

Ind. U. Students Re-Indicted; NSA Condemns Frame-up

Socialists Now Face Six Year Jail Terms Under Witchhunt Law

By Barry Sheppard

The Sixteenth Annual Congress of the National Students Association condemned the indictment on charges of subversion of three officers of the Young Socialist Alliance chapter at Indiana University. The NSA Congress was held Aug. 18-29 in Bloomington, Indiana, the home of Indiana University and of the witchhunting Prosecutor, Thomas Hoadley.

Ralph Levitt, 25, James Bingham, 25, and Tom Morgan, 22, were indicted in Bloomington on July 18 on two counts under Indiana's "Exterminate Communism" act. An earlier indictment, handed down on May 1, was quashed because of faulty wording.

The three I.U. students face possible terms of three years' imprisonment on each of the two counts. They are charged with assembling on March 25 and May 2 for the purpose of "advocating and teaching the doctrine that the government of the United States and the State of Indiana, should be overthrown by force, violence and any unlawful means."

The March 25 meeting refers to a talk given by Leroy McRae, a national officer of the YSA, on "The Black Revolt in America." He had spoken at dozens of campuses on the same topic. During his talk, McRae, who is a Negro, explained that the Negro people have the right to defend themselves from violent racist attack. Prosecutor Hoadley twisted these remarks concerning a right guaranteed by the Constitution into advocacy of "force and violence." The three defendants are charged with having attended this meeting.

The first indictment, handed down on May 1, restricted itself to the March 25 meeting. The July 18 indictment, however, added a new count — charging the three students with assembling on May 2, the day after the first indictment, for the purpose of "overthrowing the government." On May 2 the defendants did meet with some fellow students — to discuss the first steps to be taken to defend themselves against the May 1 indictment. This private

meeting took place in the rented basement apartment of some friends of the defendants.

The landlord of the apartment, Harold Wilkes, who testified before the grand jury, told the press — according to a July 19 *Indianapolis Star* report — that he had recorded the meeting on a tape recorder through a ventilator.

Prosecutor Hoadley said that "We think we have a novel way to successfully prosecute a communist case . . ." He said he would try to prove the March 25 and May 2 meetings were part of the "communist plan of world domination."

The Bloomington case began with the Cuban crisis of last year. At that time twenty-two I.U. students, including the defendants, demonstrated peacefully against Kennedy's war moves. This small and orderly picket was met by a mob of thousands of students and townspeople and was physically attacked. Many of the demonstrators and at least one professor were roughed up by the mob, and two Bloomington hoodlums were arrested for attacking the picket line and for fighting with a cop.

A result of the local November elections was the installation of Thomas Hoadley as Prosecutor in January. One of his first actions was to drop charges against the two hoodlums, in order to "clear the way" for an investigation of the YSA! Hoadley then began his "trial by newspaper" of the YSA, trying to link YSA to dope cases, riot, and subversion.

Hoadley repeatedly stated that his object was to remove YSA from the I.U. campus. He put pressure upon University officials to drop YSA recognition, which had been granted early in the year. Hoadley said that he would drop his case against the YSA if only the University would stop aiding and abetting "communism" by allowing the YSA University rights as a recognized student organization.

On May 1 the Monroe County grand jury handed down the indictment against the three students. They were accused of violating the Anti-Communism Act of 1951, a state law which says that its purpose is to "exterminate communism, communists, and any or all teachings of the same." The July 18 indictments, with the new count added, followed the quashing of the original indictment on a technicality.

The National Students Association coincidentally decided to hold its Congress in Bloomington this year. After considering the facts of the case, and listening to a speech by Hoadley on the indictments, the NSA condemned the witchhunt against the YSA officers as a violation of academic freedom.

The NSA resolution declares, "USNSA believes that the action taken against the I.U. students (Levitt, Bingham, Morgan) and the pressures put upon the University administration are in fact based upon prejudices against the students' political views, rather than because of any criminal action. This action is in violation of the principles of academic freedom which specify the rights of all students to represent their own political views, no matter how controversial, through student groups and as part of the process of free inquiry."

The Bloomington case raises the main issues confronting the stu-

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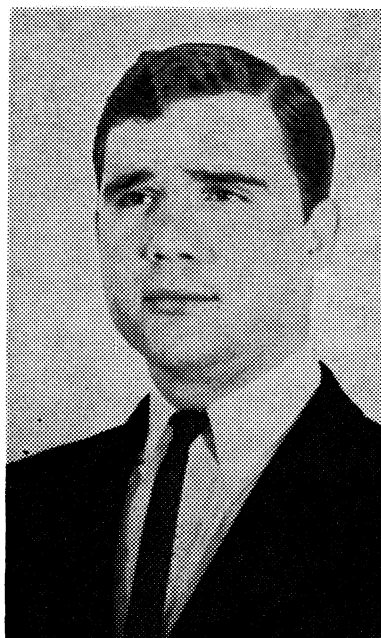
THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

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Voice of America's Future

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September, 1963



INDICTED. Jim Bingham, Tom Morgan, and Ralph Levitt re-indicted on two counts under Indiana's "Exterminate Communism" Act. Three I.U. students face jail terms because they are socialists.

SNCC Workers Under Federal, State Charges; 3 Face Death Penalty

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, prepared a speech to be delivered to the giant crowd at the March on Washington. His speech was censored by the other "leaders" of the March, and he was unable to say what he wanted to. The uncensored version of his talk was printed in full in the Sept. 9 issue of the *Militant*.

One of the points Lewis wanted to make concerned recent legal attacks against SNCC workers: "What about the three young men in Americus, Georgia, who face the death penalty for engaging in peaceful protest? . . ."

"In some parts of the South we work in the fields from sun-up to sun-down for \$12 a week. In Albany, Georgia, nine of our leaders have been indicted not by Dixiecrats but by the Federal Government for peaceful protest. But what did the Federal Government do when Albany's Deputy Sheriff beat Attorney C. B. King and left him half dead? What did the Federal Government do when local police officials kicked and assaulted the pregnant wife of Slater King, and she lost her baby?"

"It seems to me that the Albany indictment is part of a conspiracy on the part of the Federal Government and local politicians in the interest of conspiracy . . ."

* * *

On August 9, Attorney General Robert Kennedy handed down the first federal grand jury attack against the Negro Freedom Movement.

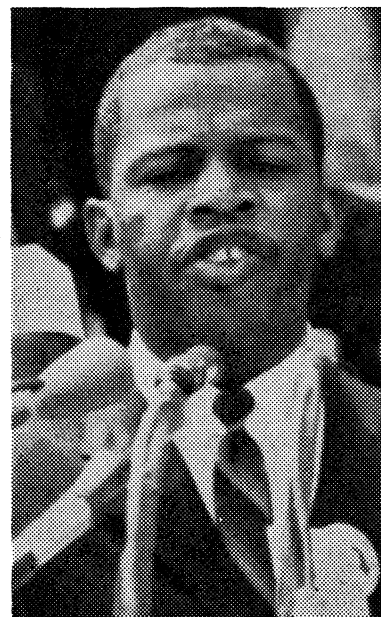
This action clearly shows where the government stands in relation to the real fight for Negro freedom.

Nine leaders of the militant Al-

bany Movement of Georgia have been indicted. These young freedom fighters face five years imprisonment on each count against them. Three are charged with "conspiracy to injure and influence a federal juror" and six are charged with perjury.

The indictment is tied in with a case that took place last April in Macon, Georgia. A Negro, Charles Ware, brought suit against Sheriff L. W. Johnson of Baker County, for shooting and wounding him after his arrest on July 4, 1961. The federal grand jury in Macon ruled in favor of the sheriff.

A juror, Carl Smith, claimed that a boycott and picketing, which resulted in the closing of his grocery store was a conspiracy



John Lewis

to punish him as one of the members of the jury. This, in spite of the fact that Albany negroes have been consistently boycotting establishments for their poor treatment of, or refusal to hire, Negroes. Albany's bus company was closed because of Negro picketing.

Mrs. Goldie Jackson, secretary of the Albany Movement and one of the nine leaders indicted, said that Smith had promised to hire a Negro cashier a year previous to the boycott and had failed to do so.

The action of the federal government is significant in light of the fact that the increasingly important part of the Negro struggle is the fight for jobs.

Charged with conspiracy are W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, Robert Colbert and Luther Woodhall. The six charged with perjury are Slater King, vice president of the Albany Movement; Rev. Samuel Wells; Mrs. Goldie Jackson, and a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee field secretary, Joni Rabinowitz. Miss Rabinowitz is the only white member of those indicted by Atty. General Robert Kennedy in this drive to stop the militant freedom fighters.

* * *

State sedition laws, designed to prevent the outbreak of Negro slave revolts in the ante-bellum South, have been used against field secretaries of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Danville, Virginia and Americus, Georgia this past August.

These two cases parallel the attack in Bloomington, Ind. against

(Continued on Page 2)

What You Can Do

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has taken the Bloomington case as a test case, and provided its General Counsel, Leonard Boudin, who will handle the constitutional arguments of the case. The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students has yet to secure local counsel for the second indictment, and faces great expense for filing fees, lawyers' fees, and other legal costs, in addition to an outstanding debt to a local lawyer incurred in the first stages of the case.

If there is a CABS in your area JOIN and help. If there is no CABS, SET ONE UP. Get your school newspaper, student government, student organizations to pass resolutions and write editorials on the case.

Send all donations and requests for information to the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, P.O. Box 213 Cooper Station, New York 3, New York.

Militant Stand Taken By New All-Black Youth Group

By George Saunders

[The following interview was given to the *Young Socialist* in late July this year by Luke Tripp, leader of the militant Negro youth organization, UHURU (which means "Freedom" in the East African language of Swahili).]

How was UHURU formed?

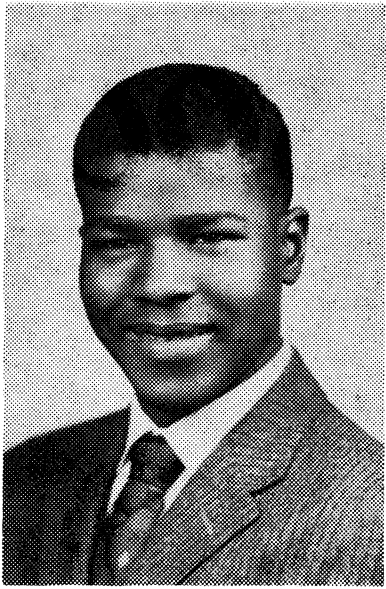
We formed this past spring. For about a year previously, a group of Negro students on Wayne State University in Detroit had met at lunch and held discussions concerned with black people and our struggle in this country. This spring we decided to set up an informal discussion group. For about six weeks we remained just that, but we started drawing more people and needed a structure.

We set up a regular seminar which engages in both text and empirical study. We drew up a reading list for all members to follow to become more aware of the institutional relations and their position in this society, to see what hinders their progress and what can be most effective in bringing down the walls.

The list includes *Black Reconstruction* by W. E. B. DuBois, *The Power Elite* by C. Wright Mills, an anthology of Mao tse Tung's writings, *Black Bourgeoisie* by Frazier and Lenin's *State and Revolution*.

What sort of activities does UHURU engage in?

Our first action was a demonstration of about 50 students May 15 and 16 in front of a police station to protest the hypocrisy of "National Police Week." In our leaflet we pointed out that "all over the nation unbridled Gestapo-like violence has been unleashed by police upon the Afro-American citizenry." That was right after Birmingham.



Luke Tripp

Then we decided to support a picket line CORE had called against job discrimination by Krogers Super Market. We came down with 20-25 people; CORE had three or four. They wanted us to adhere to their discipline. We told them when UHURU pulls a demonstration, UHURU acts as it wants.

CORE called the cops to let them know "the wild kids is not us." We bluntly told the cops, who threatened arrest, that we were going to continue. This so-called "liberal" Edwards is police commissioner in Detroit. He doesn't want to make arrests at this time. He wants to dissipate the fervor. That's how we were able to use a hard line.

Our next demonstration came when Cynthia Scott was shot in the back. The papers had already

set the mood by covering the story. A cop shot down a Negro woman when she refused to get in his police car. He shot her while she was walking away.

We printed up pamphlets, went around the Negro neighborhoods with sound trucks. We used the tactic of channeling the mood of the Negro masses into action when an incident like that was right up in their minds.

1200 came down to the police station. Some more conservative leaders tried to run the demonstration. They called for one to start earlier, and had what white people call an "orderly demonstration" going. Then the people showed up in response to our call. When the conservatives saw the composition of the crowd — you know, the nitty-gritty people from the ghetto, the lowest rung of the ladder — they tried to thin it out, to keep control of the group.

But when the ghetto people come out, they don't just stand orderly. They took the streets. This jammed up traffic. The police wanted normal traffic as though there wasn't any demonstration, but they still didn't come out hard. They tried to get the conservative black people to do what they wanted for them.

The cops let the line go around the corner, then set up barricades to stop them on the next turn and had the conservatives speak. They managed to regroup the people and keep them in an L-shape along two streets but they couldn't get them onto the sidewalks.

We brought down very vicious and bloody signs, the hardest we could think of, and the people weren't reluctant at all to pick them up. Things like "We Want Blood," "We Want Spicher's Head (that's the cop who shot Mrs. Scott)," "Negroes With Guns Will Overcome," "We Believe in a Tit for Tat Struggle" and "The Police Dept. Is A Paper Tiger."

Some of the people brought down their own signs, like "Don't Turn Your Back On A Cop." Some had targets drawn on their backs and they hung Spicher in effigy.

That was the latest action we pulled.

[Since this interview, UHURU has held more demonstrations and continued its hard-hitting campaign against police brutality.]

What is UHURU's program?

We don't come out with any blue print. For this to be our group we have to go through our own bumps and learn as we go along. This way we can construct a program designed for us.

Now, on the international scene our orientation is Mau-Mau Maoist. We are strong supporters of the Chinese. If you're in doubt on any position we have, look it up in *Peking Review*. Maybe not 100% but that's the general drift. And we support the Cuban Revolution 100%.

At home we don't present a socialist program. That isn't talking the people's language. Any institution we want to hit we can hit from the position that we're black. You white socialists have to take a broader ideological position. All I have to do is say I'm a black man. And about being a black man, we know best, better than anyone, and we don't need any guide.

Does that go for the Chinese too? Certainly.

One last comment. The only way we're going to get freedom is through mass action, not through self-appointed "leaders" making appeals to Kennedy and that sort of action.

We hold no illusions about the institutions and the power structure out there. We know this whole society is an anti-Negro machine.

... Attack on SNCC

(Continued from Page 1)

the Young Socialist Alliance. All three cases involve the application of state "subversive" laws to persecute those who are fighting for a better America and a better world.

The cases against SNCC are part of the attempt, by Jim Crow governments in the South, to stem the rising tide of Negro demands for full equality and freedom. The case in Danville is particularly insidious in that it is part of the concentrated drive to quell Civil Rights demonstrations which has been so successful that the *New York Times* of August 11 reported that Southern city administrators are making a close study of "the Danville method."

The provision of the Code of Virginia (18.1-442), under which fourteen Civil Rights workers including the executive secretary of SNCC James Forman are being tried, makes it a felony punishable by a minimum of five years in prison to conspire to "incite the colored population to insurrection against the white population." This law, promulgated in 1832, was a result of the famous slave revolt of that same year led by Nat Turner.

Death Penalty

The Georgia law, which carries with it a possible death sentence, is the same pre-Civil War legislation under which Angelo Herndon, a member of the Communist Party, was prosecuted in the 1930's.

In both of these cases, field secretaries for SNCC are among the defendants, and in the Danville case, one of the few lawyers willing to handle Civil Rights cases without fee, L. W. Holt, has also been arrested. This points out the extent to which a conviction in this case will hamper the entire

drive for voter registration and Civil Rights in this Virginia textile and tobacco town.

Each of the Danville 14 were active in the voter registration campaign in Danville, and their arrest can be viewed as part of an effort to halt all progress in this field. As a direct result of the case, the number of voter registration canvassers has declined from 40 to 10.

In Americus, the three SNCC field secretaries, Donald Harris of New York, John Perdew of Denver and Ralph Allen of Melrose, Mass., have been charged with "inciting to riot, attempting to incite insurrection, obstructing a lawful arrest, unlawful assembly" and seven peace warrants. They are being held on bail of \$43,000 each, a total of \$129,000. This is the highest bail requirement on record in a Civil Rights case. This points up the desperation with which the Jim Crow Southland is attempting to turn back the Civil Rights movement.

The Americus charge stems from a Civil Rights demonstration during which the sheriff of Suate County fired 15 times over the heads of 300 Negroes who were leaving a mass meeting.

John Lewis, chairman of SNCC commented on the charges with these words: "We plan to protest this illegal and arbitrary arrest and the unconstitutional and ridiculous charges."

The question which these two cases must bring up in the minds of all Americans interested in seeing the Negro people attain their full rights is simply this: Can we allow Southern racists to use laws emanating from the days of slavery and aimed at preventing slave revolts to halt the march of the Negro people towards rights which should have been theirs over 100 years ago?

Young Socialist

George Saunders, Editor

"A World to Win!"



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... 3 Re-indicted

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dent movement: peace, civil rights, and civil liberties. The attack upon the YSA began in Bloomington over the demonstration against Kennedy's brinkmanship and attempt to throttle the Cuban Revolution. The indictments were turned in against the Indiana University students on the basis of a talk given by a Negro on the Negro struggle for freedom. Interwoven in the whole case is the question: Do students have the right to express their views through student organizations — do they even have the right to hold those views without facing jail sentences?

Right of Defense

Considering the nature of the second count of the charge, if students are attacked by a vicious right-wing Prosecutor because he doesn't like their views, and consequently face jail terms, do the students have the right to meet and plan to raise money to get a lawyer? Or is any such meeting for the purpose of defense "assembling to overthrow the government?"

Everyone who believes in dem-

ocracy has a stake in this case. The two state sedition cases against SNCC in Danville and Americus parallel the Bloomington case, and involve the same kind of laws. The Danville, Americus, and the federal case against SNCC workers in Albany, and the frame-up attacks on the Muslims, all fall into the same pattern with the Bloomington case. All of these attacks by the ruling class on dissident groups who would like to see a better America cannot be tolerated by people who believe in free expression and democracy.

The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students was formed in Bloomington by Indiana University students after the first attacks on the YSA began. The CABS has begun to build a nationwide defense movement to raise the funds and publicity to fight Hoadley's vicious and McCarthy-like attack upon the Bill of Rights and his persecution of the three defendants.

The CABS is open to everyone, of every political persuasion, who is willing to fight to see that justice is done, and who believes in freedom and democracy for all.

Ferment Develops Inside Belgian Communist Youth

by Fernand Charlier

BRUSSELS, June 28 — As a consequence of what is called the "Moscow-Peking Dispute" and the present dissension within Communist party ranks, an extensive split is developing within the Belgian communist organizations. It is already a known fact that the Chinese position in the international dispute has support within the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party. A local communist newspaper published in Feb. 1962 an article of Jacques Grippa, which criticized the political line of the Communist Party. Since Grippa's article, the Pro-Chinese tendency has gained many supporters in the Belgian C.P., especially in the Brussels Federation, the second largest C.P. Federation, and in the communist youth.

In agreement with a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the four leaders of the Pro-Chinese tendency were expelled from the Belgium Communist Party. None of the four leaders were present at the national convention. Subsequently one third of the Brussels rank and file members called for 'an emergency conference' of the CP.

The political bureau, despite the call, refused to hold a federal congress. This congress was organized, however, on June 21 and 23 by the Pro-Chinese opposition. So now there are two communist federations in the Brussels area, each with completely different executive and federal committees.

An interesting fact is that all the critically-minded young communists support the Pro-Chinese opposition, as a reaction against the complete anti-democratic maneuverings of the CP leadership.

These youth members want a return to the true principles of Leninism and are now very much interested in the written work of Leon Trotsky, which they are now reading and studying. The youth are also influenced by the left wing of the Belgian Socialist Party, which in many ways appears to be more revolutionary than the CP. An example of this orientation was enacted at the 'emergency congress' of the Brussels Federation when Grippa was represented in a minority position on disarmament.

Recently in a statement published by the Belgian Socialist paper "La Gauche," several local branches of the communist youth approved publically the position of the socialist students and the 'Jeunes Gardes Socialistes' which refused by public statement to attend a "garden party" offered to the youth by the Belgian King. Official leaders of the communist youth attended the party with the CP's respects and begged the Belgian Queen Fabiola "to make use of her family links with Spanish yeomanry to ask amnesty for the imprisoned Republicanos in Spain."

This complete failure of the CP youth leaders to express the real class attitude of the Belgian workers' youth and their failure to understand the attitude of the Belgian ruling class was a calculated attempt to 'integrate' the youth into the framework of the established regime. This is proven by the whole attitude and formation of the 'catholic-socialist coalition' government.

Many young communists resent this as a blow against their own organization.

YPSL Tightens Grip on Student Peace Union

by Robert Shann

The decline and isolation of the Student Peace Union was apparent at its National Convention, held at Princeton University in June. Although two minority tendencies presented arguments in favor of greater democracy within the SPU, the national officers tightened their bureaucratic grip on the organization and opposed the concept of a multi-tendency SPU.

The most successful action the SPU ever took was its support to the demonstration in Washington in February 1962. Even that impressive action was marred by the capitulation of the SPU to the right wing leadership of Turn Toward Peace, who were the official organizers of the Washington project.

Since that time, the SPU has not been engaged in any significant action, apart from the demonstrations during the Cuban crisis of last year. It was the Cuban crisis which demonstrated the weakness of the SPU as a whole, which was unable to organize a real protest of Kennedy's war moves (with some notable exceptions such as the action of the Boston SPU) and interjected anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban slogans into the demonstrations instead. Since the crisis, the peace movement has suffered a decline, as students faced the facts of their impotence as an isolated group before the colossus of American imperialism.

The national leadership of the SPU is controlled by the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). The YPSL reacted to the lull in the student movement after the crisis by attempting to draw whatever viable forces remained in the SPU into the YPSL. They only succeeded in aggravating the decline of SPU by strangling it in a bureaucratic headlock and restricting SPU to the official YPSL "third camp" viewpoint.

Tendencies

In addition to the YPSL majority at the convention, there were two minorities. The most important development of the convention was the clear delimitation of these distinct tendencies. The three groupings fall into the general political categories of right, middle, and left within the context of SPU.

The Caucus for Effective Action represented the right wing. Their general orientation is to draw SPU into Establishment politics through support to "peace" candidates and work in the two major capitalist (war) parties. Their program for peace is reform of the existing capitalist system and the achievement of a general "understanding" between the capitalist states and the workers states,

which in essence is the theory of so-called "peaceful coexistence."

Although more right wing than the YPSL center grouping, the CEA took a better position than the YPSL on the question of internal democracy and the right of free discussion in SPU.

The middle, YPSL-controlled group, put forward its so-called "third camp" view of the cold war. The YPSL theoretically holds that both major camps in the cold war are imperialist, and must be equally opposed. In practice, this tendency believes "democracy" to be the most important criteria, and in any actual conflict it defines "democracy" as synonymous with American imperialism, as during the Cuban crisis. They end up supporting the imperialists in the end.

Bureaucrats

The middle group is trying to exclude any opposition, especially by revolutionists, from the SPU. They tried to deny seating to delegates from chapters who were known to favor the revolutionary position, and succeeded in cutting down the representation from such chapters. They also packed the convention with phoney "at large" delegates who represented the National Office (YPSL). Virtually all of the new National Council members are YPSLs, and no representation was given to the left tendency on the NC.

The left grouping presented a consistent anti-imperialist stand. The Young Socialist Alliance supported this revolutionary, pro-Soviet tendency. The anti-imperialists issued a statement explaining their view that the imperialist powers, centered in the United States, are the force which is driving the world toward war, and that the Soviet Union, because of its economic structure, is not imperialist and represents a force for peace.

In this sense the anti-imperialists are not "third camp"; they "take sides" in the cold war in defense of the Soviet countries against any attempts by the imperialists to re-establish control in those countries, even though, as they explained, the anti-imperialists are opposed to the political system and bureaucracy in the Soviet Union.

The left wing stated that SPU should be a multi-tendency organization, not restricted to any one viewpoint, whether "third camp," pro-Establishment, or revolutionary. Such a united front would unite all students who were interested in opposing the cold war, while at the same time would permit meaningful discussion and differences.

There is little hope that the new National Council will reverse their policy and allow the SPU to become the viable organization it could be if it adopted such a united front concept. As a national organization it can be expected that the SPU will suffer a period of increasing decline under its present leadership, although certain chapters will move ahead on their own. It is to be hoped that at the next national convention of SPU, a non-sectarian approach will be able to revive the student peace movement and the SPU, which remains the largest and most important student peace organization.

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DALEY MUST GO. Part of demonstration at July 4th NAACP rally which prevented Democrat Mayor Daley of Chicago from speaking as a "friend" of Negro people.

"Mississippi Is Hell But Chicago Ain't Heaven"

by Roger Sheppard

The following is an interview with Lavaughn Brown, SNCC field secretary who was in Chicago at the time of the NAACP national convention. During an NAACP Freedom Rally after a giant march, a group of militants led a demonstration against Mayor Daley who was prevented from speaking to the rally. Daley is the Democratic Mayor of racist Chicago.

Lavaughn Brown worked in Greenwood, Miss., with Sam Block, SNCC field secretary who once had to jump from a second story window to escape lynching

(see April YOUNG SOCIALIST for details of the terror launched against SNCC in Greenwood).

Q. How was the anti-Daley march at the July 4th NAACP freedom rally organized?

A. We carried anti-Daley signs in the march (To End Jim Crow Daley Must Go; We Need Jobs, Education, Housing, Leadership; We Don't Need Daley, Unemployment, Ghettos and Jim Crow Schools) in response to his statement that there were "no ghettos" in Chicago. When we reached the park where the rally was to be held, someone asked if we would demonstrate against him

(Daley) when he spoke. We wanted to make Daley realize that he didn't have us under his thumb, that he could not get away with statements that contradicted fact — with Chicago's Jim Crow problems of ghettos, unemployment, and housing.

Q. What do you think was the significance of the demonstration?

A. We had the support of most people at the rally. The demonstration proved that Negroes were fed up with that kind of leadership (Mayor Daley) and that of Dr. Jackson. (Dr. Jackson called for a moratorium of demonstrations for the summer; he is president of the National Baptist Convention.) We scared the hell out of them. We served warning on this type of leadership. Daley has been said to be the second most powerful politician in this country. I tend to think that when this powerful leader is not permitted to speak to the people he is supposed to lead, it would have some bearing on national policy. It is going to make Kennedy realize that he isn't as safe as he thinks he is.

Q. What do you think about the leadership the Democratic Party is giving to civil rights?

A. They're doing something but not as much as they could . . . when you come right down to it, not too much.

Q. William Worthy presented the idea of a third party, a Freedom Now Party, independent of both the Democrats and the Republicans. What do you think of the formation of such a party?

A. The only thing a third party would need is a damn good program — the thing that the civil rights movement is putting forward today. That really should be supported . . . That would shake up the Democratic machine. I think it is premature to say a third party could be formed by '64. It isn't important to get offices but it is important to set a precedent.

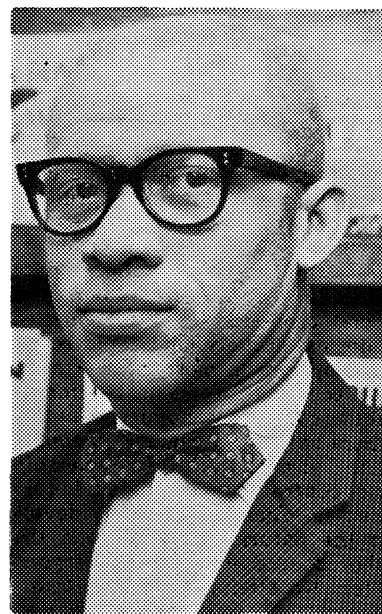
Negro Socialist Runs in N. Y.

BROOKLYN — A Negro trade unionist and revolutionary socialist is running for Brooklyn councilman-at-large in the election this November. Clifton DeBerry, candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, is the only Negro running in Brooklyn. It is significant that all three capitalist parties in this election decided to choose white candidates, although Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area is the largest Negro ghetto in the country except for Harlem.

DeBerry's platform is based squarely on the issue of Negro rights. He is campaigning on a platform of preferential hiring of Negroes and Puerto Ricans — till job discrimination ends: unemployment checks for the full jobless period; a \$2.00 minimum wage; and a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay to help alleviate unemployment. He is calling for the building of a nation-wide all-black Freedom Now Party to put forward independent Negro candidates in the 1964 national election. Also important issues concerning the ending of discrimination in housing and schools are in the forefront of this Negro candidate's campaign.

The campaign will be a thermometer reflecting the mood and demands of the black people in the ghetto of Brooklyn. New York members of the Young Socialist Alliance have actively aided the Socialist Workers Party Campaign Committee in gathering petition signatures to put DeBerry on the ballot.

The Young Socialist Alliance unconditionally supports this campaign for independent political action by the Negro people in USA. The YSA advocates a com-



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Students Defy Travel Ban; Ten Subpoenaed by HUAC

By Helen Mason

Fifty-nine American students defied the U.S. State Dept. travel ban this summer to visit revolutionary Cuba. The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba organized and successfully carried out this travel and educational visit. The students spent six weeks in Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Student Federation. They visited schools, farms and factories, and talked with students, workers, government officials, as well as dissident elements in Cuba including persons imprisoned for counterrevolutionary activity.

This accomplishment deserves the applause and whole-hearted support of every inquiring and intellectually honest American student. Given the nature of the lies and the blatant contradictions in the capitalist press of the U.S., it is only logical that pragmatic Americans would want to visit Cuba and see for themselves.

Upon their return to the United States, they have been harassed and intimidated by the federal authorities. Kennedy said that he was most sorry that these poor students were misled and that some may escape prosecution, but that the "dedicated, committed communists and agents of communism must and will be prosecuted for this criminal act." Ten of the students have been subpoenaed to appear before HUAC in Washington, D.C. Sept. 12. We think this statement by Kennedy is an outright lie and intentional misrepresentation of the motives of all the students making this heroic trip.

Several of the students, including Clinton and Dee Jencks, were interviewed by WBAI a non-profit broadcasting station in NYC. There were three journalists there whose line of questioning tried to prove that the students were uncritical observers and taken in by the Castro regime while in Cuba.

The travel ban is aimed directly at this right of free inquiry in an area of great concern to many American people. This is why we defend and support these students in their attempt to break the State Dept. travel ban to Cuba.

The journalists made a big issue of the so-called controlled press and lack of freedom of criticism in Cuba. The following are approximations of the statements made by one of the students, taken from shorthand notes. They clearly reveal the open minded and serious attitude of these students. "The problem of dissent in Cuba is a problem. The one thing I don't like is the somewhat puritanical attitude toward sexual relations. There is a hold-over from the Catholic morality. A Cuban sociologist commented on the expelling of persons for moral reasons. He was told that what was formerly Catholic morality is now revolutionary morality.

"When I went to Cuba, I was prejudiced against communism as being doctrinaire and dogmatic. I have changed my opinion. I encountered the young communists everywhere. These revolutionaries are really working hard and sincerely trying to make changes. They are moving very fast, and I can understand how some mistakes can possibly be made when progressing so rapidly. There sometimes is a lack of tolerance because the Cubans are trying very hard to raise the general level of education."

When the journalists verbally attacked the Cuban government and Castro's program, this student replied, "At this point it is ridiculous to criticize the Cuban government. If you want to criticize, you have to present workable alternatives. I blame the U.S. very much for any shortcoming you may have of the Cuban Revolution or its revolutionary leadership, for setting up the economic blockade, the



Dee Jencks

military attacks upon Cuban territory, and the ban on travel to Cuba. Cuba needs from us technical help and ideas, not help or ideas through the U.S. official channels."

"I got tired of the official meetings and decided to visit the bars where there were counter-revolutionaries (gusanos) sitting around continually complaining and criticizing the Castro revolutionary government. I got sick of these persons who loved only the sweet life. Among the students and education system — there is the great hope. The Cuban students are taught along Marxist-Leninist lines, but they are not dogmatic, instead they represent a real humanism — a humanism here in Cuba seeing that the needs of its people are met. These young people are concerned with and support revolutions all over the world. They are not going to be pushed along any straight and narrow line."

When the journalists asked to what extent does aid from the Soviet Union influence the Cuban foreign policy, the student clearly replied, "The Cuban Revolution is in the Socialist camp, but yet takes a line independent of both the Soviet Union and China. Their statements on Latin America show this fact, for example Castro's July 26 tenth anniversary of July 26 Moncado Raid speech. The test ban treaty has been dismissed as much less important in pacifying world imperialism by Cubans than it seems to Khrushchev. When Castro spoke of Latin America, he did not mention once the question of peace, but the necessity to call for insurrection in Latin America."

When asked if Cuba represents an example of underdeveloped countries to follow in order to solve their problems, the student replied, "I have been studying the social problems in Latin America quite extensively, and rapid social development in most Latin American countries seems to be impossible without economic planning. There has to be a planned economy with direct worker's ownership and control of the major industries, in order to effectively develop the natural resources and the labor sources by giving everyone a job. No attempts in other countries in any other way have been successful. They have only been failures and produced more hardships for the working people involved."

This student finished the interview with the prediction that we are going to see more revolutions in Latin America and the successful revolutionaries will get assistance where and when they can. Concerning his impression of Cuba — "If this kind of revolution can improve the needs of lots of people, then I am favorably impressed."

YSA 3rd Nat'l Convention Highlights Black Revolt And Bloomington Defense

By Jack Marsh

The Young Socialist Alliance held its third National Conference in Chicago over the Labor Day week-end. Over 150 young people from across the nation were present. The various YSA locals were represented by elected delegates and many visitors and observers were present.

UHURU, a revolutionary black nationalist organization from Detroit, was seated at the conference with a fraternal delegate. Observers from the following student and civil rights organizations were present at the conference: National Afro-American Organization, Nation of Islam (Muslims), representatives of the Texas local of YPSL, Students for a Democratic Society, and the National Student Association.

The conference opened, after seating of delegates and selection of the various committees, with area reports from different YSA locals. The conference immediately moved to the discussion of peace. World peace as an alternative to imperialist war was analyzed and understood as a determined struggle against capitalism. The conference voiced full support to the colonial revolutions against US imperialism. The colonial revolutions were welcomed and embraced as progressive and a barrier to the US drive for world domination. Peace cannot be guaranteed and the colonial revolutions be safeguarded until world imperialism is disarmed in America by the working class revolution in United States.

A most penetrating and educational discussion on the Black Revolt in America was led off by Leroy McRae. The importance and dynamism of black nationalism was discussed extensively by members of the YSA, and by the fraternal delegates from Uhuru, and an observer of the National-Afro-American Organization. Black nationalism in the present Negro struggle for independence and self-determination, was viewed as progressive and potentially revolutionary in achieving the just demands of black workers, the

most oppressed strata of the American working class.

There was a small minority represented at the conference which disagreed with the majority support of revolutionary black nationalism and its significance in the struggle against the white power structure here in imperialist America.

There was also discussion relating to the formation of a new Freedom Now Party. The putting forward of the concept of an all-black Freedom Now Party, completely independent of the Democratic-Republican coalition of the capitalist class, was viewed as a tremendous step forward in the struggle for Negro freedom. In this coming period, it will be a propagandistic task for members of the YSA to educate white students on the campuses of the significance of independent political action by the Negro people here in America.

Tasks of YSA

The immediate tasks and perspectives of the Young Socialist Alliance were put forward for acceptance and discussion by the National Chairman of the YSA, Barry Sheppard. The most important task of this immediate period is to be the recruitment of serious young students and workers to the YSA. The recruiting of young persons capable of developing and hardening into cadre, capable of becoming revolutionaries in preparation for the coming wave of radicalization of the American working class. This recruitment and building of a cadre organization was unanimously supported by the conference body.

The Young Socialist Alliance will be predominately a propaganda organization in this immediate period of the prolonged struggle against world imperialism and the forces of reaction here in bowels of the imperialist monster.

Directly linked with the important task of recruitment towards building a cadre revolutionary organization, an organization capable of offering leadership and program, will be the all-out de-

fense of the three indicted leaders of YSA in Bloomington, Indiana. This task is of first priority and absolutely necessary in order to first secure and guarantee unqualified defense of these three YSAers under direct attack and persecution, and to solidify and harden the YSA as a national revolutionary socialist organization capable of the tasks before it. This political frame-up and witch-hunt by Hoadley and reactionary interests must be defeated.

The organizational report was projected by Peter Camejo, National Secretary of the YSA. Growth, organization, and finances of the last term were discussed and weighed against the term of youth activity to come in this period. A national fund drive, with a record-breaking goal of \$3000 was projected and unanimously accepted by the conference delegates. This goal of \$3000 as a fund drive goal is an increase of 50% over last term's goal, a fact which clearly reflects the growth and commitment of members of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The Bloomington Defense Case was the number one task as projected and outlined in the national conference. The attack upon the three defendants in Bloomington, Indiana is part and parcel of a premeditated drive by the capitalist class to stop and destroy any radical alternatives put forward by militant students as to this rotten, decaying social and economic structure here in America.

The attack against the 3 YSAers in Bloomington, parallels and is interconnected in the attack against the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Georgia by the federal government; the shooting and killing of members of the Nation of Islam (Muslims) and a frame-up indictment and conviction in Los Angeles; and the flagrant infraction of justice in the indictment of the freedom fighters in Danville, Virginia.

In each case, the defendants are being attacked and persecuted because of their unconditional defense and support of the determined struggle for Negro independence and self-determination of their own destiny.

The incoming national committee was nominated and elected by the rank and file delegates from the YSA locals. Leadership representative of the most important tasks of the Young Socialist Alliance and the tremendous propaganda work to be done in this immediate period were seriously and carefully selected to meet these requirements.

Barry Sheppard was re-elected unanimously as the National Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance, and Peter Camejo was unanimously re-elected as National Secretary for this next period of most important revolutionary tasks. The Conference closed with the singing of the Internationale.

Harvard Socialist Club Banned

By Greg Harden

During the past summer, a flagrant infraction of the basic civil liberties of students was violated by the administration of Harvard University. The Harvard Summer School Socialist Club was denied the right to use university facilities as a student organization.

The Director of Harvard Summer School, Thomas E. Crooks, initiated action to prohibit all political clubs and organizations from using the campus facilities normally offered to political student organizations. This obviously was motivated to stifle the Harvard Summer School Socialist Club from campus activity and educational. Crooks has made statements to the effect that "it was dangerous to let summer groups operate because they might not have a sense of continuing responsibility to Harvard." Crooks states that it is "impossible for school officials to judge the motives and background of summer students wishing to organize political groups."

It is utterly fantastic for him to think that he or any other public servant has the right to "judge the motives and backgrounds of students." Crooks says that this exclusion and warding off of outside influences is a general policy of the University to control "the transient nature of the summer school student body, and to avoid

embarrassment to the University." The pomposity and arrogance of such stifling university administrators is repugnant to even the most unconscious student. The Harvard Summer School Socialist Club has formally protested this stifling of academic freedom.

What really lies behind the banning of the socialist club? At the campus meeting on July 15, Peter Valdez, National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, advocated socialist revolutions for the Latin American countries as the only means to land reform, independence, and a life of human dignity, free of United States control. He strongly attacked the actions of the US government in Cuba and Latin America.

At the conclusion of his talk, Flavio F. C. Bierrenbach, one of the Brazilian students there as guest of the State Dept. took the floor. On behalf of his fellow students, he expressed his solidarity with Valdez, stating that he had brought to Harvard the spirit of his own countrymen and the truth about Latin America. It is clearly evident by the actions of the Harvard Administration that Brazilians are not supposed to hear or state such views during their brief stay in "freedom loving" America. This is exactly why Dean Crooks has carried out the actions against the Harvard Summer School Socialist Club.

