defense in recent years with a base among the black masses. After a trumped-up kidnapping charge, Williams was forced two years ago to flee the country to escape a lynching by local racist officials with whom the FBI was cooperating.

One of the defendants, Mrs. Mae Mallory, is presently awaiting extradition from Ohio where she is in residence. In a plea to Ohio Gov. Rhodes asking him to deny extradition, author Julian Mayfield, who was in Monroe when the case began, points out



BLOOMINGTON DEFENDANTS. Ralph Levitt, Jim Bingham, Tom Morgan face six year terms under Indiana "Exterminate Communism" law.

that the kidnapping never occurred. Another defendant, Harold Reape, 20, has begun a national tour to explain the case and mobilize support. Further information can be obtained from the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, Box 1314, G.P.O. New York City.

In Americus, Georgia, a Superior Court Judge on Oct. 1 denied a defense motion for release of three civil rights workers facing charges which carry the death penalty. Charged with "inciting to riot, attempting to incite to insurrection, obstructing a lawful arrest, unlawful assembly," they are held on a bail of \$43,000 each. In Albany, Ga., nine leaders of the Albany Movement are charged by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on counts carrying five years federal imprisonment each.

In Bloomington, Indiana, the defense counsel for the three students indicted by raving prosecutor Thomas Hoadley is beginning legal arguments despite the witchhunt atmosphere which has yet to be dispelled locally (See article, p. 1)

In Minneapolis, the American Legion and friends are feeling out

the situation in preparation for an all-out attack on local student groups that fail to share their narrow-mindedness. (See article, p. 3)

In New York, YSA member Thadd Beebe and CORE member Willie Blackmon, both arrested during assaults by mounted police following a demonstration at the U.N. on the Birmingham bombings, were convicted of "assaulting an officer"! Blackmon was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Appeals are being planned.

Jumped

Beebe was jumped by four cops when he reached out to help a friend keep his footing when the horsed policemen unexpectedly rode into the gathered demonstrators.

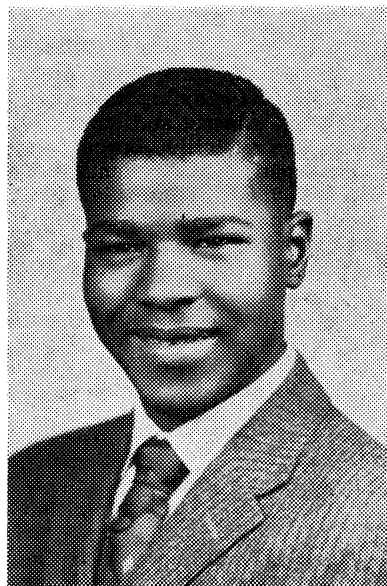
In Eastern Kentucky, Berman Gibson, the intrepid leader of the miners who are now fighting a life-and-death battle against the conditions they have been thrown into by monstrous unemployment, faces a trumped-up federal charge of "conspiring to blow up a bridge." The local bosses and the

(Continued on Page 2)

Detroit Cops Raid University And Arrest Uhuru Leaders

Five members of UHURU, the group of militant young Negroes formed last spring in Detroit, have been arrested following a demonstration against Detroit's campaign (unsuccessful) to get the 1968 Olympics.

About 100 persons — most of



Luke Tripp

them members of the NAACP, UHURU ("Freedom" in Swahili), and GOAL (Group on Advanced Leadership) — booed during an Oct. 11 ceremony in which Detroit Mayor Cavanagh accepted an Olympic torch brought in a cross-country run from Los Angeles.

The demonstrators felt that Detroit, with its seriously bad housing discrimination and police brutality, was not a fit place for the Olympics. Some signs read: "Is Detroit's Segregated Housing Ready for Olympics?" Others read: "No Olympics for the Killers of Our Black Women and Children!"

UHURU came into prominence originally last summer when it organized some of the most determined protest demonstrations and street meetings that Detroit has seen for a number of decades. The young militants rallied around the slogan of "Black Control of Ghetto Police" and demanded that the trial of the white cop that shot a young Negro woman, Cynthia Scott, in the back and the resignation of the judge that allowed the cop to go free. Such "justice" is not atypical of this "Up South" metropolis.

UHURU sees as its source of

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Lord Russell, Linus Pauling Join C.A.B.S.

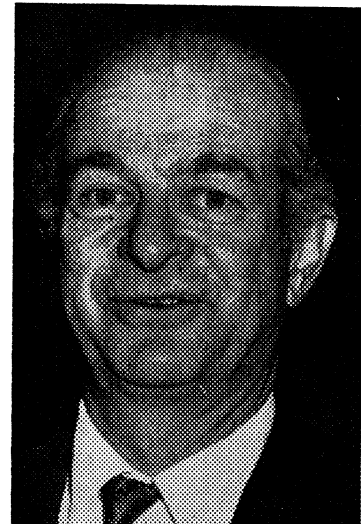
By Adam Knox

Linus Pauling, twice winner of the Nobel Prize (for chemistry in 1954 and just recently for his peace efforts), and Bertrand Russell, internationally known British philosopher and leading pacifist, have become sponsors of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students.

They are lending their support to the committee presently coordinating the defense of the three Indiana University students under indictment — on two counts! — for assembling to advocate and teach "the doctrine that the government of the United States or of the State of Indiana should be overthrown by force, violence, and any unlawful means."

The law under which James Bingham, 25, Ralph Levitt, 26, and Tom Morgan, 22, could spend six years in prison if convicted, is the notorious 1951 "Exterminate Communism" Act, passed the same year that Indiana banned *Robin Hood* from the public school libraries as "subversive."

The indictment stems from a meeting in which the three defendants participated on March 25 of this year. Leroy McRae, 22-year-old Negro and National Organization Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, spoke on "the Black Revolt in America," at a meeting sponsored by the Bloomington Y.S.A., of which the three are officers. McRae stated that Negroes have the right to defend themselves against violent racist



Linus Pauling

attacks.

Prosecutor Thomas A. Hoadley, whose concern about the Bloomington Y.S.A. stems from an anti-blockade picket in which YSAers participated during the Cuba crisis a year ago, requested the indictment from the Monroe County Grand Jury last May. This small-town version of the Grand Inquisitor has stated that his purpose was not the conviction of the students, but "the removal of the Young Socialist Alliance from the campus." Failing this, he is trying to imprison the students for their ideas.

The implications of the case are far more portentous than the antics of Hoadley. If he should succeed in jailing these students for functioning in their role as students, it will turn on the green light for every small-town politician to launch his own intimidation of students who may believe — or even investigate — some ideas different from his.

C.A.B.S. now has over 100 sponsors, including Dorothy Day, editor of the *Catholic Worker*; columnist Murray Kempton; Harvard professor H. Stuart Hughes; Mark DeWolfe Howe of the Harvard Law School; civil rights leader Albert B. Cleage, Jr.; Fowler Harper of the Yale Law School; and pacifist A. J. Muste.

The counsel for the defense, nationally known lawyer Leonard Boudin, General Counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, will soon submit the initial brief for the defense, contesting the constitutionality of the Anti-Communism Act. Daniel Taylor III of Louisville is acting as co-counsel.

To continue adequate defense of the students, financial assistance from all defenders of American liberties is mandatory. One defendant, Tom Morgan, presently touring the Midwest, will be available to speak on the case in the Midwest and Western states throughout the winter.

Anyone wishing to hold a meeting for one of the defendants, to give monetary or moral support, or just to receive further information on the case, is urged to write to C.A.B.S., Box 213 Cooper Station, N.Y.C. 3.

Young Activist: "Have To Get at the Roots"

By Joyce Daniels

CHICAGO — In late summer School Supt. Willis ordered the installation of mobile classrooms in a Negro neighborhood between an alley and a railroad track, in an attempt to continue the segregation existing in the Chicago school system. Maxine Parker, 21, was a leading participant in direct-action protest demonstrations at the "school site" and was arrested a number of times. The following interview with Maxine captures, we believe, the spirit of the young activists now engaged in struggle.

Q. How did you get involved in Civil Rights demonstrations?

A. That's difficult to answer . . . In a sense you are asking why I take a stand, why I am doing something. Actually, it seems like I've been demonstrating all my life. I've been participating actively since I was 15 and I can't remember when I wasn't involved in some way.

Specifically, at Seventy-Third and Lowe I became involved because I knew why they were putting the wagons there. I'm a Negro and what happens to other Negroes concerns me. Although I'm not married now, I hope to be some day and I wouldn't want my kids going to those schools. Also, I'm tired of turning the other cheek and I decided to do something about it. We have been lied to so often that when they said the wagons would be pulled out in a year, I didn't believe it, particularly when it would have been so easy to change the boundaries and send the kids to other schools where there was room. So I decided to do something about it.

Q. What is your feeling about the existing Civil Rights organizations?

A. There is something wrong with all of them . . . There is a lot of good in them, but a lot wrong. People in them seem to be conservative; they rely too much on negotiations. I am mainly involved in the NAACP; I joined it because I wanted to do something other than criticize and I felt that if I could get in there and find enough people who felt as I do, then maybe we could do something.

Q. Do you think these organizations reflect the feeling of the Negro young people such as yourself who are currently involved in direct action?

A. To a certain extent they do, but the youth seem to want to go beyond this. On second thought, No. They don't reflect the feeling. The Civil Rights groups seem to be split; there are two groups, the bourgeois and the working people. The working people can't afford the suburbs anyway, so demonstrating to be able to buy a house there is meaningless. They are concerned with jobs. The leaders of the Civil Rights movement are mainly of the bourgeois class. This is because they have more time and money than the working people. What they are fighting for is not what the Negro working people are fighting for. We've got to have a place to work before we can afford to buy.

Q. What do you feel is accomplished by the demonstrations, for example, at 73rd and Lowe?

A. This is a hard one to answer. This may be ignorance, but I don't know of any demonstration that has gotten what I wanted to get. With the wagons, for example, all they did was to put them somewhere else. The problem got moved from one place to another. It made some people feel that we had accomplished something, but actually we hadn't.

It has been drilled into me in the various organizations I am involved in that the purpose is to wake people up, but ignorance doesn't bring about prejudice. We in the United States have been an enlightened people for years,



POLICE remove demonstrator protesting installation of "mobile school units" in Chicago ghetto.

but prejudice and discrimination still exist.

I guess one of the main things that is accomplished is that it helps the Negroes to unite. It is a way of expressing our feelings, even if we don't get what we want. We get the small things, but not the things that really count. A law wouldn't do it; there are too many laws now. And if they would just enforce the laws that are already there, it would be a help, but they don't. So a new law wouldn't make much difference.

Q. What is your reaction to Willis' resignation? Do you think it will make a difference in changing the Chicago school system's racial policies?

A. That's a laugh. Willis could have done a few things himself, but nothing significant. The man giving Willis orders will always have a Willis Jr. We have to get at the root of the problem, the core, and Willis isn't the core.

Q. What do you think about the red-baiting attack in the Chicago papers recently? [One of the Chicago papers published names and pictures of some civil rights participants here and implied that they were Communists.]

A. There may have been some truth in it, but not the way they meant it. They are trying to make it seem like we're all Communists, as if someone comes in and influences us and then we all go off half cocked and all are Communists. The attack was stupid. It's the same attack that's used whenever we make a dent in anything.

Q. What is your reaction to Socialists who participate in demonstrations with you?

A. It depends on why they participate. If they are sincere, it's fine. It seems, however, as if what Socialists want and what Negroes want are two different things. If the Negro succeeds, then Socialists won't succeed. I ask myself, are they participating because they really believe in what we are doing, or are they participating because it helps to speed up what they want?

Socialists seem to go all the way with us . . . They demonstrate with us, they picket with us, they are arrested with us. I guess I'm not too optimistic. Most of them are white and most white people don't know the Negro.

Q. You've been involved in direct action on the local level. What do you feel about the Negro's taking action on a political level? What is your reaction to the Freedom Now Party now being set up?

A. I think it's a good idea. I think it's about time the Negro take a stand, stand up and be counted politically and every other way. Maybe we can upset this system and get some of the things we want.

Black Nationalist Speaks His Mind

By Wayne Combash

Wayne Combash studied sociology at Oakland City College and has been active in the black nationalist movement in the San Francisco Bay Area. This summer he was one of the 58 North American students who visited Cuba.

Black Nationalism, as I define it, is the complete dedication of one's energies to the betterment and lasting welfare of the Black peoples of the world.

Now, I could name many pseudo-Black Nationalists who have lost sight of this goal in lieu of their own personal aims of power and prestige. And of course there are many sincere Nationalists who have not yet achieved a very wide view of the tremendous problems that are faced by Black people in this American culture, a culture that by the way consciously or unconsciously diffuses a white-supremacy ideology.

The problem is not merely one of the Black man's gaining pride and dignity that has been too long kept from him, but it becomes intensely complicated and frustrated at this point. With his lack of pride and dignity it was possible for him to accept the natural limitations this society has placed on him, but upon recapturing his manhood, he becomes acutely aware that Black people as a group can never obtain economic or social stability under a system that is designed to operate on a large unconscious working mass.

It's like playing a game in which the rules are that if your opponent wins he takes the winnings, and if you win he still takes the winnings. This is, perhaps, an oversimplification, but it illustrates very clearly the precise reason white exploitive powers have been so long on the top.

This new proud and dignified Black is in a definite dilemma: if he leaves the country in order to set up a Black nation, he will no doubt find himself fighting the same exploitive cycle that is still imposed on the majority of the

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Jay Garnett, Editor

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The Right to Travel

The achievements of the Cuban Revolution — despite the well-financed invasions of all sizes, and the *de facto* blockade in effect for over a year — are an example of what happens when the workers and farmers take power in their hands

But most American students have seen Cuba only through the pulp press and its laconic or openly anti-Castro articles. A policy announced early in 1961 "requesting" Americans not to go to Cuba without a specially validated passport brought the flow of objective first-hand reports almost to a halt.

In view of this, the trip made by 58 American students this past summer may be one of the most important services that could be performed for seekers of the truth. Speaking in the East, the Midwest, and on the West Coast, the returned travelers have brought undeniable reports of the successes of the Revolution's first years. This did not lead them to hide the shortcomings that have arisen out of Cuba's difficult situation.

Unable to permit this honesty, the federal government indicted Levi Laub, 24, Phillip Abbott Luce, 26, and Stefan Martinot, 24, for "conspiring" to organize the trip and for going to Cuba, a country with whom the U.S. is supposedly in a state of "national emergency." They face a possible 15 years jail sentence. A fourth defendant, Anatol Schlosser, is charged with organizing the trip only. The defendants have been confined to New York City and Long Island by a federal judge.

Speaker bans have been instituted regarding the scheduled appearances of the defendants at two colleges in the area. A third ban, at City College of New York, was withdrawn after students showed their readiness to call a protest rally.

All American students should rally to the support of the Cuba travelers and make every effort to hear their story when an opportunity is presented.

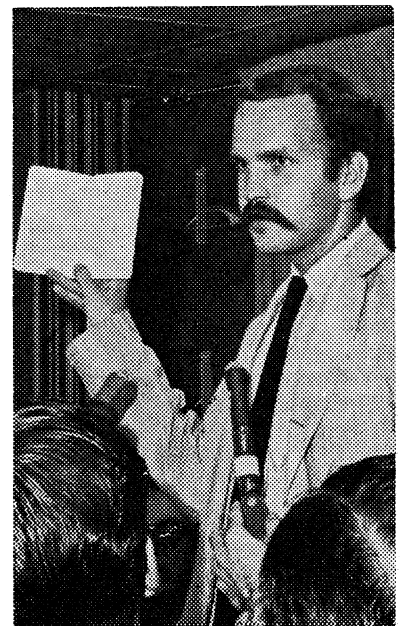
... Gov't

(Continued from Page 1)

Justice Department are lined up against him. And who knows what is being planned for the Muslims whose young members have already been framed up in Los Angeles?

Speaker bans have been imposed at colleges in New York City and a school newspaper has been closed down in Chicago. A planned protest rally, spearheaded in part by student YSAers at City College of New York, forced the lifting of the ban there and Phil Luce spoke on the Cuba trip and his indictment. The go-ahead determination to demonstrate for civil rights of students and faculty at Syracuse University has met no discipline from university officials despite their formal prohibition.

The only solution to the encroachment on civil liberties is a determined counter-attack, a resolute matching of the witchhunt's lies with the facts coupled with concerted legal defense.



PHILLIP LUCE holds up passport he had while on Cuba trip. Federal Government claims he and 57 others violated law by traveling without special permission.

Right Wing Pushes Witchhunt in Minn.

By Kathleen Jackson

MINNEAPOLIS — In the shadow of the summer events, the right wing groups launched an attack which seems to be part of a general trend. In July the American Legion here passed a resolution smearing two student groups at the University of Minnesota, the Student Peace Union and the World Affairs Center, as subversive.

Later the Minnesota Baptist Convention passed a similar resolution, adding to the list a number of people and organizations that had participated in a 1961 civil liberties meeting to defend the rights of Communists. Among these people were George Tselos, former chairman of the Minnesota Young Socialist Alliance, Joseph Johnson, Twin Cities organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, and Mulford Q. Sibley, advisor to the Minnesota SPU and Socialist Club.

S. N. C. C. Leader Arrested

By Herb Spencer

Selma, Ga., has a record of the last four months of unending, brutal harassment of voter registration workers and Negro residents. On September 25, John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, and 27 students from Selma University were jailed in this stronghold of the White Citizens Councils for picketing the county courthouse demanding "Voter Registration Without Intimidation" and "One Man - One Vote." On October 2, Lewis and five others were convicted of "unlawful assembly" and sentenced to six months.

"Selma is now a little country town that is typical of most small Southern towns," states the book *Our State Alabama*. Although the majority of the residents in the county where it is located are Negro (57.7%), only 0.9% are registered to vote. Two years have passed since the U.S. Department of Justice filed suit to prohibit "economic pressures and registrar's discriminatory practices," but the conditions have not changed.

Since the SNCC project in Selma began in February of this year, field workers have had to face the 300-man militia of the County Sheriff's Department, a specially deputized posse used to hinder union activity and to intimidate Negroes at mass meetings. Many of these "deputies," wearing old army fatigues and helmets and boots, are empowered to carry weapons and make arrests.

Prior to his arrest on Sept. 24, SNCC staff coordinator Worth Long stated, "Selma is in a state of siege."

The president of one of the largest manufacturing companies in Selma, SNCC reports, is also president of the county's White Citizens Council. The U.S. Armed Forces defense bases in the area maintain a support for the Jim Crow status quo in the county; and the USO itself does not admit Negro servicemen.

On Sept. 18, SNCC worker Wilson Brown was arrested as he stood watching a picket; he was wearing a "Don't Buy Downtown" T-shirt, to emphasize the selective buying campaign that had started the previous week.

On Sept. 21 the Air Force refused to act on a SNCC request that Selma be declared off-limits for Air Force personnel because of discrimination in the city. When the base Commander refused, SNCC chairman John Lewis wired the Defense Department in Washington. The Department also refused to act on the request.

The Baptists called for an investigation either by the State Legislature or the House Un-American Activities Committee. At a September 13 open meeting, Tselos and Johnson defended their ideas and accused the right wing of trying to limit academic freedom at the University and "to divide the civil rights movement."

While the University students and the campus paper were discussing the attacks, the American Legion broke an over-a-month-long silence on October 10. Legion Commander Kenneth J. McDonald renewed the attack and announced that he was presenting a 27-page report to Hennepin County Sheriff Ed Ryan who would then report on the developments to the Legion's National Executive Committee.

He said he felt there was enough evidence to warrant an investigation, which "could possibly find a red cell that may be deeply underground."

The renewed onslaught brought fresh comment from all sides. The University Socialist Club adopted a resolution condemning the attacks, stating that, if such attacks were not opposed, they "would destroy the highest ideal of this educational institution: the development of independent critical thought by its students through the examination of all points of view."

The resolution urged that the administration, the faculty and the students "speak out against these attacks and oppose any investigation into the expression of ideas on campus."

On Oct. 15 Sheriff Ryan and John Ballentine, Legion chaplain and a Baptist Minister, reported to the national Legion. Ballentine told that organization's Americanism Committee about "socialists at the University more revolutionary than the most militant Khrushchev Communists."

Daniel O'Connor, Americanism Committee chairman, then announced that their agenda was too full to include consideration of the resolution until next spring. He said, however, that he personally favored an investigation.

While breathing a sigh of relief, local defenders of civil liberties will note that the Baptists and the Legion are following the same trail as Hoadley.

REVOLUTIONARIES WIN PERU STUDENT ELECTIONS

Student supporters of Hugo Blanco, imprisoned Peruvian revolutionary and organizer of peasant unions among the land-starved Quechua Indians, have won landslide victories in elections in the major Peruvian universities of Cuzco, San Marcos, and Huancayo.

A student affiliate of the Independent Revolutionary Front (FIR), of which Blanco is president, and the youth of the Peruvian Communist Party, who are taking militant stands on many issues against the line of the adult party, united behind the candidates of the Student Reformist Front (FER) to win the student elections at Cuzco, one-time capital of the famed Inca Empire.

The FER victory occurred after a sector of the FER membership quit because of the radical program which the FER adopted, including strong support for Blanco. Blanco is a member of the Fourth International, with which the Young Socialist Alliance is in political solidarity, although the reactionary Voorhis Act prohibits Y.S.A. from having any international affiliations.

DRAGON LADY IN U.S.

Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, wife of the head of the secret police in S. Vietnam, complained that the several hundred students who picketed her appearance at the United Nations, at Columbia, at Princeton, and at Harvard on the East Coast "showed very bad manners" to a "lecturer."

Mme. Nhu was given a royal reception here by middle and upper class circles, university forums, and the broadcasting media, all in the interest of "free speech," of course. But the young demonstrators put her on notice by their choruses of booing that the "Dragon Lady" was not universally welcome.

At Cambridge, students from Harvard and other Boston area colleges called forth this reaction from her: "People in our country respect a lecturer. Either Harvard must change or the youth must be warned."

This "lecturer" was on tour to ensure the continued flow of \$1.5 million per day which the U.S. has been supplying the treasury of the Diem dictatorship. At home she is the instigator of the persecution of the Buddhists, and



HUGO BLANCO, second from left (standing), revolutionary peasant leader of Peru, before his arrest.

"claps her hands" over "barbecues" of monks. She is the personal incarnation of the state terror waged by the Vietnamese government against the entire peasant population of that country.

But this "lecturer" is not respected in Vietnam either. The *New York Times* reports that 200 students slipped away "to nearby Communist bases" and started training with the "Communists."

Although only a small fraction of the students in Saigon, the number going over to the Vietcong is an indication of the seriousness of the bankruptcy of the Diem regime. "Dissidence," says the *Times*, "is extremely widespread." The police were getting reports that groups of as many as 20 students at a time were defecting.

The present situation must be seen as an aftermath of the raids by Diem's storm troopers on the Buddhist pagodas in August and the student demonstrations around the religious persecution. The *Times* estimates that at least 600 students and 16 professors have been held since the student protests of August and September. About 4000 students have been arrested.

The U.S. National Student Association in late August passed a resolution condemning "the police sweep of the University of Saigon during which from 1000 to 2000 students were arrested and placed in concentration camps" and the closing of the University of Saigon.

NEW FIGHTING NEWSPAPER

The *Knoxville Crusader*, edited by Marion Barry, a former chairman of SNCC, and Sheila Michaels, a SNCC field secretary, advocates an "Apply-In." It was reported, the *Crusader* notes, that the TVA, the FBI, the FHA (Federal Housing Authority), the local Social Security office, . . . and some local merchants have agreed to hire Negroes in positions heretofore closed because of discrimination.

"We have sat-in, stood-in, prayed-in, walked-in, and just about every other kind of 'in.' Now let us have an 'APPLY-IN.'"

The *Crusader* needs subscribers. 6 mos. subs to the militant weekly cost \$2.25 and may be obtained from the *Crusader*, 1900 McCalla, Knoxville, Tennessee.

DEMAND STUDENT'S RELEASE

About 30 students joined a demonstration held by Students For Integration in the misty rain on October 17 on the University of Minnesota campus. Their signs carried such statements as "Freedom now for CORE member Zev Aelony," "Equality—Is Integration Insurrection?" and "Can Americus Justify Injustice?"

Zev Aelony is the member of the Congress of Racial Equality who now faces a possible death

sentence in Americus, Georgia, and a University of Minnesota graduate student. He is charged with "attempting to incite to insurrection," among other charges.

Eugene Hill, president of SFI, said that he believed the law under which Aelony is being held is unconstitutional, but that he wouldn't envy the two years Aelony may have to spend in jail waiting for its repeal. SFI wishes to hurry the necessary legislation to secure his release.

SNCC ON REVOLUTION

The *Southern Patriot*, organ of the *Southern Christian Educational Fund*, has in our opinion captured the spirit of the movement in a profile of John Lewis, new chairman of SNCC. The following are his words quoted in the *October Patriot*:

"We have to build up what I call 'pockets of power' in every hamlet in this nation—power that operates outside the national structure, power through which people can say 'this is what we want,'" he explains.

He sees the current movement seriously as a "revolution." Not to overthrow the government but a system, he says, the system of segregation and the economic and political structure that make it possible.

"This has got to become a people's government," he says. "First, we must go through the intermediate stage we are in now. That is the freedom struggle—the fight of the Negro masses to liberate themselves—to win political and economic independence; but this is only a means to an end."

"My great fear now," he says, "is of the people who are trying to pocket this mass movement, trying to control it, to hold it back. You can't put a revolution in your pocket; you can't pocket people's dreams and hopes and aspirations."

SCHOOL PAPER SUPPRESSED

CHICAGO — The administration of the Chicago Teachers College suspended the student newspaper for printing an anti-segregation cartoon on Oct. 17. The cartoon lampooned School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis, who has been vigorously fighting off efforts at ending the *de facto* segregation in the Chicago school system—even going so far as to bring mobile classrooms into the ghetto rather than permit Negro children to be integrated with white.

College Dean Jerome M. Sachs suspended the paper because it did not "present both sides" of the segregation controversy: "I expect the newspaper's editorial to respect the image of the college in the community. A man has the right to draw a cartoon if he wants. The only thing involved is the wisdom of publishing it."

Letters To The Editor

Los Angeles, Calif.

To the Editor:

I am an old Pennsylvania lawyer retired here in this jungle city of California. As such I offer my opinion that Congress has no right to prohibit Americans from visiting other countries as free men. Of course, it would be different when our nation is involved in a war with other nations. We are not prisoners of our officials who have no moral or Constitutional right to stop us from leaving our country when we wish to do so.

All they can do is to announce that the government will not protect us abroad without a passport and the traveling citizen assumes all risk for himself.

Please have this information reach the lawyers who are employed to defend our students who took the trip to Cuba to see what is there, which is their moral right to do.

It is a long way to Tiperary and like the ancient Hebrew prophet I cry out, "Watchman, what of the night?"

I am afraid you have a nut too hard to crack unless you resort to

violent revolution, which you are unable to. We are in for a long stewing in a stinking stewpot.

S.S.

[Like S.S. the Y.S.A. believes that revolution is the only way to ensure even basic democratic liberties. However, violence as a "last resort," experience teaches, comes from the counter-revolutionary side—one need only look at the South to understand this. Our position is that organized self-defense (incidentally, a constitutional right) of the working masses is justified. The YSA does not and never has advocated violence.]

* * *

San Francisco

Dear Friends,

My husband and I were very impressed by your last issue of the Y.S. Your paper was one of the very few who gave a reasonably truthful account concerning the students who went to Cuba.

Please accept the enclosed dollar in exchange for a year's subscription.

Thank you,
Dee Jencks

Young Soviet Artist Speaks

By George Saunders

In Yevgeny Yevtushenko's uncensored autobiography, published in France last March, the non-conformist young poet declared that Soviet "dogmatists are more and more impotent to prevent the process of democratization in our society."

That seems to be borne out by the recent easing of the official campaign against abstract art and "bourgeois" cultural influences. According to many reports, Soviet young people stood firm against this campaign for a new conformity in the arts and thus helped to blunt the drive. Prof. Lewis Feuer of Berkeley, Calif., back from a semester of teaching in the Soviet Union, reports, for example, that students at all universities were forming independent discussion circles to advocate freedom of thought and art. He describes one instance where students jeered and argued against a literary bureaucrat at a public meeting where he expounded the line against "ideological coexistence."

Following is a translation of some excerpts from a story by the young writer, Anatoliy Gladilin, published in the literary magazine *Yunost* (Youth) last February. This story about a young artist expresses in their own words Soviet young people's firm commitment to artistic freedom.

"Under Stalin, they drilled into us: in our land all is well, everything is splendid.

"Bountiful"

"Ours is the richest country.

"We have the very wisest leader. He will keep us from all harm.

"We — the children — have the happiest childhood.

"Our collective farms are the most bountiful.

"Our clothing is the most beautiful.

"Everyone believed this. I know, father, that you'll say: how could you not believe? After all, our people have many heroic deeds to their credit: The Dnieper hydroelectric station, the Magnitogorsk steel complex, the polar explorations of Papanin, etc.

"That is all true.

"But in those same days collective farmers many a time received a hundred rubles in the old currency for the whole summer's work. And after the 20th Congress we learned about the tragedy of 1937 [worst year of the blood purges of the late 1930s] about the tragedy of the first days of the war, about the Leningrad affair [a Stalin purge of 1949].

"Can you imagine what kind of effect that had on all of us, especially the youngest?"

* * *

"How are we to live from here on? How are we to carry on the cause of our fathers without repeating their mistakes?"

"You can't correct the consequences of the personality cult, limiting yourself to the removal of portraits and the renaming of cities.

"The personality cult is inertness of thought; it is the fear of thinking for yourself; it is a longing for silence and a hatred of the new.

"We don't want to be 'the crowd' — 'one just like the other'; a mute playing piece on the chessboard of grand politics. We want to understand for ourselves "what is good and what is bad." We don't want to be little cogs. After all, communism will begin when man ceases to feel himself a small part in a big machine, without any rights; when he considers himself the master of all and knows that he is trusted and his opinion is listened to — and genuinely listened to.

"Do you remember, father, the story of my comrade, Seryozha?"

"He returned from the Donbass and brought with him a superb painting, 'The Miners.'

"... Tired, black with coal dust, not yet cooled off after their heavy work, young lads are striding along a road that is drenched in the light of spring. The contrasts of the black faces with the dazzling light of day, of the traces of tiredness with the subdued smiles of people well satisfied with their working life, of the dark waste piles with the strip of blue sky, made the painting expressive and genuinely affirmative of life.

"At the exhibiting committee of the artists' union they categorically informed Seryozha: too much darkness. Not typical of our reality. And some of the 'big fish,' who had a lot of pull then, proposed — in order to 'balance' the painting — placing alongside the miners some girls in white dresses, who would be handing the workers luxurious bouquets of flowers.

"Seryozha wanted very, very much to have his paintings exhibited, if only once, before a large audience. And he . . . submitted.

"But the viewers passed by this painting — cold, indifferent, stopping now and then only to drop a few ironic remarks about the 'angel-ettes' with the flowers. And although an illustrated magazine with a very large circulation reproduced this painting, it was nonetheless a resounding flop. And Seryozha said at the time: 'They've trampled me underfoot, as it were.'

"And then he painted another of the same kind. He was, to be sure, a capable artist!

"It's a good thing that others of

The Oppression Of Puerto Rico

By Peter Camejo

Five hundred youth delegates of the Movement for Independence (MPI) representing thousands of Puerto Rican youth rose in applause and cheers time and time again at the mention of Fidel Castro at their last national conference.

What is happening in Puerto Rico — the "show piece" of Latin America — is that in the last few years young patriots have declared their determination to build a new, independent, sovereign and socially just Puerto Rico. This tiny island is directly occupied by United States troops which have bathed in blood every effort by Puerto Rico to become a sovereign nation.

Laws passed in the U.S. are automatically imposed in Puerto Rico; young Puerto Ricans must serve in the U.S. army or face 5 to 10 years imprisonment; foreign business is given a free hand to make millions by paying below subsistence wages; hundreds of thousands of the poorest Puerto Ricans are "permitted" to move to the slums of Harlem in New York where they provide the "cheap labor" for N. Y. sweat shops and line the pockets of the slum landlords with their meager earnings.

The thirteen British colonies which rebelled to form the United States had more self rule and say in their affairs than the United States permits Puerto Rico, which was an autonomous country with its own customs, currency, postal system and government when the U.S. troops landed in 1895.

Footsteps

Puerto Ricans trying to follow in the footsteps of Washington, Jefferson, and other "founding fathers" of the United States are labeled and harassed as "subversives."

Half the families in Puerto Rico live on an income under \$80 a month. In spite of the mass exodus of one million from the slums of Puerto Rico to the slums of New York and other cities, 14 per cent of the Puerto Rican work force is unemployed and 12% only partially employed. The population is 2.3 million. These facts indicate the depth of the failure of the

our lads have not been broken.

"We love our cause, and we want art in our country to become just as genuine as our best architecture, poetry, prose, as our best films, as our various sciences, especially physics; we want art to help people to live, to arouse and educate, and not to be indifferent, embellished photography, which people pass by with a cold heart."



PUERTO RICANS demand HUAC inquirers go home during with-hunt in Puerto Rico in 1960.

economy to develop under U.S. control.

Incredible profits, however, are being produced for American businesses. For instance, some 710 factories which have been established in the last decade, according to a report in the *New York Times* by the Industrial Development Company of Puerto Rico, have produced a profit of 28%. This amounts to no less than \$126 million per year. In contrast, the 45,000 production workers in these factories receive a total wage earning of \$17 million. The average worker brings home \$37 a week.

In 1929 North Americans owned 27% of the capital in Puerto Rico. Today they own 78%.

Peasants have been continuously going to the cities because of the even worse conditions on the land. The average wage for farm workers is \$12 a week. On top of this the United States military forces of occupation have allocated for themselves 13 per cent of the arable land.

In short, the conditions imposed by the United States are far worse than what our forefathers in this country found sufficient for calling for armed rebellion to end colonialism.

The struggle for Independence of Puerto Rico has been carried on continuously since the "Grito de Laras" in 1868. Puerto Rico was on the verge of achieving complete independence when American troops landed in 1898. Since then it has been an uphill fight since the U.S. government imprisons and suppresses every popular manifestation by the patriots of Puerto Rico.

Uprising

In 1950 an abortive uprising by supporters of Independence led to the imprisonment of dozens of leaders of the Independence movement on terms up to 479 years. The witchhunt atmosphere that followed led to an effort on the part of some of the Puerto Rican patriots to attempt to win their sovereignty by concentrating on the local elections under the regulations set by the U.S.

Many independistas feel that the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) placed too much emphasis on electioneering and believe the independence movement must engage in trade union work, organizing the poor farmers, students

etc. Others, like the Unity of Patriotic Action (APU), feel that the independistas should not participate at all in elections as long as American troops are occupying the country and ready to intervene through military might. In any case reactionary laws aimed at stifling any opposition to the pro-U.S. parties have made it impossible for the PIP or any other independence group to run in the elections.

Cuban Example

In 1959 a new Movement For Independence (MPI) was organized which called for working at all levels and for building one united independence movement. Although there are many sincere independistas not in the MPI most of the new youth who have entered politics in the last few years under the impact of the increased struggle throughout Latin America and the victory of the Cuban revolution have joined the MPI.

The students in Puerto Rico after having faced a McCarthyite witch hunt following their 1948 general strike re-organized themselves in 1956 into the University Federation For Independence (FUFI). FUFI, through its activity, ended compulsory ROTC and brought about several badly needed reforms in the Universities.

All the major pro-independence groups including FUFI have declared their support for the Cuban revolution, seeing in its course the future of Puerto Rico. Cuba is the only country in Latin America where not one factory is owned by a foreigner, where the people themselves are the armed force through the worker and peasant militias.

The YOUNG SOCIALIST salutes all the patriotic youth of Puerto Rico and urges all American students to give their support to this tiny country's century-long aspiration to become a free and sovereign nation.

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YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO, center, talking with American newsmen during 1961 Helsinki Youth Festival.

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