

NO SUPPORT FOR COLD WAR CANDIDATES!

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

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OCTOBER, 1962

Youth Spark Rights Drive In Albany

by Ward Blake

The origins of this summer's struggle in Albany, Ga. can be traced to Oct., 1961, when two field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Charles Sherrod and Cordell Reagon, arrived in Albany to begin integration projects in southwestern Georgia.

These SNCC workers talked with local youths who were beginning to think about ways of fighting the injustices they all felt. Meetings were held at which high school and college students, together with young workers and others, thrashed out ideas on how to conduct their struggles. From these meetings emerged the Albany Movement, a coalition of SNCC field secretaries and local civil rights organizations, and a militant and dedicated local leadership.

One of the first actions undertaken by the group was the testing of the Interstate Commerce Commission ban on segregation in transportation facilities. On Nov. 22, five local youths were arrested at the Trailways bus terminal and on Dec. 10, 11 SNCC freedom riders were hauled off to jail for seeking to use the segregated facilities of the railroad station.

MASS ARRESTS

These arrests sparked a series of demonstrations which grew to major proportions the following week. Hundreds of Albany State College students were joined by students from the local Negro high school in a series of marches demanding the release of the imprisoned youth and the integration of all public facilities. These



The spirit of Albany can be seen on the faces of these demonstrators singing songs of freedom outside the city jail. They are among more than 1,000 arrested since protests began this summer.

marches packed the jails with over 750 arrested demonstrators.

At the height of these actions, Rev. Martin Luther King arrived in Albany and was arrested in the last of the marches. King's prestige and influence soon made him the focal point of the Albany Movement.

An agreement was made with the city officials that they would release all those arrested during the demonstrations, refrain from enforcing local segregation ordinances, and begin to negotiate with Negro leaders. In return, King agreed to halt demonstrations and on Dec. 18 was released from jail after posting bond.

The continuing refusal of the racist authorities to live up to their side of the deal became the central issue of the struggles that followed. SNCC members testing the enforcement of segregation ordinances were arrested at the

bus terminal in January, and students suspended from Albany State for their part in the protests were denied access to the public library, which remained for whites only. No charges against demonstrators were dropped and the city commissioners remained adamant in their refusal to meet with representatives of the Negro community.

NEW PROTESTS

The conviction of King and other leaders on July 10 served to bring the simmering resentment of the Negroes into the open. Thirty-two demonstrators were arrested July 11 when they attempted to march to city hall to protest the convictions.

Soon after, SNCC began a series of demonstrations in five drug and variety stores, the bus terminal, and the public swimming pool. In response to this new

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Students Debate McCarran Act, Testing

by George Turner

A convention which appeared in its early stages to lack any fiery issues developed several by its second half during the 15th National Student Association Congress, held at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19-30.

Missing was last year's barrage of propaganda from the right wing which had heralded its "imminent take-over" of the organization at the 1961 Madison, Wis. meeting (a prediction which soon became the laughing stock of the Conference). Apparently missing also were explosive resolutions similar to last year's one on Cuba, "Operation Abolition," and HUAC. However, the debate over the McCarran (Internal Security) Act and a marathon fight concerning atomic testing provided plenty for the delegates to mull over.

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

Undoubtedly the two major areas of interest were civil rights and civil liberties. There were both official and unofficial discussions on the Negro struggle for equality. Prominent in all of them were members of SNCC, the

Southern-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which has been carrying on intensive voter registration drives and demonstrations in places like Albany, Ga., and McComb, Miss. SNCC field secretaries had no difficulty finding both support and aid for their work among the individual delegates.

MCCARRAN ACT HIT

The resolution on the McCarran Act came up in two committees. It was defeated in one, but passed in the other by a vote of 41-27. This version urged Congress "to repeal the Internal Security Act of 1950" because "... registration under the McCarran Act, in terms of direct restrictions placed upon members of registered organizations, and in terms of the implicit condemnation of designated organizations by the government restricts the expression of unpopular ideas in this country."

After a three hour debate on the floor of the full convention, the resolution was passed, having been amended to read "USNSA expresses grave reservations" about the Act. Instead of repeal, it urged Congress to "reconsider

the Act, giving special attention to the possibility of such infringements of civil liberties resulting from the Act." The liberals accepted this weakening with the argument that they could carry on an educational campaign this school year and hoped to get a demand for repeal next year.

TESTS CONDEMNED

The two resolutions on nuclear testing were "sleepers" in that no one suspected that debate would become so heated or so prolonged over them. Here the conservatives pulled out all the stops and fought condemnation of U.S. tests tooth and nail. The resolutions which passed "condemned] military and politically oriented tests of nuclear devices, whether by the U.S.S.R., United States, Great Britain, France, or any other nation." This passed at the end of an all night night debate by a vote of 215-180, the closest vote of the convention.

The delegates were strong in their dedication to civil rights. Most no longer consider it a "controversial issue," feeling that the Negro must gain equality immediately. However, their approach

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Major Party Programs Snub Demands of Youth

by Ted Mellor

A war-like campaign against Cuba and a bloody war in Southeast Asia, coupled with further nuclear testing and a general buildup in the war machine, or—a bloody war in Southeast Asia and a war-like campaign against Cuba coupled with a general build-up in the war machine and further nuclear testing. These are the alternatives which the two major parties are again offering the American people in the November state and congressional elections.

ANTI-CUBA CAMPAIGN

In what promises to be the hottest issue of the campaign—the question of Cuba—candidate after candidate is hopping on the pro-war bandwagon. Candidates may differ as to how best to proceed, some demanding an immediate invasion, others cautioning a more calculated form of aggression. But the basic objective of the Republican and Democratic parties remains the same—Cuba must be destroyed. In all the current war hysteria directed against this tiny island, not a single major party spokesman, liberal or conservative, has even questioned the right of the U.S. to attempt to impose its will on the Cuban people.

WAR IN ASIA

The whole question of the war the U.S. is waging in Southeast Asia does not appear likely even to be raised by either party during the election campaigns, much less put before the American people for a decision. Yet American troops are at this moment engaged in wiping out entire villages with napalm bombs, herding Vietnamese peasants into concentration camps ("strategic hamlets"), and brutally crushing any popular opposition to the reactionary dictatorship of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Nor can any meaningful difference be found between the two major parties on the vital question of nuclear testing. Even in the face of the recent U.N. report which clearly indicates that every nuclear test does irreparable damage to human life and health, neither the Republicans or the Democrats have given any indication of putting a halt to such criminal tests by the U.S.

BASIC UNITY

Beneath whatever minor tactical differences may arise in the campaigns, a fundamental unity between the Republican and Democratic parties emerges on all the really vital questions of our day. Basic to all their policies is a deep-rooted commitment to the cold war. No one could have made this more plain than Kennedy's Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, when, in reply to Republican charges of "defeatism," he told the Veterans of Foreign Wars that "The global struggle for freedom and against Communist imperialism [read: the waging of the cold war] is our main business in the State Department." It is to this "main business" that all other considerations are subordinated.

For the thousands of youth who are actively protesting the war drive the alternatives provided by candidates with such basic commitments cannot suffice. The activists in the peace movement want an end to war, and an end to the threat of nuclear annihilation inherent in every step to-

ward war. The parties whose "main business" is war are unable to provide this.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Nor can significant action be expected from either major party in the other areas which are of concern to today's growing student movements.

What is needed by the militant Negro youth and their allies who are fighting for full equality now is prompt and effective action to guarantee to every citizen, black or white, the rights supposedly guaranteed by the U.S. constitution. While these youth are facing imprisonment, beatings, and shootings at the hands of racist gangsters, both major parties continue to offer inaction and procrastination, if not outright support for racist terror.

The McCarran Act, the outlawing of the Communist Party, and the whole witch hunt against dissident views have not been challenged by either party. The students who in recent semesters have been waging a pitched battle for free speech on the campus against administration and government speaker bans can find little opportunity to support a Republican or Democratic candidate who gives voice to their struggles.

NEED VOICE

Faced with such united opposition to their demands by candidates of both major parties, increasing numbers of student activists are coming to the conclusion that they cannot simply accept whatever the major parties are willing to give them. They are attempting to find ways to give effective voice to their demands in the election campaigns.

This is especially true in the peace movements—at least 30 "peace candidates," endorsed by various groups, will be running in the elections this fall. Most of these candidates, however, will undoubtedly prove a disappointment. The bulk of them are candidates of the Democratic Party exemplifying all the ambiguities, insufficiencies, and, frequently, betrayals required to be a peace candidate of a cold war party. (See "Which Road for Youth" by Barry Sheppard in the Summer, 1962, issue of the Young Socialist.)

INDEPENDENTS RUN

Other peace groups have endorsed candidates running independently.

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SWP Candidates

NEW YORK

Richard Garza for Governor; Sylvia Weinstein for Lieutenant Governor; Leroy McRae for Attorney General; Allen Taplin for Comptroller; Carl Feingold for U.S. Senator.

Campaign headquarters: 116 University Place (13th St. near Union Square), N.Y.C., AL 5-7852.

MINNESOTA

Joe Johnson for House of Representatives.

Campaign headquarters: 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Minneapolis, Minn. FE 2-7781.

CALIFORNIA

Oscar Coover for governor; Frances James for U.S. Senate.

Campaign headquarters: 1702 E. 4 St., Los Angeles, AN 9-4953, Bay area: 563 16th St., Oakland, TE 6-2077.

New Life in Cuba's Schools

by John Arovet

Because the writer of this article lives in Canada which, unlike the U.S., permits its citizens to travel in Cuba, he was able to get a first-hand view of conditions there this summer. What follows are excerpts from an interview he had on July 26 with Dr. Manuel Barrecios, a history teacher at the Arabalio Ramirez Institute.

Q. In Canada we have read of many professors and teachers leaving Cuba. Would you comment on this?

A. This occurred mainly at the secondary and university levels. Teachers in these private schools were very highly paid. Their standard of living was close to that of the rich Cubans. Therefore teaching became a very profitable business rather than a profession.

Q. What were the differences between the public and private schools before the revolution?

A. Before the revolution in Cuba there were more private and parochial schools than public schools. In the cities there were some elementary schools but in the rural areas there were none. In the non-public schools there was segregation... The public secondary school situation was worse. Less than five percent finished secondary school. There was only one university for seven million people.

Since the revolution we have built and are still building more public elementary and secondary schools. We have built two more universities.

DEWEY POPULAR

Q. On what basis is the curriculum planned?

A. Here we take a scientific approach. We plan our curriculum to provide interest to the students. In this way they themselves demand further investigation and knowledge. (Dr. Barrecios said that the Cubans were drawing

from all philosophies of education, but the theories of John Dewey seemed the most dominant.)

Q. Do the students play any role in determining curriculum and do they have any say in the administration of the schools?

A. In administration, the teachers put forth suggestions for the students to accept or decline. The students do the same for the teaching staff... The students and professors together determine the required subjects for each field of work.

Q. How do you determine what field of study a person will follow in the university?

A. The student has complete liberty to choose which field he or she wishes to enter. The teacher acts as an advisor and guide. Before entering the university the student enters a three month introductory course which determines whether he is able to take the course.

Q. What role do the various groups in the community play in determining the curriculum?

A. At the present time there is very little participation because before the revolution adults were poorly educated. However, we hope that because adults in the future will be better educated there will be greater participation.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the chief difficulty facing education in Latin America?

A. The situation in Latin America is similar in various degrees to that in Cuba before the revolution. So by explaining the Cuban situation you will get an insight into other countries of Latin America. In Cuba there were very few schools. Forty per cent of the children in urban centers and 12½ per cent in rural sectors attended schools. Illiteracy was rampant. Teachers in public schools were poorly treated; the salaries were so poor that many found it impossible to continue. Thus they had to seek other kinds of employment. There was hardly enough material because money that was allotted for education mostly went for graft for senior and secondary government officials.



Cold War Candidates . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

independently of the major parties. Political Action for Peace, for example, is running a Harvard historian, H. Stuart Hughes, as an independent candidate for Senator in Massachusetts. The large amount of support which he has been able to draw gives an indication of the growth of the anti-war movement and the willingness of student activists to do serious work to make their voices heard. The bulk of the work involved in collecting over 150,000 signatures to put him on the ballot was performed by students who went in teams around the state circulating nominating petitions.

Yet the Hughes campaign is not without its serious shortcomings. His stand on many vital issues is far from clear-cut opposition to war. On the war in Vietnam, for example, he says only that we must "explore the possibilities of military disengagement." He accepts the fundamental premises

of the cold war and views his campaign as a means of "preserving the two party system" by pressuring the major parties to find more rational means of waging it.

SWP CAMPAIGNS

Other students in New York State have been active in the struggle to put socialist anti-war candidates on the ballot. Feeling it imperative to provide a socialist alternative to the candidates of the cold war parties, the Socialist Workers Party is running a full slate in the state elections in November. One of these, Leroy McRae, is also the candidate of the Young Socialist Alliance for Attorney General. These candidates are calling for the formation of a labor party by the trade union movement which can fight for the interests of the vast majority of the American people. They are also demanding an immediate end to the war in Southeast Asia, an end to hostilities against Cuba, an immediate end to the crime of

nuclear testing, repeal of the McCarran Act and an end to the persecution of the Communist Party, and immediate action to guarantee full equality to all minority groups.

The Young Socialist Alliance believes that through support to these candidates as an alternative to the candidates of the cold war parties, students and youth active in the movements for peace, rights, and liberties can best make their voices heard in the November elections.

NSA Debate . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and the whole "cooperative" relationship of the NSA to the federal government encourages a far too tolerant attitude toward the Democratic Administration's deliberate obstruction of integration by refusing to take significant action to enforce the 14th amendment in the South.

BASIC ISSUES MISSED

Many of the delegates were also concerned over civil liberties, and see with some clarity the dangers involved in the government witchhunt. But they turn "moderate" very easily on this and are confused by arguments which obscure the actual loss of liberties involved.

A serious lack of discussion was evident over basic questions of responsibility for the Cold War. The ideology of most of the delegates, the orientation of NSA to problems of "students as students," and the prevailing impact of government propaganda about the "Communist threat" keep to a minimum any probing into root causes of our present world predicament.

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"A World to Win!"



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October, 1962

The U.S. and Cuba

The campaign of war-like hysteria which is being built up in the U.S. against Cuba presents a clear danger both to that tiny country and to world peace. Congress, joining in the campaign, has given Kennedy the right to call up troops without consulting Congress, let alone the American people. A Senate resolution backing the use of force against Cuba has been passed almost unanimously. Dean Rusk has insisted that the U.S. has a right to continue its provocative flights over Cuba, and forces are reported being readied for another invasion in Latin American countries like Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Puerto Rico, in addition to three states in southern United States.

Cuba, like any other country, has a right to conduct its economic and political life without outside interference. It also has a right to build its defenses against a possible invasion from whatever source may seek to deny that right. The weapons and aid which the beleaguered country has received from the Soviet bloc have been admitted by Kennedy to be entirely defensive in nature, the largest being anti-aircraft rockets with a maximum range of 25 miles. Even the assistant secretary of state for Latin America has been quoted as saying, "Cuba is no military threat to the United States or any other Latin American country."

Washington cloaks its aggressive intentions in the language of the 139-year-old Monroe Doctrine. This Doctrine stated not only that European powers would leave the Western Hemisphere to the domination of the U.S., but also that the U.S. would stay out of the rest of the world. In no way can the U.S. pretend that it has not itself long since thrown the Monroe Doctrine to the winds.

In all the hypocritical mouthings about foreign troops where they don't belong, not one word is said about the 10,000 U.S. Air Force personnel and offensive bombers in Turkey, two miles from the Soviet border. Also unmentioned are the 2,000 troops in Thailand, 8,000 fighting in south Vietnam, and the entire army stationed in 11 bases in south Korea, all within easy striking distance of China. It should also not be forgotten that the only foreign base in Cuba is the one the U.S. insists on maintaining at Guantanamo.

Yet the U.S. continues its cry for the Cuban people's blood. While Kennedy may hesitate before launching an all-out invasion, his administration has not shied away from taking other aggressive actions which have carried us once more to the brink of war.

These actions must be firmly opposed by all who seek an end to the war drive; now, as in the past, our slogan must be a resolute "HANDS OFF CUBA!"

Campaign for a Labor Party

At its convention in August, the Young Peoples Socialist League passed a resolution calling for the formation of a labor party. This is a step in the direction of political action independent of the Republican and Democratic capitalist parties. In taking this position, YPSL has rejected the approach of the right wing Norman Thomas-Max Shachtman leadership of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, YPSL's parent organization, along with the SP-SDF's policy of working for realignment within the Democratic Party.

At present there is no labor party within which we all can join in campaigning for working class candidates. What YPSL and other radical youth can do at this time, in line with the idea of independent political action, is to give support to candidates running on a socialist platform. This is the way in which socialists can bring their program for building a labor party, for full equality for all minorities, for an end to the war drive, and for an end to the witch hunt to the widest possible sections of American workers and students.

Since neither YPSL nor the SP-SDF has put forward candidates for public office this year, the Young Socialist Alliance invites YPSL to participate in the campaign for Leroy McRae, the YSA's candidate for Attorney General in New York State, and the other candidates on the Socialist Workers Party slate. Such participation would, of course, include the right to state any differences with the candidates' position in the pages of the Young Socialist.

In any case, the barriers to united action by socialists must be broken down. Even if YPSL should feel unable to participate in such a united fashion, space will be provided in the Young Socialist for them to state their position on the elections. Only through such democratic discussion can radicals hope to overcome their present difficulties in working together.

Printed Without Comment

"The [U.S.-aided Vietnam] government troops' first kill stemmed from the hysteria of a young girl who, with her mother and a brother, saw fighter bombers strafe and fire-bomb her swamp village. With her hands to her ears, the girl broke from the group and ran toward a dike at the edge of the village screaming "cha cha" (father). Her father rose from his hideout in swamp grass. With one hand he pointed his sniper's rifle at the crouching troops and with the other he reached for his daughter. He fell in a burst of automatic weapons fire, fatally wounded."—Associated Press.

"We will defend our vital interests and those of the free world by whatever means may be necessary."—Sec. of State Dean Rusk, quoted in U.S. News and World Report.

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Albany...

(Continued from Page 1)

wave of protests, Albany officials secured a restraining order banning demonstrations from Federal Judge J. Robert Elliot (a Kennedy appointee, described by the Atlanta Journal and Constitution as a "staunch segregationist" and a "good Talmadge man"). The following day 161 demonstrators defied the ban and were arrested while hundreds of angry Negroes booed and hissed from across the street.

Tension continued to mount as Albany police continued arrests, even after the ban had been lifted by a Court of Appeals. On July 24, an estimated crowd of 2,000, outraged by the illegal arrest of 40 demonstrators, was broken up by police after several of them had been struck by thrown bricks and bottles.

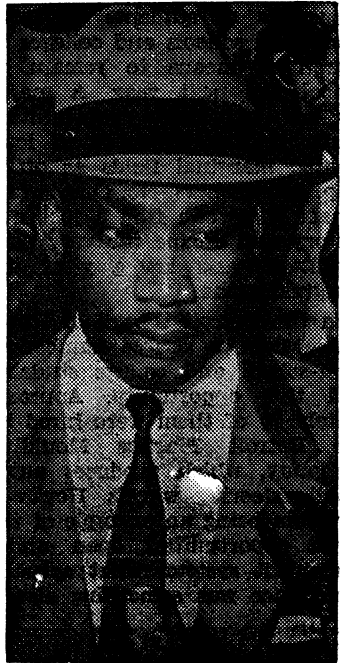
King's response to these incidents was to halt demonstrations and to declare a day of penance by the Negro community.

CITY HALL VIGILS

Three days later, on Aug. 27, he went with leaders of the movement to city hall in another attempt to open negotiations with the authorities. When they were again rebuffed, King knelt with 27 others on the steps of the city hall to conduct a prayer vigil. After ordering them to leave, Police Chief Pritchett had them

carted off to jail.

The youth responded to this arrest by quickly organizing a second demonstration. A meeting was called and within two hours SNCC field secretaries William Hansen and Charles Jones were kneeling on the steps of city hall with 16 other young demonstrators, all of whom were arrested.



Martin Luther King

These arrests and the brutalities suffered by the prisoners at the hands of the police spurred on the movement. Prayer vigils, song protests, and other demonstrations continued during the week and the jails once more began to be filled to overcapacity with arrested intergrationists, most of them in their teens.

By early August there were nearly 400 rights fighters in jail, and the economic burden on the city was proving a strain. Many of the prisoners had to be jailed in nearby counties and the officials there began releasing them rather than having to meet the extreme expense of housing them.

Further demonstrations which would put still greater pressure on the officials were planned.

Two days before the trial the Justice Department filed a brief requesting the integration of public facilities before consideration of a petition by the city for an injunction against demonstration. When King and other leaders were released with a suspended sentence and fine, the mass demonstrations were called off and King requested a "cooling-off" period to give city officials a chance to negotiate. Other arrested demonstrators began to be released on bail, and the pressure of the mass jail-ins on the city officials began to dissipate.

While authorities had again promised to end segregation in public facilities, the youth who formed the backbone of the Albany movement refused to take them at their word. On Aug. 14, four days after the trial, eight demonstrators were arrested in tests at the city hospital, private movie theaters, restaurants, and bowling alleys, all of which remained segregated.

Obviously, the task in Albany, Ga. is far from completed; the young fighters who have been through nearly a year of struggle still face a difficult battle ahead. SNCC workers have extended their struggle into neighboring rural areas in Lee and Terrell Counties where they are daily facing violence, intimidation, and arrest directed against their voter-registration drive.

Despite the dangers and obstacles they still face, the youth of southwestern Georgia, like their counterparts throughout the South, will not be intimidated. They have begun their fight and they know it cannot be stopped until all are free. They need and deserve all the support Northern students can give.

Integrationists Beaten, Arrested

by M. Daniels

Cairo, Ill., has a Negro section comparable to the worst slums of the plantation South. It has been ironically nicknamed "Future City"—a city without a future. Its residents live in tiny wooden shacks along dirt roads. There is no gas, electricity, running water, or sewage. It contains the town's two Negro restaurants—frame shacks. Unemployment stands at over 50% in this Negro community. In the summer the relief rolls are cut and Negroes must pick cotton at \$5 a day to live.

Early this summer, a group of young people (their ages range from nine to sixteen) decided to do something about these conditions and so formed the Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee. With assistance from a SNCC field secretary, they began a drive to end discrimination in the city's restaurants. The students started testing restaurants on June 18 and integrated all except one—Mack's Barbecue, within the next eight days. When they entered Mack's, they were at first refused service, then given food unfit to eat, and then overcharged. In protest they sat in, forcing the manager to close down for the day. When the youth returned that evening, they were attacked by a mob of whites. When the youth picketed the next day, the restaurant owner again closed down and then turned a fire hose on them. Later four students were arrested for trespassing during a picket demonstration there. On July 4, Mack's finally broke down and opened its doors to all races.

SNCC Offers Record of Albany Movement

James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has announced the release of a record telling, in songs interspersed with actual recordings made on the scene, the story of the movement for civil rights in Albany, Georgia. Entitled **Freedom in the Air**, the record is not a simple collection of songs. These are the actual songs of the Albany Movement, songs sung at the mass meetings, in the churches, and in the jails of southwest Georgia. The record includes songs composed during the course of the struggle by the participants themselves. The proceeds of the sale of the records will go toward the support of 30 full and part-time SNCC field secretaries in Mississippi, Alabama, and southern Georgia. These field secretaries receive \$30 to \$45 a week, when there is any money at all.

The cost of the record is \$3.98. Inquiries or orders should be addressed to SNCC, 135 Auburn Ave. N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

YSA LOCALS

- BALTIMORE: c/o A. Robert Kaufman, 2730 Reiserstown Rd. LA 3-3703.
- BERKELEY-OAKLAND: 1937 1/2 Russell St., 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.
- LOS ANGELES: 1702 E. 4th St., L.A. AN 9-4953.
- MILWAUKEE: c/o Ed Heisler, 2773 S. Superior Ave.
- NEW YORK CITY: 125 4th Ave.
- PHILADELPHIA: c/o Chertov, 2708 W. Sterner St.
- PROVIDENCE: c/o Leon Day, 119 Hope St.
- SAN FRANCISCO: c/o Mattingly, 2331 Market St.
- SEATTLE: c/o D. Freeman, 4527 12th Ave. N.E., ME 3-1207.
- TWIN CITIES: c/o Chelstrom, 327 14th Ave. S.E., Apt. 15, Minneapolis 14, Minn. FE 2-7781.

While still working on Mack's, CNFCers began testing the town roller rink and swimming pool. In demonstrations on Friday, July 14, 19 were arrested at the rink and four at the pool. On Saturday, 20 more were arrested at the swimming pool.

The following Saturday over 300 students and adults marched two by two through downtown Cairo, making stops at the city hall, the city jail, and the county courthouse, singing freedom songs along the route. Among the marchers were groups of students from many colleges in the area, some coming from as far away as Indianapolis.

MOB ATTACKS STUDENTS

The Cairo student movement came to a crisis on Saturday, August 17, when demonstrators arriving at the skating rink were beaten by a vicious mob of whites equipped with clubs and tire chains, while 12 state troopers and 10 Sheriff's deputies stood by. The following Monday the bandaged demonstrators went to Springfield, where they met in front of a statue of Lincoln on

the capitol grounds.

A conference was then held with Governor Kerner, attended by the Illinois branch president of the NAACP, the First Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, and Rev. Blaine Ramsey, vice president of the Cairo NAACP, in whose church the youth had been meeting. Kerner promised to "investigate whether civil rights have been violated in the racial flareup." The Assistant Attorney General began to gather statements, which would be studied, he said, to determine whether any action should be taken.

On the very night the conference took place, more students were beaten by Cairo racists, and the struggle continued through the summer. The skating rink, which was closed for a period of time, has promised to desegregate, as has a hotel which was another target of demonstrations. Even with these gains, however, segregation remains a serious problem in most of the town and the resumption of the racist violence which caused Negroes to mount armed guards to defend their lives and homes remains a possibility.

You're Telling Us!

Comments on Y.S.

New York

YSA activities

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I have been reading your paper for several years and I have found it generally very worth while.

I do think, though, that the recent feature story by Barry Sheppard was in some points a little overdone and weak in a few areas, especially his statement about the planned economy of Russia and China.

I realize that at times extremity and harshness are needed, but I know of cases when you have been completely and foolishly wrong and this is unforgivable, for a minority and active group must know all the facts and realities before they speak against the majority.

I wish you success in your work, to a great degree at least. I also hope you will not turn knowledgeable and thoughtful people against you.

Yours,
J. M.

Free Soviet tour

Dallas, Texas

To Whom It May Concern:

I want to make a suggestion to every last one of you that seem to be so unhappy with the U.S.A. I will see to it that anyone from your group that wishes to go to Russia will be afforded the chance to do so. If you think that things are so bad in the United States, then please go back to your Utopia. Ha!

If you know what is good for you bunch of b - - - s then I suggest again that you watch your step as there are some people here in the good ole U.S.A. that won't put up with your kind of subversion, and you can take this any way you want it.

Instead of "Yankee Go Home," it should be "Russo's Go Home."
Frank Ford

Editor:

This is to inform you of the success we had introducing the YOUNG SOCIALIST to the youth of Cleveland. Two of us went to the campus of Western Reserve University here in Cleveland and began selling copies of the Y.S. In a very short time over 40 issues were sold.

In addition to selling the Y.S. we have begun an active program including joining in picketing businesses that discriminate in hiring, holding public meetings, etc. We plan to show films on Cuba, HUAC, and other subjects and to conduct a Marxist study class.

Fraternally,
Cleveland Y.S. A.

Pacifist Convicted—

The editor of CNVA Bulletin, organ of the Committee for Non-violent Action, has been convicted of violating an order to report for induction into the armed forces. The draft order apparently came as a punitive measure when the 28 year-old pacifist returned his draft card with a statement that he would no longer cooperate with what he termed "the immorality of a government which prepares for the nuclear annihilation of mankind."

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Monroe, North Carolina

... Turning Point in American History

In this 26 page pamphlet, Conrad J. Lynn, attorney for the Monroe defendants, describes the development of the Negro movement in Monroe, its relations with established organizations like the NAACP, and the development of the defense guard as it relates to the events in Monroe and to the civil rights struggle as a whole.

Order from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York, N. Y. 25 cents per copy.

Films

Since it is not often that Hollywood produces a movie worth more than its "escape" value, such a production would be greeted with cheers and flag waving. When this picture goes so far as to question the purity of American foreign policy then you will have to pardon me while I wipe the tears of joy from my eyes. With **Judgment at Nuremberg**, American film makers have proven that the potential for making superior films does lie within the scope of "American know how" and is not a French, Italian and Russian monopoly.

Judgment deals with one of the last Nazi war crimes trials. Though this account of the trial of four Nazi judges is fictionalized, it is obvious throughout that the movie is solidly based on fact. The excellent screenplay by Abby Mann and the acting of a superb cast (including Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster and Maximilian Schell) have the total effect of absorbing the movie-goer into the illusion of being an eyewitness to historical events.

WHO WAS GUILTY?

The central theme of the film is an examination of where the guilt for the Nazi crimes actually lies. It is not long before the defense attorney establishes that the circle of guilt is wider than that of the four Nazi judges on trial. For instance, what about the complicity of the American industrialists who profited from Hitler's Germany? Are they not also guilty?

The circle of guilt again widens when an American general and an American senator put pressure on the prosecuting attorney and the judge, respectively, to have the trial come to a speedy and lenient conclusion because "with the Soviet Union threatening, we need the German people on our side." Just as in Nazi Germany, we see men sacrificing principle for the sake of "national survival" (read "expediency"). The judge overrides the pressures put upon him and condemns the four men to life imprisonment.

—Arthur Maglin

Int'l Discussion Worries U.S.

by George Saunders

(The author of this article, a member of the editorial board of the YOUNG SOCIALIST, was among the American Delegation to the World Youth Festival.)

From the moment we arrived in Helsinki we encountered signs of extensive mobilization against the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students. In the railroad station arriving delegates were handed free copies of a sheet called **Helsinki Youth News** which came out in several languages every day of the festival, filled with news and gossip aimed at discrediting it.

Just across from the railroad station a large building draped in red-white-and-blue, with U.S.

the U.S. press, probably because large crowds gathered to watch their antics.

U.S. FEARS YOUTH

The extent of the propaganda against the festival shows that the U.S. State Department fears it greatly. The festival as an international unifying center of anti-capitalist youth must seem to be a great danger to imperialism.

Picture some 15 to 20 thousand youth from every part of the world, some coming at great risk, especially from Portuguese territories and some Middle Eastern and Latin American countries, pouring into Helsinki. Delegations were housed in schools all over the city and suburbs.

The largest proportion of events on the official program of the festival were cultural or sports events. In comparison, very few meetings were held at which serious political issues could be discussed.

YOUTH SPEAK OUT

The seminar on the "role of students in the struggle for national independence" provided some of the most lively discussion at the festival. Youth from the colonial and highly exploited areas, especially from Africa, but also from S.E. Asia and Latin America, spoke out with special vigor against neo-colonialism, citing U.S. imperialism as the greatest threat.

Helsinki Youth News claimed that the festival directors had "switched to a hard line" in allowing these strong sentiments at this seminar. Actually, the colonial youth were expressing themselves perhaps not fully in line with the wishes of the Festival leadership which was concentrating on simple enunciations of

"peace and friendship" and avoiding any direct condemnation of imperialist oppression.

U.S. PROPAGANDA

The 450 member U.S. delegation included 135 youth sent by the Independent Research Association, a privately-financed organization which sent youth to carry on pro-State Department propaganda at the festival. Unfortunately many of the festival participants got the impression that the entire U.S. delegation was composed of such pro-Kennedy apologists. This was due largely to the timidity of the majority of the delegation. Their concern about keeping the U.S. delegation "non-partisan" led to a serious default in their duty to let the world know that an important section of the youth of the U.S. is willing to speak out against its imperialist rulers.

CUBANS SPIRITED

The Cuban delegation was one of the most popular at the festival. Composed of young workers, campesinos, and students selected by a long process of competition, public discussion, and democratic election, the delegates were spirited revolutionaries who displayed serious dedication and enthusiasm.

While the exchange of views with delegates from various countries provided by the festival was certainly worthwhile, it would have been greatly improved had there been more emphasis on political discussion and less on culture, sports, and entertainment. The festival could serve its purposes much more effectively if it concentrated on providing an opportunity for the full and free discussion of political ideas among anti-imperialist and anti-war youth from around the world.

Youthful Pickets Protest Student Scabs in Mich.

by Sid Brown

Each summer hundreds of thousands of students go forth from high schools and colleges in search of means to remain in school the next year. A major portion of these job-hunting youth find employment in low-paying, marginal fields as office help, dishwashers, etc. One is fortunate if he can find a job in a factory and escape the very poor conditions and low pay of the marginal areas.

In the Detroit suburb of Roseville, Mich., a sizable number of high-school and college students had this opportunity. Approximately 70 of them were hired by the Detroit Plastics Moulding Company, which produces automobile steering wheels. However, far from being an example of the great opportunities open under our profit system, what actually took place was something else.

The factory in question was until recently a non-union shop. In a recent NLRB election, the plant's 158 workers voted 111-47 to be represented by Local 155 of the United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO. The strong pro-union feeling among the workers was generated by intolerable working conditions in the plant. Low wages, averaging about \$1.25 an hour, arbitrary firings, and the absence of fringe benefits were the chief complaints of the workers. Michael Landy, the boss, did not actively oppose the organization of the union, but, when approached by a union bargaining committee for the purpose of negotiating a contract, he refused to meet with them. The plant's workers consequently went out on strike on May 29. It was then that these "job opportunities" opened up for the above-mentioned students. Landy began hiring them as strike-breakers.

POLICE CLUB PICKETS

Older workers had their jobs taken by people not much older than their own children. However, the antagonism was much sharper between the younger workers and the collegiate scabs. The age and lack of experience of the younger workers put them at a disadvantage in their jobs: they were badly paid and overworked. When they organized for the purpose of bettering their situation, their jobs were taken and their strike broken by people their own age—college students whose education gave them a brighter future.

Although the strike had been going on for six weeks, it wasn't until late in June that the local press gave it any coverage. The Roseville police, intervening to "preserve law and order" began, in an "impartial" fashion, to escort the scab strike-breakers into the plant.

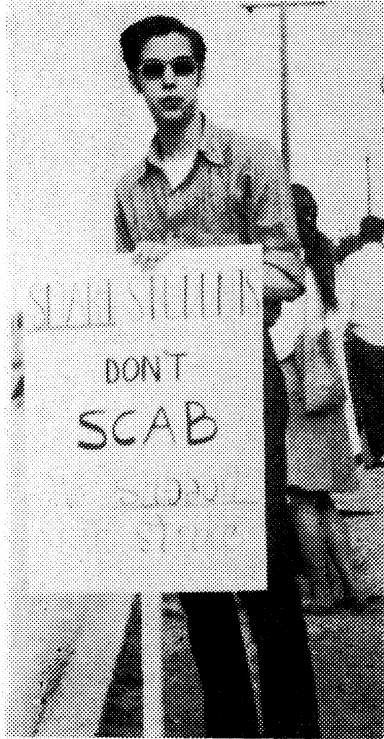
STUDENTS JOIN LINE

As a result of the publicity given these incidents, a group of a dozen Detroit students, understanding the issues of the strike, came to the factory one morning to help picket. At first the workers took them for more student scabs and their appearance was not especially welcomed. However, once they made their purposes clear and demonstrated that they were sincerely interested in doing what they could to help the strike, their assistance was accepted.

Every morning thereafter a group of pro-strike students was represented on the line, carrying signs such as: "Smart students don't Scab: We support the strike."

COMMON STRUGGLE

After eight weeks the strike was won with significant gains for the workers, although not all that had been expected. While the students were not the decisive factor in the outcome, the morale of the striking workers was considerably raised by the knowledge that not all students responded to their struggle in the manner of the scabs. The students who participated in the picketing also learned a great deal about the workers' struggle and their willingness to put up a fight for better conditions. The participation of these students in the strike demonstrated that not all students are devoid of the ideas of solidarity with the working people in their struggles—a solidarity which can be expected to increase as youth seeking solutions to the problems they face become more conscious of the interests they have in common with the workers.



Y.S.A. Meeting Plans Activities

The National Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance met in plenary session over the Labor Day weekend in New York City. The National Committee members, who came from cities across the country, deliberated on the political and organizational tasks of the YSA in the fight for peace, civil rights, and in certain strike situations, and made plans for YSA work in the coming school years.

The progress made by the student movements for peace and especially for civil rights was noted, and the particular tasks of YSA at the most dedicated and consistent section of the student movement were outlined.

In every area of activity the meeting envisaged and planned an expansion of YSA participation. It was felt that the socialist alternative to war and racism is finding a growing audience, and that militant actions for peace and civil rights are gaining more momentum.

The YSA looks to a year of substantial recruiting and organizational growth. New pamphlets are being prepared, a drive for 1,000 new subscriptions to the YOUNG SOCIALIST is being launched, plans are being made to send YSA speakers on extensive tours, and the fund drive is being increased 33 per cent over the record-breaking fund drive of last Spring.

Youth in Action

ON THE CAMPUS: This year's annual conference of SLATE, the liberal student organization on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, concentrated on the subject of "The Negro in America." Present were members of the NAACP, CORE, the Peoples World staff, the Black Muslims, and SNCC . . . The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, passed a resolution at its national convention in Detroit on Aug. 24 calling for an end to the undemocratic practice of school boards which require teachers to inform on their colleagues. The resolution grew out of a discussion on the case of Wendell Phillips, the instructor at Fullerton Junior College in California who was fired for refusing to inform on his political associates. The Wendell Phillips Academic Freedom Committee, Box 33291, Los Angeles, Calif., is fighting for his reinstatement.

FREEDOM NOW!: William Worthy, veteran newsman of the Baltimore Afro-American, was convicted Aug. 8 of entering the U.S. from Cuba "without bearing a valid passport." The conviction came after a two hour trial in Miami, a city noted for its anti-Negro and anti-Castro atmosphere. Worthy's attorneys decided to waive jury trial since only one Negro was on the panel from which a jury would have been selected. The conviction is being appealed . . . A mass meeting attended by over 2,000 people on Aug. 12 was the high point of a current CORE drive to desegregate Howard Johnson restaurants in North Carolina. Despite num-

erous arrests and several convictions of CORE demonstrators, restaurants in three cities have been integrated . . . Charles McDew, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has requested federal intervention in Greenwood, Miss., to prevent terror and intimidation against young Negroes working on voter registration. The incident which led to McDew's request occurred Aug. 17 at the office of the Voter Foundation League. Several carloads of armed whites appeared at the office, apparently at the invitation of police, who were observed conversing with a white man in front of the office a few moments before the invasion took place. Three workers in the office narrowly escaped by climbing over the roof and into a nearby home. The FBI was notified, but took no action . . .

Detroit area students have established a local group in support of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The group participated in a mass freedom rally at which about 600 people heard Diane Nash Bevel, a SNCC field secretary, speak on the situation in Mississippi and the work being done by SNCC. The group also held a demonstration in downtown Detroit in sympathy with the struggles in Albany, Ga., and is planning projects to raise much needed funds for SNCC.

NO MORE WAR!: Immediately after the recent gun boat attack by counter-revolutionary Cuban students on the Miramar suburb of Havana, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee issued a statement calling for "immedi-

ate negotiations with the government of Cuba at any level to reduce existing tensions between the two countries which threaten world peace." Acting executive secretary Richard Gibson accused Cuban and North American enemies of the revolution of a concerted effort "to provoke an armed conflict between the two countries." . . . A protest against the launching of Polaris-type submarines in Groton, Conn., has resulted in the arrest of six pacifists. Three of those arrested were not involved in any action, but were charged with "conspiracy" solely on the basis of being staff members of the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action which sponsored the protest . . . Led by an ad hoc organization, Individuals for Peace, over 250 people marched to Duffy Square Aug. 11 to hold a vigil at the same spot where demonstrators were attacked by police during a vigil against Kennedy's decision to resume nuclear testing last March. Slogans on the march included "2.5 Million Will Die From Past Tests," and "One Death Is One Too Many." . . . The New York Committee for the General Strike for Peace has issued a second call for a "World Wide General Strike for Peace" to take place the week of Nov. 5 to Nov. 11. The Committee is calling on supporters to stop work for some period during the week, to boycott goods made by manufacturers of war materials, and to refuse to vote for any candidate who supports the cold war. Demonstrations at factories, government buildings, and military installations are also urged by the committee.

Next Issue:

Interview

with

Yevtushenko