

SUPPORT SNCC

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

Vol. 6, No. 5 (53)

April, 1963

"Black Revolt"

By John Snyder

Hundreds of students have been attending meetings on the West Coast and in the Mid-West in the past two months to hear Leroy McRae speak on the "Black Revolt in America." McRae is making the first U.S.-wide speaking tour by a young Negro socialist in well over a decade. He is the National Organizational Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance and ran in the 1962 New York state elections for Attorney General on the Socialist Workers Party ticket. He polled over 21,000 votes.

On February 7th the student newspaper at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois ran a front page headline reading, "Socialist Claims Discrimination Accompanied Capitalist Growth." This marked the opening of the "Black Revolt in America" tour. 150 students heard McRae explain the interrelation between racism and the historical development of capitalism.

McRae's tour in the California Bay Area was especially intensive. He spoke at a street meeting of 50 at Oakland City College and an open air meeting of over 400 at San Francisco State College as

well as at off-campus YSA meetings.

At the Berkeley campus McRae participated in a symposium before some 200 people with Donald Warden, chairman of the Afro-American Association, a militant Bay Area organization. The meeting gave an insight into the "new mood" among Negro militants and illustrated the points of agreement and difference between the programs of Black Nationalism and Marxism.

There was agreement on the invalidity of the "liberal" approach, on the failure of government or union leaderships to fight for racial equality. Both agreed that whites must approach the Negro movement as willing to help, not desiring to lead, and that the colonial revolution has a strong impact on the Negro struggle here.

Economic Factors

Differences were expressed over the degree to which economic factors underlie racism. Mr. Warden gave more emphasis to the need to build a separate Black economy and culture. McRae, on the other hand, proposed that the Negro struggle become the leading edge of the working class struggle

against big business and the bosses.

Whites present also displayed a "new mood." Rather than arguing the "hate" nature of the Muslim movement, many asked how they could help while remaining in a subsidiary role. Such an attitude is the only possible basis for a new united movement.

In Seattle the Anvil Club at the University of Washington had a turnout of 75 students for McRae, the largest meeting the club has had. At British Columbia University over 200 students heard a factual, militant account of the plight of the Negro people in Canada's southern neighbor. McRae has constantly pointed out that in the deep, deep South (CUBA) they have abolished discrimination.

A student asked McRae in Minneapolis if the Muslims weren't out for power. The answer was: "I should hope so. It's about time

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Negroes in Miss. Delta area suffer economic attacks for trying to vote, like this sharecropper family in neighboring Tenn., driven off land, living in tent.

SNCC's Greenwood, Miss. Vote Drive Faces Hunger, Terror, Federal Inaction

By Leroy McRae

National attention has been turned on Greenwood, Miss. where the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's voter registration drive has collided with violent racist resistance. Greenwood, the county seat of Leflore County, has become the chief battlefield in the Southern student movement's war on the disenfranchisement of the Southern Negro.

Leflore County symbolizes white domination of the Southern political structure through the racist Democratic Party. Leflore Negroes outnumber whites by two to one — but while 90 per cent of eligible whites are registered to vote, less than 1 per cent of eligible Negroes are. Greenwood is the Miss. state headquarters of the White Citizens Council.

If the Negro majority was able to vote in this Black Belt county, it would strike at the heart of the Southern Racists' domination. The possibility of electing their own independent candidates would rally oppressed black men and women throughout the South.

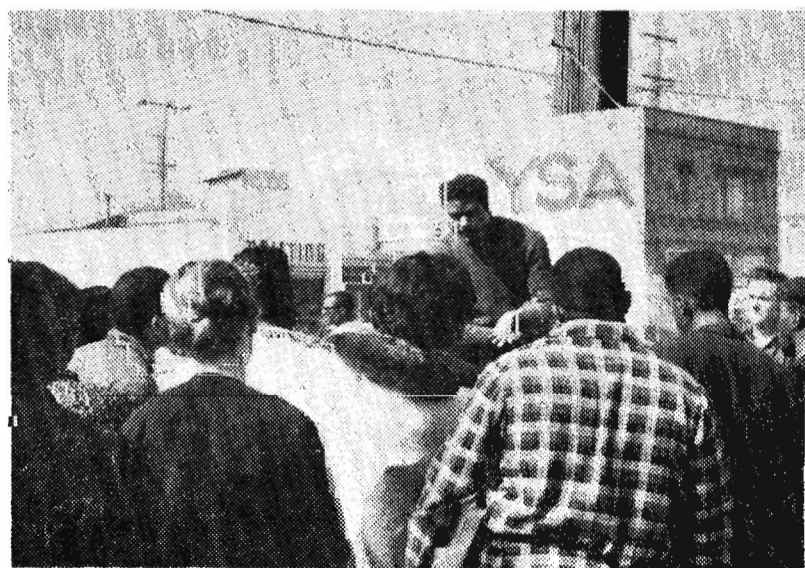
The racis's have been conscious of this danger to their system from the moment SNCC began its vote drive in Leflore last August. Following is a rough chronology of events there up till the publicity blackout was cracked:

Last August 26, shortly after moving into Greenwood to begin the voter registration drive, Sam Block and three other SNCC field secretaries had to leap from the second-story window of their office to escape a white lynch mob, armed with guns, ropes, and pipes. The FBI and Justice Department were notified. No protection was provided.

In October the Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted to drop a federal-supported food surplus program affecting some 22,000 Negroes, mostly seasonal workers. The aim was to "starve out" Negroes who had attempted to register and discourage others from trying. SNCC responded by nationwide appeals for aid. Food drives were organized in Chicago, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Los Angeles, etc. The Chicago Friends of SNCC sent 37,000 lbs. of food one week. Comedian Dick Gregory helped publicize the drive by flying food down on a chartered plane.

On Feb. 20 four Negro businesses near the SNCC office in

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Leroy McRae speaks on "Black Revolt in America" to street meeting at Oakland (Calif.) City College.

YSA WEEKEND CAMP
MAY 4, 5

Join YSA members and friends from all over the East Coast at Mountain Spring Camp for an educational weekend, May 4 and 5, on:

THE FIGHT FOR A SOCIALIST AMERICA

Talks on: "A Marxist View of American History"; "History of the American Labor Movement"; "New Moods in the Negro Struggle"; "Third Parties of the Past." For further information write Box 471 Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

Pro-Cuba Teacher Driven Off Campus

by Melissa Singler

Assistant professor Kathleen Gough Aberle and her husband, professor David Aberle, have submitted their resignations from Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass. In an open letter to the Brandeis students, Mrs. Aberle charged that Brandeis president Sachar had harassed and reprimanded her for a speech she made during the October blockade of Cuba.

On October 24 Mrs. Aberle spoke out courageously and clearly against Kennedy's warlike actions. At that time she declared that she is "one of those who support Fidel Castro and his revolutionary government. If I had been in London yesterday I would have joined those two thousand who stormed through police lines to the American Embassy, shouting 'Viva Fidel! Kennedy to Hell! I don't like poetry, but that is how I feel.'

"I admire Castro very deeply as a great American hero of the mid-twentieth century, and I feel pity and sorrow for him and for his government and people in this terrible crisis. I wish them suc-

cess and safety with all my heart. "If there is a war, I hope first that it will not erupt into a nuclear war in which all of us, north and south, east and west, will be ruined. One would of course rather anything, any outcome, than that. But I also hope, second, that if it is a limited war, Cuba will win and the United States will be shamed before all the world and its imperialist hegemony ended forever in Latin America."

An editorial in the *Justice*, Brandeis student newspaper, defending Mrs. Aberle's right to hold her own opinions and speak her mind, quoted from a statement by Sachar, also made on October 24: "... All partisanship in foreign affairs has been subordinated so that the President may act as the unchallenged symbol of the American people. This example is a good one for our own little community ...

"The greatest danger, whether it be in the forum of the international assemblies, in the national chancelleries, or within the microcosm of our own little campus, is

(Continued on Page 3)

Young Workers On the Bricks

By Barry Sheppard

"He don't hang diamonds 'round my neck, And all he's got is unemployment checks"

Those opening words of a current rock 'n' roll hit reflect a situation more and more teenagers are finding themselves in. Although the economy is in a "boom" — which means that profits and production are rising — the Jan. figures for teenage unemployment show a "seasonally adjusted" rate of 14.7% of those who want to work. That means that, according to toned-down government statistics, one out of every six teenagers looking for work is unable to find it.

Young people who belong to racially oppressed minorities are even harder hit. James B. Conant, the noted educator, says of a Negro area in a major city:

"Of the boys who graduated from high school, 48 per cent were

unemployed in contrast to 63 per cent of the boys who had dropped out of school. In short, two-thirds of the male dropouts did not have jobs and about half of the high school graduates did not have jobs.

"In such a situation, the pupil may ask, 'Why bother to stay in

(Continued on Page 2)

PETITION OHIO GOV.

The Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants has called on all civil rights supporters to deluge Governor James Rhodes of Ohio with petitions against the impending extradition to North Carolina of Mrs. Mae Mallory, one of the defendants in the Monroe "kidnap" frame-up.

Petition sheets are available from: CAMD, 168 W. 23 St., New York 11, N.Y. See related story, page Four.

Freedom NOW

JIM CROW THEATER HIT IN MARYLAND

The Cambridge (Maryland) Nonviolent Action Committee has begun a campaign to integrate a local movie theater. In nearby Baltimore last month over 400 students were arrested in integrating a theater. SNCC Chairman, Charles McDew, sent a wire to Cambridge's City Council expressing SNCC's support of CNAC's action. He called upon the Council to "use its influence to integrate the Dorset Theater."

The CNAC has a variety of programs aimed at improving the status of Negroes on Maryland's Eastern Shore. CNAC head, Gloria Richardson, comparing this part of Maryland to Mississippi, said, "the only difference is that these people here have passed the shooting, beating stage for subtler things."

ATLANTA STUDENTS "SLEEP IN"

More than 500 students from the six Atlanta (Georgia) University Center schools marched on City Hall March 14 to protest the arrest of two students during a "sleep-in" at a segregated hotel the day before.

The two who were arrested and released on \$100 bond each were Willie Paul Berrien of Clark College and Amos Brown of Morehouse College. They had entered the Henry Grady Hotel — owned by the State of Georgia — with two other Negro students, carrying suitcases and photostatic copies

EMANCIPATION THEN; FREEDOM NOW!

Over 300 students from every Southern state are expected to attend the third annual SNCC conference in Atlanta, Georgia on Easter weekend, April 12-14. The theme will be "Emancipation Then; Freedom Now."

The conference will feature workshops on the history of the movement, voter registration, Southern politics, nonviolence and social action. Speakers will present new ideas and techniques for the anti-segregation struggle.

of reservations obtained earlier by a white student at Spelman College.

When the hotel refused to honor the reservations, claiming that all the rooms were full, the students opened their bags, pulled out blankets and pillows, and stretched out on sofas in the hotel lobby.

Police arrived, consulted with the hotel manager, and after asking the students to leave, arrested the two who refused. A picket line formed around the hotel's entrance immediately after the arrests. Student leaders vow the picketing will continue.

The march, the "sleep-in" and the picketing were conducted by the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR), composed of students from the six predominantly Negro schools in Atlanta. COAHR has been responsible for integration of lunch

counters and movie theaters in Atlanta and for securing "white collar" jobs for Negroes at several downtown stores.

INTEGRATION GAINS IN PINE BLUFF

Members of the Pine Bluff Movement have integrated two restaurants and a motel in Pine Bluff, Arkansas since sit-ins began there Feb. 1. Demonstrations continued at two segregated lunch counters, Woolworth's and Walgreen's, and a segregated hotel.

Most of the demonstrators are students who were placed on suspension by Arkansas A.M. & N. College after participating in anti-segregation actions. Several high school students and adults have also been active.

One former A.M. & N. student, Leon Nash was arrested on March 14 and fined \$25 for placing signs on a utility pole. Nash said that Pine Bluff groups had used utility poles before.

Nash added that a Pine Bluff policeman, after reading the poster announcing that Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland, Miss., would speak, said: "I was in Cleveland last summer. If I had known that S.O.B. was there, I would have killed him."

"WHEN WILL THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACT?"

Two field secretaries for SNCC were held over an hour on March 18 by officials in Sumter County, Georgia. They were finger-printed and threatened with arrests for "vagrancy."

The two, Donald Harris and John Churchville, have been working in Sumter County for 3 weeks as part of SNCC's southwest Georgia voter registration program, under which over 80 Negroes have already made registration attempts in Sumter County alone.

Sumter County Sheriff Chappell, who detained Harris and Churchville, was one of a group of armed, cigar-smoking white men who invaded a SNCC voter registration meeting in Sasser, Georgia last summer.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew wired Attorney General Kennedy asking, "When will the Federal Government act to halt intimidation of voter registration workers?"

...Teen Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

school when graduation for half the boys opens onto a dead-end street?"

Mildred Jeffrey, the Director of Community Relations for the United Automobile workers reports that: "Even in a so-called 'good year' like 1959, a staggering 27.2 per cent of non-white males 18 and 19 years old were unemployed — more than double the rate among whites in the same age bracket."

Joblessness for young people has continued to grow in the last five years. The situation is becoming severe enough for even people like the Kennedy's, who are personally quite removed from the problem, to begin to worry. The New Frontier program to fight youth unemployment proposes the creation of a Youth Conservation Corps like the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps.

Attorney General Kennedy, defending his "conservation corps" idea at a House committee meeting, quoted some interesting figures: the jobless rate for young workers in Los Angeles is 23 per cent, compared to the overall rate of 4.9 per cent for that city.

In New York City, 18 per cent of workers under 21 are out of work.

The Kennedy proposal would set up a "conservation corps" limited to a maximum of 60,000 young men. They would receive wages of \$60-\$90 per month.

In December 1962 there were 1,200,000 boys and girls from 16 to 24 years old who were looking for work. A program to help 60,000 will help 5 per cent of those 1,200,000 — and reduce the unemployment rate for young people by 1 per cent. And at the maximum wage of \$90 per month!

When the conservation corps member finishes his term of tree planting, what occupation will he step into? What will he have been trained to do? Won't he be, by and large, even worse off than the young man coming out of the army?

The army itself absorbs far more young men than the proposed conservation corps. But even the large number of youth in the armed forces, which cuts down the number looking for work, has not been able to affect the problem, and neither will Kennedy's plan.

Robert Kennedy, when asked by a Republican congressman if an anti-segregation clause shouldn't be added to the proposed conservation corps bill, emphatically said "No." Which shows how sensitive he is to the sorest spot in the unemployment picture.

Youth unemployment is part of the general problem of unemployment in the working class. The overall jobless rate has been well over 5 per cent for the last five years. Each postwar recession has left a greater residue of unemployment in its wake.

President Kennedy recently said that the rate "will steadily and swiftly climb to the recession level of 7 per cent, even without a recession."

With automation raising the level of required skill, unskilled workers find it harder to get jobs. And with many skilled workers looking for work, inexperienced young workers are really squeezed out, and cannot easily acquire a skilled trade. As employers hire skilled workers from the pool of unemployed, the youth are put in

a tough situation with little opportunities open before them.

While the immediate result of the frustration young people feel is often anti-social action and despair, the increasingly difficult situation of the youth is social dynamite that a revitalized work-

Young Socialist

George Saunders, Editor

Thadd Beebe, Circulation Manager

"A World to Win!"



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April, 1963

Profs 'Refute' Marx — But

Jan Garrett, president of the Michigan State University Socialist Club, challenged his professor, Alfred G. Meyer, last month to debate the contention that Leninism leads to Stalinism. In Meyer's book, *Leninism*, he states that "Stalinism must be considered as a pattern of thought and action that flows directly from Leninism."

Meyer accepted the challenge. The student held that Lenin represented the interests of the Russian workers while Stalin defended the interests of the privileged bureaucracy that developed under his rule. The professor held that Lenin and his methods were not "very different" from Stalin's. Meyer referred to Garrett as a "brilliant student." Garrett complimented Meyer for agreeing to debate.

We too applaud Meyer's willingness to debate. But we can't help feeling that students seriously interested in Marxism and Leninism would benefit more if they could as easily take a course presenting the subject favorably as take one with Meyer's approach.

Meyer's view is standard for courses on Marxism and "Soviet studies" at most U.S. universities. It serves to discourage the student from an active interest in revolutionary socialism. "Nothing there," it sighs, "but intrigue leading to tyranny. Best to forget about it and try for a good teaching job."

But the Marxists deserve more serious consideration. After all, Lenin and Marx are great figures whose thought and action have affected the very course of history in our times. If their ideas are so easily refuted, why are adherents of their views kept out of our universities and only anti-Marxist views presented? Why can inquiring students only get "the other side" from outside speakers — when such are permitted — or from fellow students who are socialists?

Support Young Socialist

By Jim Petersen, Fund Drive Director

Every year at this time the *Young Socialist* conducts a fund drive. The work of the *Young Socialist* is carried on only with the financial and political support of its readers. We have no "angels."

The *Young Socialist* has a circulation of four to five thousand. As such it has the largest circulation of any student socialist publication in the country.

To this readership the YS has carried the message of uncompromising defense of the Cuban Revolution in the face of U.S. imperialism's invasion and block-

ade. It has sought to counter-act the vicious anti-Cuban slander campaign conducted by the U.S. press.

The YS has opposed imperialism wherever it has waged war against the working people — whether that be in Viet Nam, in Latin America, or in the southern United States. It has constantly posed the socialist alternative to the cold war and worked actively in the growing student movement.

We call on all our friends and all those who support our views to contribute what you can to help ensure the success of this campaign.



YSA LOCALS

- BALTIMORE: c/o Roger Sheppard, 1503 Park Ave.
- BERKELEY-OAKLAND: c/o Lawrence Shumm, 1930 Blake, Berkeley.
- BLOOMINGTON, IND.: P.O. Box 915.
- BOSTON: c/o Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave.
- CHICAGO: c/o Horowitz, 909 E. 55 St., MU 4-0182.
- CLEVELAND: E. V. Debs Hall, 5927 Euclid Ave., Rm. 23.
- DENVER: Box 724, Tabor 5-2779.
- EAST LANSING, MICH.: c/o Jan Garrett, 429 Charles St.
- LOS ANGELES: 1702 E. 4th St., L.A. AN 9-4953.
- MADISON, WISC.: c/o Gerry Paul, P.O. Box 532.
- MILWAUKEE: c/o Ed Heisler, 4218 No. 70th St.
- NEWARK: c/o Newark Labor Forum, Box 361.
- NEW HAVEN: c/o Bill Winnik, 292 Grandview Ave., Hamden, Conn.
- NEW YORK CITY: 125 4th Ave., GR 7-3640.
- PHILADELPHIA: 3424 Powelton Ave., Apt. 312.
- SAN DIEGO: c/o Wally Hoskins, 5243 San Bernardo Terrace.
- SAN FRANCISCO: 1488 Fulton St.
- SEATTLE: c/o D. Freeman, 4527 12th Ave., N.E., ME 3-1207.
- TWIN CITIES: c/o Binkley, 1302 Como Ave., SE.

YSA Fights Red Hunt

By Steve Graham

The witch-hunting prosecutor of Bloomington, Ind. and recent law school graduate, Thomas A. Hoadley, has not yet attempted to indict any Bloomington Young Socialist Alliance members for violating Indiana's Communism Act.

The case is still undergoing what the Indiana University student paper calls "trial by newspaper."

While the ordeal by newspaper drags out, the Bloomington Defense Committee (P.O. Box 625, Bloomington, Ind.) has been actively spreading word of the case around the country. The YSA itself challenged Hoadley on March 7 to confront political views in a public debate. No word has been received from Hoadley.

Gerald Strauss, Assoc. Prof. of History at I.U. wrote a letter urging more protest against Hoadley's action from the academic community. The local American Legion has come out publicly in support of Hoadley.

Several student letters questioned the YSA's position on "violence." Student letters in reply discussed Marxist theory in a serious manner. The letters columns of a small Hoosier town echoing with disputes on revolutionary theory — our times have seen stranger sights!

Criticism of the Hoadley witch-hunt reached the letter columns from out-of-state as well. A student from the University of Iowa spoke up, and — more of a bomb-

shell — one Bruce G. Temple, son of the General Manager of the Bloomington *Herald-Telephone* (H-T) wrote in from Hamilton College, New York, where he is senior class president. The H-T had given Hoadley plenty of space right from the start, but Bruce Temple's letter challenged the H-T policy of not taking an editorial stand for or against Hoadley's attacks on the YSA.

Temple urged that the H-T oppose Hoadley, giving the classic and Constitutional position of freedom of speech. "There must be laws against violence itself, but none against ideas," he wrote.

The rival *Bloomington Star Courier*, which had already gone on record for freedom of speech and association and against Hoadley, picked up Bruce Temple's letter and gave it publicity. The *Herald-Telephone* then took a position weakly opposing Hoadley's witch-hunt.

Hoadley was mistaken, according to the H-T, because he gave the YSA too much publicity. The editorial said in effect that the YSA is only another manifestation of the eternal student "left," the "faithful hundred" that paraded "for sit-ins in restaurants, for Castro, for Red China in the U.N. — the whole list . . ."

A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees. —Benjamin Franklin.

Iraqi Students' Appeal

The following letter was smuggled out of Iraq two days after the recent military coup there. While the YOUNG SOCIALIST in no way supported the Kassem regime, we join the General Student Union of Iraq, The Committee of Iraqi Students in the USA, and Iraqi students the world over in condemning the mass repressions and slaughters that the military junta is carrying out openly in the name of anti-communism in Iraq.

On Feb. 8, 1963, a reactionary imperialist coup occurred in Baghdad under the mask of "nationalism." This coup is, in reality, directed against the independence of the nation and the achievements of the Revolution of July 14, 1958, which liberated Iraq from the chains of imperialism. From the first moments of their seizure of power, the leaders of the coup have not hidden their savage hatred of the democracy of Iraq.

They hunted down and killed thousands of people, including students. These fascists attacked the Headquarters of the General Student Union of Iraq; they murdered hundreds of its members with the aid of other fascists, including what they called the "Iraqi Nationalist Union," whom they armed with machine guns from the first hours of the coup and gave orders to shoot to kill anybody who advocated democracy.

A short time after the beginning of the coup, they proclaimed what they called the "National Revolutionary Junta," which is now the

highest official authority in the country. This Junta ordered the annihilation of the people who believe in democracy. These orders were repeatedly announced over the radio.

They formed gangs of murderers which they called the "National Guard." They modelled these gangs on the "Brown Shirts" of Hitler. Members of the "Iraqi Nationalist Union" joined these gangs. Besides this, the leaders very soon showed their strong hatred for the Iraqi students. They trample on the dignity of the University with their armed power; they hunt and kill democratic students and professors. The National Revolutionary Junta . . . dismissed the deans and professors and appointed others in their place according to their will. These new instructors were in the past servants of the Baghdad Pact (now known as CENTO).

The General Student Union of the Republic of Iraq declares that the leaders of this coup have been the main supporters of imperialism in the past. This coup was

"Leaders" Want NY SPU Banned

NEW YORK — On March 17 the New York Regional Council of the Student Peace Union voted to "recommend that the National Steering Committee not recognize" a New York City SPU chapter for members-at-large, and stated that no meeting of the NYC-SPU would be called until a decision was reached by the National Steering Committee.

This severe action was taken by three members of the New York Regional Council, which is composed of over fifty members, most of whom were not notified of the Regional Council meeting. The SPU local in question was not notified of the meeting and its opinion on its own existence was not solicited.

PICKET RFK IN PHILA.

Members of 15 organizations, including the YSA, joined in an ad-hoc demonstration against Robert Kennedy in front of Philadelphia's Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Friday March 8.

The pickets protested Kennedy's selection for the "International Friendship Award" of 1962 by the International House of Philadelphia, given for Kennedy's alleged work for "democracy." The picket signs and a leaflet distributed by the demonstrators reviewed a whole series of anti-labor, anti-Negro and anti-civil liberties actions in which the Attorney General has played a responsible role.

Although one of the main points of the demonstration was to protest Kennedy's witch-hunt against the youth group, Advance, neither the Socialist Youth Union, an affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, nor the Young Peoples' Socialist League was represented on the line.

The YPSL sent out a mailing for the afternoon of the picket line, urging non-participation. They warned, in effect, that protest only creates the danger of reprisal from the ruling class.

JIM CROW BREAD

Students in Boston are planning a picket line March 30 in a Negro shopping district to protest job discrimination by the Wonder Bread Co. Only 3% of the Negroes working for Wonder Bread have jobs above janitor. The Boston Action Group (BAG), an organization of young people dedicated

to fight for equality in Boston, requested the company to hire 12 more Negroes as drivers, secretaries and plant workers.

A BAG leaflet pointed out that Negroes purchase approximately \$15,000 worth of Wonder Bread weekly. However, after extensive negotiations the company has refused to hire as asked. The leaflet calls for "No Negro Dollars for Wonder Bread Until They Hire!"

YSA CANDIDATE

The Young Socialist Alliance in the Berkeley-Oakland, California area is supporting the candidates



ROSE JERSAWITZ

of the Socialist Workers Party in the April municipal elections there. One of their own members, Rose Jersawitz, is running on the SWP-endorsed ticket as candidate for Mayor of Berkeley. The other socialist candidates are Paul Montauk for Councilman-at-Large in Oakland and Geoffrey White for the same post in Berkeley.

But these candidates will not restrict themselves to "key" local issues like Oakland's proposed "dog-leash law" as do their bourgeois opponents. They are challenging the entire political structure represented by the "Democratic" party. All three are speaking out on such issues as racial equality, defense of the Cuban Revolution and opposition to the war drive.

STUDENTS IN CANADA & U.S. FIGHT FOR STATE AID TO EDUCATION

Two thousand New York students took a bus ride to the state capitol of Albany to protest steps which millionaire Nelson Rockefeller's government had taken to end tuition-free education in N.Y. colleges. Previous to the demonstration, according to state senator Ohrenstein, students at state universities planning to join the protest were intimidated by state police. A college president also warned students against "associating themselves with leftist groups" by joining the protest against tuition.

New York students might con-

sider the example of their northern neighbors in their struggle for their own just demands. British Columbia University in Canada has nearly been emptied by a student strike.

The strike which began at a mass meeting of 8000 was provoked by the refusal of the reactionary Social Credit government to grant needed state funds for education. Students marched 4000 strong in support of University President MacDonald's report to the government calling for greater funds to the university.

A petition campaign is being carried throughout British Columbia province. Students have gathered over 200,000 signatures.

. . . Prof

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irresponsible talk . . . Fears, misgivings, anxieties should be kept to oneself."

On Nov. 1, according to Mrs. Aberle, Sachar called her in and gave her a reprimand for her speech. She says that he called her a "phony liberal who destroys freedoms by abusing them" and a "fish-wife," asked her "who the hell she was" and said that she had been "one hell of a provocation" ever since she came to Brandeis in 1961. He intimated that she first caught his eye as a trouble-maker when she supported a peace walk by Brandeis students in 1961.

Sachar, in a statement answering these charges of Mrs. Aberle, said that it wasn't the support of the peace walk that had disturbed him, but the fact that Mrs. Aberle had dismissed her class so that her students could participate in the walk. The *Justice* said in this regard that "it should be noted that Mrs. Aberle did not 'dismiss her classes' . . . She rather postponed them with the unanimous approval of the students, making up the time missed at a later date. And . . . other teachers did likewise."

After lauding his own record on "academic freedom," Sachar concluded his weak defense with the McCarthy-like sentence: "We are determined that such academic freedom will not be jeopardized by those who abuse it and then seek refuge under the umbrella of freedom of speech."

Two days after this statement, the Student Council voted to censure Sachar for "infringement of academic freedom." The faculty in a weaker statement said that Sachar's action "was an error of judgment and could be interpreted as an infringement of academic freedom."

Mrs. Aberle and her husband are resigning from Brandeis's faculty. It is very unfortunate that the Brandeis student body will lose two able and independent-minded teachers. It is still more unfortunate that they remain saddled with a president like Sachar.

Don't Miss An Issue

of the

YOUNG SOCIALIST

Future issues will feature:

- More on Soviet youth and Yevtushenko and translations of his poetry.
- News of the student movement, North and South, and of the international socialist youth movement.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW Spring 1963

- Symposium on the Struggle for Negro Equality
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N. C. Lynch Trial Looms

The fight to prevent the extradition of Mae Mallory has taken a turn for the worse. Mrs. Mallory, a Negro woman, is facing a charge of kidnapping along with two young Negroes and one young white Freedom Rider. The charges are made by the racist authorities of Monroe, North Carolina, a center of the Ku Klux Klan. They stem from an August, 1961 racist riot against pro-civil rights demonstrators in Monroe.

These four civil rights activists have been facing trial for nearly two years. A fifth defendant, the noted civil rights leader Robert Williams, was forced to flee to Cuba to escape an FBI manhunt. Mrs. Mallory was arrested in Ohio. Monroe authorities have held off the trial in hopes of extraditing her.

On March 18 the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the petition to review. The wheels of justice suddenly moved with great rapidity. In 3 days an Ohio Federal court approved her extradition. Before an appeal could be filed Mrs. Mal-

lory's bail was revoked. (After a year's fight to have her bail set, she had only been out of prison one week!) As she approached the courthouse to turn herself in, she was insultingly "arrested" by the subversive squad.

The Monroe sheriff was already on his way to take Mae Mallory South where she could expect no justice. A circuit judge was reached and a stay of extradition granted only hours before the racist authorities could claim their victim.

However, in view of the Supreme Court's action, her extradition is not likely to be reversed upon appeal. The "kidnap" trial, with its threat of a 20 years to life sentence, could begin May 6!

All supporters of civil rights should urge Gov. Rhodes in Columbus, Ohio to grant Mae Mallory asylum. In case the trial begins in May, support for legal and publicity work must also rally to the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants; 168 W. 23 St., N.Y. 11, N.Y.

...Greenwood

(Continued from Page 1)

Greenwood were burned. On Feb. 22, Sam Block, in charge of distributing relief, was arrested by Greenwood police. Federal authorities were notified on both counts. No action taken.

"The first real breakthrough in Mississippi" occurred over Feb. 26 and 27. At least 150 Negroes attempted to register. On Feb. 28 racists in desperation fired from a car without license plates at three SNCC workers as they were driving outside Greenwood. All three could have been killed.

James Travis, wounded in the shoulder and back of the head, had to be driven over 100 miles to a hospital after being refused aid in Greenwood. During the operation to remove the bullet, which would have been fatal had it struck with more force, no anesthetic was administered.

The attackers have been identified as respectable businessmen — not poor whites. Federal authorities were notified; protection was asked.

On March 1, SNCC issued an urgent action memorandum calling on all supporters to redouble their support. "We intend to intensify our efforts in Greenwood . . . and in all of the Delta Counties," SNCC declared "We intend to stay in Leflore County until the job is done."

All but two of SNCC's Mississippi workers were concentrated in Greenwood for an all-out, coordinated effort to register every eligible Negro. SNCC leaders including James Forman, Exec. Sec. and SNCC Chairman Charles McDew came there from the central office in Atlanta.

On March 6, SNCC field secretaries Sam Block and Willie Peacock were shot at by white assailants in front of SNCC's Greenwood office. Federal authorities were notified, protection asked.

SNCC intensified its campaign to publicize the attacks. Beginning Mar. 15 demonstrations were held to demand protection and protest the attacks in Washington, D.C., New York, and Chicago. Relief drives were also stepped up.

Dick Gregory had a special record cut, called "My Brother's Keeper," to publicize and raise money for the fight in Leflore County other civil rights figures and organizations — Martin Luther King, CORE, NAACP, the Muslims — brought in support. Robert Moses, SNCC's Miss. program director, is heading the coalition of all groups supporting the Delta region registration drive, "Council of Federated organizations."

On March 20 over 100 Negroes — the largest number on one day — attempted to register.

March 21 — The Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted to resume the surplus food distribution program. U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives had quietly threatened to handle the program themselves. In Greenwood, James Forman, hailed this as a "great victory." "Much of our time in the past 3 months has been spent in meeting the food needs of these people. From now on, we will double our efforts to register every Negro in this county."

The night of March 24 the inside of SNCC's Greenwood office was burned. While office equipment was destroyed, most records were saved. Federal authorities were notified, protection asked.

The night of March 26 shotgun blasts hit the home of George Green, Greenwood high-school student active in the SNCC program. Green's older brother is applying to Ole Miss. Federal authorities were asked to provide protection.

Protest

The next day Greenwood Negroes marched in protest. Ten SNCC field secretaries were arrested by Greenwood police after accompanying 100 Negroes on the march to the courthouse to register. A dog was used to disperse the marchers. Robert Moses was jailed with a dog bite.

From jail James Forman issued a call to "every Southern protest group to send workers into Greenwood." Since then more SNCC workers and others have been arrested during the attempts to register.

Noteworthy in all this has been the bravery and determination of the SNCC workers and their dynamic policy of replying with redoubled effort to every racist attempt to block their drive.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the federal government never responded to SNCC's persistent appeals for protection. As one SNCC worker put it, "you call the FBI for help and they tell the local

Yevtushenko Curbed

By George Sanders

As we go to press, the controversial young Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko stands under increasingly heavy attack by Soviet officialdom. Yevtushenko was to tour this country for six weeks, starting in April, and was expected to appear at many U.S. colleges. It is reported that the poet "postponed" this and another tour to Italy. The Soviet press is printing demands that he no longer be allowed to travel abroad.

In his March 8 speech, Premier Khrushchev complained:

"They will flatter an unsteady man abroad, call him a 'symbol of the new epoch' or something like that, and he will forget where he has come from, where he has come to, and why he has gone and will begin to talk all kinds of rubbish."

Yevtushenko has come in for particular attack because on his trip to France in mid-February he gave to the left-wing weekly, *L'Express*, an uncensored document, entitled "Precocious Autobiography," which they have published in five installments through March 21.

These memoirs give the poet's outspoken and unorthodox views of the Soviet present, past and future. And they give some quite revealing information about conditions of life for today's Soviet intellectuals. However, they can in no way be construed as "anti-Soviet" — as the poet's critics imply.

At the latest of the many recent writers' meetings with Party leaders, the young poet "confessed" his error in publishing the "Autobiography." But *Pravda* indicated that Soviet officialdom was still not satisfied. It wrote that the "self-criticism" did not go deep enough.

There may be another reason for Khrushchev's wish to curb Yevtushenko's travels. He has built up a close connection with the Cuban Revolution. No doubt, if he toured the U.S., he would speak up strongly in defense of Cuba. In fact, far from following "the Party line" on Cuba, Yevtushenko has absorbed much of the revolutionary island's spirit — which cannot be said for Khrushchev and company.

Yevtushenko was in Cuba at the time of the U.S. blockade last October. He must have observed the Cubans' anger at Khrushchev's tendency to deal with the U.S. over their heads.

In fact, Khrushchev has chided the poet for expressing what is in essence the Cubans' view on artistic freedom.

On March 8 Khrushchev complained that "Comrade Yevtushenko came out in defense of abstractionism," and that he had justified his position by referring "to the example of two Cuban artists who had sharply differed in their views on art and then died in one trench fighting for the revolution."

Khrushchev cannot agree that the test for an artist should be whether he defends the revolution, not whether he uses the "approved style." Fidel Castro, according to a recent report in *Le Monde*, remarked on this subject: "When Khrushchev . . . criticizes abstract painting, the satellites here ask me to prohibit abstract painting. And I tell them that our enemies are capitalism and imperialism, not abstract painting."

Khrushchev is all for "peaceful coexistence" with the powerful imperialist camp. But when Soviet writers ask for "peaceful coexistence" in the arts, i.e. for the right of artists to use different styles he draws the line. There can be no "coexistence" between abstract art and realism, he says. The control of the bureaucrats must hold undisputed sway. Or else, the arts might become a mouthpiece of unrest.

...Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

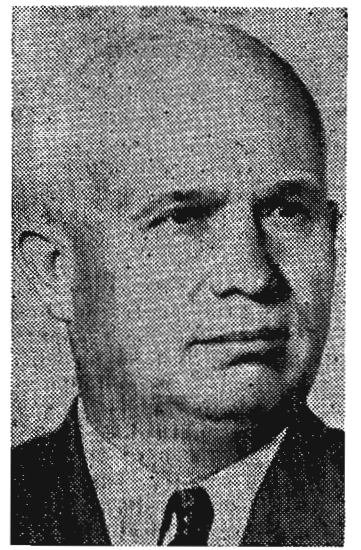
Negroes in this country got some power."

In an earlier talk the socialist speaker analyzed the program of "gradualism." He explained that the U.S. government "does not want to abolish discrimination but only to reform it." These reforms are geared, in his view, "to prevent a revolutionary explosion of the Negro people in this country."

Besides those campuses named, Leroy McRae has spoken at the University of Wisconsin, Carleton College, University of Minnesota, UCLA, University of Chicago, and Roosevelt University, and at various off-campus meetings. He has also had numerous radio and press interviews.

During the next two months he will speak in Bloomington, Indiana; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Kentucky; at Antioch College, in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Ann Arbor and East Lansing in Michigan; in Boston, New Haven, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C. and New York.

HEIR OF STALIN



"Other heirs may even curse Stalin from the tribune

While alone at night they long for the times of old."

—Yevtushenko, *Stalin's Heirs*

Yevtushenko's fervent support for the Cuban revolution seems to have become unpalatable for the bureaucrats. But it represents a significant point of contact between the dynamic colonial revolution, at whose peak Cuba now stands, and the growing anti-bureaucratic "deStalinization" movement, whose strongest force is the youth of the Soviet bloc.

Yevtushenko published a piece in *Revolución* shortly before he left Havana to participate in government-artist meetings at home early last December. It was called "Four Hours With Fidel" and sharply attacked Stalinism, especially praising Cuba's anti-Stalinist policies. Long excerpts can be found in I. F. Stone's *A Visit to Cuba*.

October Revolution

There Yevtushenko expressed the opinion that the Cuban Revolution could return to the Russian Revolution its "romantic" character. For Yevtushenko this means the fervent spirit of the early years after October. Elsewhere, he has made clear that he considers his poems on Cuba and against anti-semitism of one kind — the continuation of the Bolshevik cause in spite of all the betrayals of Stalinism.

In a recent poem he has stated in a subtle way that Soviet workers and youth will not forsake the defense of Cuba, no matter what "diplomatic considerations" their official "lofty persons" may bring up.

If Khrushchev does not let Yevtushenko come and tour here, he will be hurting the anti-imperialist movement, not suppressing "anti-Soviet" views. For many, Yevtushenko is the symbol of the purification of the Soviet Union, of the good created by October. He is living proof that the new social system can produce artists, men of bravery and conscience, as well as launch rockets. His touring here would serve the cause of the defense both of Cuba and of the Soviet Union itself.

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