

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

VOL. 2, NO. 4

January, 1959



Victims of racial injustice—David "Fuzzy" Simpson (l.) and Hanover Thompson.

YS REPORTER INVESTIGATES:

Behind Racist Terror In N.C. "Kiss" Case

by Joan Garrett

(Upon hearing that two young Negro boys from Monroe, N.C. had been sent to a reformatory for being kissed by a white girl (see editorial in December issue), the YOUNG SOCIALIST sent two teenagers, Joan Garrett and Nora Roberts, down South to report back to our readers exactly what was going on. Below is Joan Garrett's story on her experiences. An article by Nora Roberts has appeared in the Dec. 15 National Guardian. See page 4 for the petition being circulated by young people throughout the United States urging North Carolina's Governor Hodges to free the two boys.)

MONROE, N.C.—As we stepped off the bus, the first thing that met our eyes was the segregated station waiting rooms. The section allotted to Negro use looked to be little more than a dark cage furnished with a number of straight-backed chairs. We walked into the spacious room marked "White," and phoned Robert Williams, president of the Monroe branch of the NAACP—causing a good many eyebrows to raise. Fifteen minutes later Mrs. Williams picked us up. As we climbed into the front seat of the car, I noticed the looks of curiosity on every white face harden into malice. "Welcome behind the iron curtain of hatred," Robert Williams said as we entered his home. He told us that 75 percent of the white population of the town belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

The president of the Monroe NAACP is known and respected by the Negro community as the leader of militant struggle for civil rights over the last five years. He fought for and won integration of the town library. In the summer of 1957 when the KKK sent

60 carloads of members through the Negro neighborhood, shooting guns from the windows, Williams' answer was to organize a Negro defense guard.

DEFENSE GUARDS

The guards have defended their homes with arms in hand, and the Klan "en masse" has not been heard from since. But Williams still gets threatening phone calls nightly. "I always tell them that I'll be home at dinner time if they want me. They never come."

Our host took us on a tour of the area in which he lives, and explained that segregation is a one-way business. "We Negroes are not allowed to enter any restaurant owned by a white, but whites can step over the color line whenever they choose to." Directly opposite was the one Negro eating place in town. As if to prove the point, a white man stood in the door.

As we stood discussing the segregated educational system, Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-pres. of the Monroe NAACP, drove up and offered to take us to see the mothers of the

(Continued on Page 4)

DETROIT—Students and young workers from all parts of the United States met at the AFL Labor Temple here and laid the basis for a nationwide revolutionary socialist youth movement. The Conference was called by the editorial board of the YOUNG SOCIALIST for December 27-28.

Fifty-seven registered delegates representing YOUNG SOCIALIST groups in 14 cities and 10 states were present. Greetings were received from young socialists in Canada. Average age of the delegates was 22 and a number of teen-agers were present. The delegates were almost equally divided between young workers and students with a union organizer and a chief shop steward among the workers.

After several months of pre-conference discussion among supporters of the YOUNG SOCIALIST and extensive floor discussion at the Conference, the young socialists adopted by overwhelming majority the perspective of building in the immediate period a revolutionary socialist youth movement. They proposed to continue to reach out to all socialist youth in this country and ask them to participate alongside the present YS Supporters in this effort.

FOR REGROUPMENT

The Conference re-affirmed the basic policy of regroupment of socialist forces that had done so much to build the YS. The political background of the delegates represented almost the entire

spectrum of socialist groupings in this country, showing that persons with diverse political backgrounds can work together and formulate a militant socialist program. The YS Supporters pledged to continue to work with all young socialists regardless of their political affiliations and to support every effort toward united socialist activity such as united socialist electoral coalitions.

The body adopted an editorial policy statement (see page 2) spelling out the basic political point of view of the YOUNG SOCIALIST and its supporters. The statement also enunciates a long range project of developing a fuller revolutionary program for American youth. This will be worked out in extensive discussion by the supporters themselves rather than imposed from without.

SUPPORTERS TAKE OVER

The YS Supporters proceeded to take organizational steps to turn the YOUNG SOCIALIST over to the control of its supporters. A National Committee of YS Supporters was elected by the Conference to act for the YS Supporters between Conferences. The National Committee then proceed-

ed to elect an editorial board to carry out the day-to-day work of the YS and its supporters.

These organizational measures were regarded by the delegates as the first steps in organizing a revolutionary socialist youth movement.

Attending the Conference were young people from 11 colleges and seven high schools. The information presented by these students, the response received by the YS on many other campuses where we have supporters and subscribers, the recent national tour of the YS editor, all point to the opening up of possibilities of socialist activity among college and high school students. The delegates decided to meet this challenge by aggressively bringing socialist ideas to the American student. It was felt that the greatest possibilities for the growth and expansion of socialist forces lay in this direction.

YOUNG NEGROES

In addition the Conference took cognizance of the growth of militancy among young Negroes. A report was given to the Conference on the recent reign of terror against Negroes in the South which led to the sending of two young boys in North Carolina to reformatory (see page one). The delegates resolved to do their utmost to arouse student opinion in the North against these racial atrocities.

The representation of young workers at the Conference including a number of active trade unionists, showed that progress was being made in reaching young workers with socialist ideas. The delegates felt it was their job to bring together young workers and students—to do what they could to bring working-class politics and views to students and socialist views to young workers. The fusion of these two forces could immeasurably strengthen the socialist movement in the United States.

The presence of so many young people ranging from 14 years on up, who were dedicated to socialist ideas, augured well for the future of American socialism. For it was these delegates assembled in Detroit, plus those they represented throughout the country, as well as other young socialists, who will build the socialist movement in America.

FREE DISCUSSION

It was also unique to see young people freely discussing political ideas without fear of some adult party "disciplining" them as is the case with Socialist Party and Communist Party youth. Further:

(Continued on Page 2)

German SP Turns Back on Anti-War Actions of Youth

by John Black

An event which threw much light on contemporary political facets of capitalist Germany, was the decision of the Cologne Socialist Youth to commemorate the memory of two sailors of the Imperial German Navy executed in 1917 for leading the naval mutiny against the continuation of the imperialist war.

Fireman Alvin Köbis on HMS Prinzregent Luitpold and Seaman Max Reichpietsch on HMS Friedrich der Grosse were shot by firing squad on the military base of Wahn on September 5th, 1917. They are buried there. The German author Theodor Plivier has told the story of the revolt and the role of the two martyrs in his famous book, "The Kaiser's Coolies."

While the naval mutiny of 1917 was crushed, another one develop-

ed in November 1918 and led into the revolution which overthrew the Kaiser and ended the war. It was on the 40th anniversary of this occasion that the Cologne district organization of the working-class socialist youth, known as the Falcons, decided that as part of their struggle against revived German militarism they would honor the memory of the two sailors by visiting their graves.

The Kaiser's Germany, the Weimar Republic which followed it and Hitler's fascist regime are gone, but Wahn remains a military post. Today it is an airbase, part of the NATO structure directed against the Soviet Union and its allies. When Major Röthke, commander of the German Federal Army's airforce at Wahn, received notification of the Falcon's plans he forwarded it to the Ministry

(Continued on Page 4)

Become a Young Socialist Supporter

—Join the Fight for a Socialist America

- I want to subscribe (1 year, \$1.00; 6 months, 50c)
- I want to become a YS Supporter

Name—please print)

(Address)

YS, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Sta., N.Y.C. 3

Youth Speaks Out!

CONTRASTS IN MOROCCO

Dear Editors:

This country is enormously interesting touristwise, and just as much so politically—and these represent very well the contradictory sides of Morocco, for what is interesting touristically is the old Morocco, and politics is the new.

But sometimes they merge. The day before yesterday we saw, the very colorful pageant of the Sultan going from his palace to the mosque for the Friday prayer. From his carriage the Sultan waved to the people who seemed very enthusiastic. Then after the show we came across a big demonstration of Algerian refugees and Moroccan youth protesting the latest French atrocity, a commando raid on a refugee camp inside Morocco.

The country has an enormous, very fine, very cheap (that is, of course for those unlike us with money to pay for such things) artisan industry, which is so vastly uneconomical in general. The picturesque is also the miserable, and there's plenty of that. At the same time there's an enormous amount of progress, particularly in education and housing. The bidonville outside of Casablanca that's being torn down is a very impressive thing in its very incompleteness—most of the old huts destroyed, people moved into tents so that it looked like a scout encampment, and new very modest homes being built, so that in a while it will be a decent community compared to the tremendous squalor you see in a bidonville that they haven't started to work on yet.

It is evident that education is the number one concern here to the extent that they are seriously concerned about imitating the Chinese experiment and simplifying the Arabic alphabet so that it is easier for people to learn to read.

The CP is semi-legal and quite strong among the youth, but the labor movement is in the Istiqlal. So are the capitalists, and, since the permanent revolution is in full operation, the two are at each other's throats. Oddly enough, everyone here is a monarchist, because Mohammed V is still easily the most popular man in the country, and anyone proclaiming himself a republican would be committing political suicide.

But these "monarchists" in the Istiqlal left know what they're dealing with—they know that the king will stay popular only so long as he goes along with the people, so they put all the emphasis on a constitutional monarchy that would take away the power from the king. This is basically what the present political crisis is about, but everyone is too smart to say so. The king claims to be as "constitutionalist" as any radical, the radical as "monarchist" as the king. Fortunately, the big battalions, i.e., the labor movement, are on the side of the left.

Shane Mage,
Casablanca, Morocco
IT'S MARVELOUS

Dear Editors:

I picked up your newspaper for the first time yesterday at the Cleveland Conference—it's mar-

velous. I had just about given up hope of finding some intelligent youth in America who had ever heard of Marx and know what it means to see things in their true light.

I have only one criticism—don't the youth of America need some source of information about the new books published that they should read? I miss a good column devoted to the new things just published and some of the old classics too.

I wish you best of luck in this, which to me is a very needed venture.

Robert Fabian
Cleveland, Ohio

DULLES IN MEXICO

Dear Editors:

The Mexicans celebrate Christmas in a manner befitting a country 98 per cent Catholic—everyone starts drinking on the 24th and keeps it up until they pass out. Of course this results in not a few fights. One friend of mine here is badly cut up. In Mexico City 17 were killed, 82 seriously injured and another 1,300 (yes!) hurt in Christmas eve fights, according to the police.

Some interesting things are going on. Mateos on taking office freed all the political prisoners. Othon Salazar was promptly elected head of the local union representing all primary school teachers in the Federal District.

Of the 52 national delegations here for the presidential inauguration 51 obliged the local press with interviews. The 52nd was, of course, that headed by John Foster Dulles.

Mateos' main theme was a war on poverty and ignorance, dutifully applauded. As it turns out, he means to make the fat cats pay more taxes for this scheme, although whether he will succeed or not, who knows. It is a well-known fact in Mexico that every business keeps separate books for the government and no business pays its share of the taxes.

Drew Pearson's column in *Excelsior* stated that Dulles (who represented Standard Oil in Mexican courts at the time of the nationalization of oil here) asked Ambassador Bob Hill to sound Mateos out on the possibility of relaxing the Mexican position and granting favorable exploratory concessions to American firms. The story is that Hill protested but, ordered to carry it out, did so and Mateos ignored him and changed the subject. Dulles asked him to try again and he received the same results. Consequently Dulles arrived in a huff and didn't give an interview.

Yours for the Revolution
of Christ,
Jerry Lehman

EDUCATION: Scientists were told at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that "more women must get into the science field if the United States is to keep pace with the Soviet Union." It was reported that more women engineers were graduated in the U.S.S.R. in one year than in the U.S. in its entire history.

DISCUSSION:

What "Coexistence" Means

(The following communication was received from Evelyn Sell, YS Corresponding Editor for Detroit, in answer to our invitation to discuss the question of "peaceful co-existence" raised in the interview with Scott Nearing in our December issue.)

No matter how much any individual or group may want peaceful co-existence between capitalist and "socialist" countries, such a situation is impossible. Capitalist nations are forced by their own economic drives to exploit the resources and peoples of other lands. There can be no world peace as long as there are major capitalist powers who must feed on imperialism or die. Marxists have always pointed to the capitalist system as the root of all drives for war; as long as capitalism remains there will be no peace—except the "peace" of non-existence through the atomic destruction of this world.

On the other hand, any country which claims the name "socialist" has the duty and the right to call for the workers

throughout the world to overthrow their native capitalists and establish a world socialist system. Socialists have no obligation to preserve the status quo when that includes keeping capitalist countries capitalist. Socialists do have the obligation to transform, to battle against exploitation and social and political inequality. The call is not "Workers of the world unite to preserve capitalism." The call remains, "Workers of the world unite to abolish capitalism and establish socialism!"

During and following World War II we learned only too well what "co-existence" meant. It meant that the Communist Parties throughout Europe turned their backs on the revolutionary strivings of the workers. It meant that such things as the Yalta Pact were in reality deals between the major Western powers and the Soviet bureaucracy to contain these revolutions and to refuse to let the workers take power when they were on the verge of doing so. Greece, France, Italy, Germany . . . the list is a long and sad one. It is the list of the victims of co-existence.

Any country or leader who seriously calls for "peaceful co-existence" can lay no claim to the title "socialist." "Class collaborationist" would be more like it. The call for co-existence is, in actuality, the call, "Workers of the world desist!" Once again let us remember: There are two major classes, the capitalist and the working class, and these classes have no interests in common. There can be no peaceful co-existence between these two classes; there is constant and incurable struggle. And once again let us remember the truth that would be death to forget—the only road to peace is the road to the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth of the World.

YS Conference . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the delegates' complete and unalterable opposition to American imperialism and the two capitalist parties, and their unquestioned support to the working people in all lands in struggle against both Soviet bureaucracy and imperialism—was inspiring in this period of witchhunting and conformity.

At the end of the Conference, the delegates sang the fine old lines of the "Internationale" and pledged to bring the liberating ideas of socialism to a new generation which so desperately needs them.

A DEBATE
TIM WOHLFORTH
vs.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON
"Youth and Socialism—
Two Opposing Views"
MILITANT LABOR FORUM
116 University Pl., NYC
Friday, Jan. 16 8:00 PM

Young Socialist

Tim Wohlforth, *Managing Editor*

Allen Taplin, *Business Manager*

Editorial Board: Bert Deck, George Payne, Tim Wohlforth, Richard DeHaan, James Lambrecht, Matha Curti, Allen Taplin.

Corresponding Editors: Philadelphia—Arthur Phelps; Detroit—Evelyn Sell; Chicago—John Worth; Minneapolis—Tom Leonard; Denver—Leonard Hodgett; Los Angeles—Peter Allan; Bay Area—Richard Kenny; Seattle—John Severn; New York—Daniel Freeman; Baltimore—A. Robert Kaufman; Boston—Pete Camejo; Canada—Ernest Strong; Britain—Janet Downs; Germany—Wolfgang Kaiser. *Roving Correspondent:* Shane Mage. *Western Representative:* James Robertson.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 a year, \$.50 for six months. Bundle rates: \$7.00 for first 100 copies, \$5.00 for each additional 100. The YOUNG SOCIALIST is published monthly. P.O. Box 471, Cooper Sta., N.Y. 3, N.Y. Phone EN 2-3722. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of the YOUNG SOCIALIST, which are expressed in editorial statements.

VOL. 2, No. 4

401

January, 1959

A Challenge to YPSL

The unity of the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Socialist League this last Fall raises some very interesting questions for young socialists in this country. Fundamentally, the question posed by the new organization is whether it will continue its present course of refusing to express any differences with the right wing Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, to which it is affiliated, or whether it will move in a leftward direction and therefore express a more friendly attitude toward the YOUNG SOCIALIST and its project of building a revolutionary socialist youth movement in the U.S.

This same question was posed to the YPSL from another direction recently by David Segal, chairman of Students for Democratic Action, which he characterizes as a group of "anti-soviet liberals." Segal, in an article in *ADA World*, puts it this way:

"Under the leadership of Norman Thomas, YPSL has generally backed NATO and supported American intervention in Korea, even when this implied alliances with capitalistic and reactionary nations. The YSL, however, while consistently condemning Soviet imperialism and Communist enslavement, has just as consistently maintained a 'pox on both your houses' attitude to both camps of the 'Cold War.' Military alliances with imperialist France, dictatorial Formosa, and authoritarian Korea were condemned as artificial and desperate props to reactionary social systems. For these and other reasons, SDA in 1956 declared joint membership between YSL and SDA incompatible. The newly united YPSL, as the Youth Section of the SP-SDF, now apparently is taking broad straddling positions to blanket the basic division among those who in their words 'come from different socialist traditions.'"

SDA, in behalf of the liberal section of American capitalism, makes the challenge to YPSL: "Give up any opposition to the American State Department and we will accept you as legitimate." We, on the other hand, challenge the YPSL to act as socialists, and not seek legitimacy from capitalism. We ask all YPSL member to seriously study the editorial policy statement of the YS (see below) and ask themselves whether or not they feel this is a genuine socialist program that they could accept—the program of revolutionary socialism.

We cannot offer the YPSL respectability. But we can offer the YPSL members the opportunity to fight side by side with other young socialists against capitalism and its foreign policy—the only kind of fight that can bring socialism to this world.

Where We Stand

This Conference of YOUNG SOCIALIST Supporters approves the general line of the editorial policies of the YOUNG SOCIALIST as they have been expressed on specific issues in its editorials. The major points of policy can be summarized as follows:

1. For a labor party by the union movement. As an immediate goal, for independent political action through united and independent socialist electoral opposition to the two capitalist parties.
2. Unconditional backing of the fight for full equality by the Negro people and other minorities.
3. Militant opposition to the entire witchhunt with special focus on the witchhunt on the campus and the political screening of youth in connection with military service.
4. Support to the colonial peoples' struggles for freedom and independence. For the withdrawal of all imperialist troops from foreign soil.
5. Advocacy of workers' power as the only progressive alternative to the capitalist drive toward military dictatorship and fascism, a drive recently illustrated by General de Gaulle's placement in power in France.
6. Support to struggles for workers democracy in the Soviet Union and Peoples Republics such as the Polish and Hungarian workers' revolution. Opposition to attempts of imperialism to reestablish domination over this section of the world.
7. Against further nuclear tests and the build-up of the U.S. war machine. The success of the struggle against the capitalist war danger and for world peace depend upon the success of the struggle for international socialism.
8. For the regroupment of revolutionary socialist youth into an independent, broad and militant national youth organization based on the editorial policy of the YOUNG SOCIALIST.

VACATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

Youth Share in Planning, Workers Councils



Leisure time at the youth brigade camp in Krenova, Yugoslavia.

(This article was written by a West German student after a vacation trip through Yugoslavia last summer.)

by Wolfgang Kaiser

I wanted to see what the Yugoslav way of building up socialism was like. This country is called Communist in the West and revisionistic in the East. But that does not mean that Yugoslavia is isolated now. I discovered that she has very good relations with United Arab Republic, Indonesia and India.

Quite naturally I sometimes compared Yugoslavia with East Germany, which in my eyes seems to be the pattern of a Soviet satellite; but, without a doubt, Yugoslavia is quite different.

I soon got the impression of a free and independent Yugoslavia. Free, because Yugoslavs may read the newspapers they want, even Pravda or The New York Times, they may go to another country without difficulty, they may see a capitalist country with their own eyes, and may compare that country with their socialist form of life. In theatres they can see the best films from all over the world. Films making political propaganda are not wanted and in most cases the theatres are empty.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

I very often talked with young people about political matters and doubtless most young people in Yugoslavia are socialists in the sense of the YOUNG SOCIALIST. They know that there are lots of things to do in their country and that socialism does not mean that all riches will fall from heaven and that nobody has to work. But they have a certain feeling that they are going in the right direction with their efforts.

They criticized their government, too, without fear of arrest. But I scarcely found anyone who did not like Marshall Tito or who wanted to have the capitalist system in Yugoslavia. Tito seemed to be a national hero, not because he is a Communist, but because of his life as a partisan and his break with Stalin. Everybody thought that he had saved the independence of Yugoslavia. His pictures can be seen on the wall of every

shop and restaurant and sometimes I found it over the beds of my Yugoslav friends.

I visited a factory producing tools which was built six years ago by Yugoslav youth brigades. More than 10,000 boys and girls had built these huge working halls. Some of them are still working in this factory and one in particular was just elected president of the

workers' council.

WORKERS COUNCILS

The workers' council in the factory I mentioned consisted of 58 members. It must be re-elected every year, but only one-half of the number of members can be re-elected. Nobody is allowed to be elected into the council three times without interruption. Two-thirds of the council must be workers and one third may consist of officials, engineers, clerks and other employees. The president of the council has to be a worker in every case. No member of the council gets any pay for taking part in the sessions.

Everybody in the factory who has reached the age of 18 can be elected as a member of the council and all people in the factory, even the apprentices who are just 14 years old, have the right to vote. My Yugoslav friend told me that all the factories in his country were administered by the workers themselves. This means that the plan of production is in the hands of the workers' council from four to eight months in advance. Obviously that plan of production was worked out by a group of specialists, but the council has to give approval of it, otherwise production cannot start.

PROFIT MOTIVE

The workers' council controls the finances. Fifty per cent of the net profit of the factory is given to the state, 25 per cent to the administration of the district where the factory is situated, and 25 per cent is distributed to the workers. Workers sometimes get very high wages by this system and everybody tries to produce profitably.

The workers' council elects directors and all technical leaders in the factory. The director and his council of direction, which is elected by the workers' council, are responsible to the workers' council. The director takes part in its sessions, but he has no vote.

Well, I saw that the workers in this factory had very good relations in the factory because of the council. One should think about this institution.

ALL OVER AMERICA, GUARDIAN READERS...

... are the best-informed, best-intentioned, most purposeful people in their communities, everywhere in the U.S.A.

Get the news straight every week from an editorial point of view which is pro-peace, pro-labor, pro-family farmer, uncompromising on civil rights and liberties, for independent political action, for socialist unity, for social change in America.

(Note to college students: please check the special box below for a most interesting offer.)

Only \$1 for 13-Week Introductory Subscription

- ☐ \$1 Enclosed ☐ Bill me
☐ I am a college student. Send details of your special offer.

NAME (please print)

ADDRESS

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
197 E. Fourth St., New York 9, N.Y.

Youth Notes

INTEGRATION: Well over a million student-days have already been lost by anti-integration school closings in four Southern communities. In spite of emergency arrangements, some 3,400 young people are deprived of any education whatsoever. With a membership of 1,818, the Oklahoma City NAACP youth council is now the largest youth unit in the NAACP. This was the group that led successful boycotts to integrate lunch counters. The University of Chicago chapter of the NAACP used the boycott to force the Tropical Hut, a restaurant near the campus, to end its discriminatory hiring policies. Plans are now being laid to extend the boycott to other local restaurants where the same condition exists.

An attempt by two freshmen at Jersey City Junior College to establish a campus KKK chapter was quickly nipped in the bud by local police. A search of the boys' lockers revealed a list of 40 names of Negroes and Jews to be "exterminated." The New York City Board of Education is planning to appeal a ruling that the parents of the Harlem Nine had a legal right to withhold their children from Harlem's segregated schools. The decision of the lower court was based on evidence that the schools were subject to "intentional discrimination" by the Board.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM: Opposition to the loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Education Act is growing. In order to be eligible for a Federal loan or grant under this Act, a student must file an affidavit that he "does not believe in, and is not a member of and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches" the violent overthrow of the Government. He must also swear to defend the U.S. against "all its enemies, foreign and domestic." The American Association of University Professors is sending a statement to all members of Congress explaining its opposition to the affidavit requirement, which it believes to be "thoroughly harmful." Student councils at the Univ. of Michigan and Swarthmore have passed resolutions against the oath requirement, and students at the Univ. of Wisconsin have also expressed concern.

The East Paterson, N.J. school board has ordered an investigation of the history texts used in one of its high schools. It is charged that the students are being indoctrinated with "leftist interpretations" of American history. A Colorado State University professor, Joseph O. Moffett, resigned because he had refused to submit his monthly newsletter for bee-keepers, entitled "B-Line" for censoring.

ON THE LEFT: Over 300 heard Corliss Lamont speak on "The Bill of Rights" at a Wisconsin Socialist Club-sponsored meeting. The Washtenaw County (Mich.) Young Socialist Club and the Rebels, a teenage club in Detroit, are holding classes on Huberman's "ABC's of Socialism." In New York City, the third section of the Young Socialist Alliance classes on the ABC's of Marxism will start January 18. Subject: "Since 1945—major class struggles of the post-war world." Instructor: Tim Wohlforth. Call SP 7-1274.

PUBLICATIONS: For good reading we recommend a pamphlet by Harry Kelber, former editor of AFL and CIO newspapers: "Recessions and How to Prevent Them." Send 25c to Straight Talk Pamphlets, P.O. Box 191, Brooklyn 1, N.Y. "American Voices," recently published poetry by Walter Lowenfels, was written while the author was under a Smith Act conviction. Kenneth Rexroth calls Lowenfels "one of the most significant poets of my generation." Available for \$2.50 from Roving Eye Press, 37 W. 88th St., N.Y.C. 11. A group of university students "of varying socialist persuasions" are planning to publish a theoretical journal which, they hope, will "provide a forum in which student socialists can communicate their thoughts and research." For further information write: Landau, 1026 Clymer Pl., Madison, Wis.

From the Business Manager's Desk

by Allen Taplin

In full and on time! With the conclusion of our three-month fund drive on December 15, the scoreboard shows \$75 over the top of the \$1,200 goal. It's difficult to give special praise—we know what energy and self-sacrifice were required from all our supporters to raise this sum and we're gratified by the results. The size of the "general contribution" column shows that our readers-at-large, as well as those in YOUNG SOCIALIST clubs, feel a desire to help the paper. The final scoreboard reads:

Table with 4 columns: City, Amount, City, Amount. Baltimore \$ 4, Milwaukee \$ 15, Bay Area 196, New York 330, Boston 9, Philadelphia 25, Buffalo 15, St. Louis 6, Chicago 85, San Diego 30, Cleveland 15, Twin Cities 50, Denver 25, Vancouver 11, Detroit 120, General 84, Los Angeles 255.

In the last month of his national barnstorming tour editor Tim Wohlforth has spoken to students in another four states, at Wayne Univ., and Univ. of Michigan, near Detroit; Univ. of Chicago and U. of C. High School; Univ. of Pennsylvania, Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges near Philadelphia; and Harvard, Brandeis, and Boston Universities in Boston.

A number of additional requests have been received for speaking engagements in Baltimore, New York, and the Boston area. The tour will be extended into the beginning of the new school term this February in order to make this possible.

From our circulation department comes word that 220 new-and-renewal subscriptions have come in during the sub campaign that began on September 15. The tour coincided with the sub campaign and gave a boost to it, especially in obtaining new subs. Now that the Eastern leg of the tour is being extended the sub campaign will be also extended to March 1st.

Jim Crow Is Rooted in Profit System

by Evelyn Sell

[Race prejudice did not always exist. It came into being with capitalist society and it will wither away when capitalism is replaced with a socialist society. When you check back into history, you will find that prejudice against a person because of the color of his skin did not exist in the ancient world. It is true that there were slaves in ancient Greece and Rome and that prejudices were held against them, but these slaves represented all kinds of nationalities, religions and races. Any slave was considered inferior—regardless of his color.

It was only with the colonization of the New World that prejudices against slaves as such were transformed into prejudices against a race. Building up a new world took manpower. At first, the native population—the American Indians—were used to provide this manpower. But this source of labor, along with other sources such as convicted criminals, indentured servants and

N.C. "Kiss" Case . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

two boys. The mothers, Williams said, had seen their sons once since the day that the Monroe Police Force hauled the boys away to the County Jail. That was for 20 minutes during the defendants' section of the segregated trial. City officials claimed, according to Dr. Perry, that there was no evidence to substantiate charges against the children, and that they would be freed as soon as the mothers found them a place to stay outside of Monroe. Four days after this statement was issued, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Simpson were notified of a trial to be held within one-half hour, to determine the fate of their sons.

THE TRIAL

At this "trial," Hanover, aged 10, was convicted of "assaulting and molesting a white female." Fuzzy, aged eight, was branded an "accomplice." Both boys were sentenced to an indeterminate number of years in the reformatory for Negro boys, with a promise of parole when they come of age (21), "if they have earned it."

Our car pulled to a stop in front of a row of tiny, decrepit shacks. On almost every porch youngsters played without shoes or jackets on this bitter winter day. Here we met Mrs. Simpson, and I asked her if it was natural for white boys and girls to play with Negro children. In answer Mrs. Simpson pointed down the road.

"You see those houses? They are just like mine, only painted white. The poor whites and Negroes live close to each other. The children don't know that they should hate." Mrs. Thompson, mother of Hanover, joined us to tell Robert Williams that her landlord had refused to accept her rent money and was going to have the police evict her from her home. Dr. Perry explained that Mrs. Thompson has four young children besides Hanover, and that like other working Negroes in Monroe she makes 20 dollars a week. Both women spoke of how frightened they are of the terrorists who bother them nightly. "I want my Fuzzy back with me," said Mrs. Simpson, "and I want to get away from this terrible town." Mrs. Thompson quietly listened and nodded her head in agreement.

Mr. Williams and Dr. Perry drove us to the bus station, and we shook hands, hoping that they felt they were no longer alone in their fight to tame that social jungle called Dixie.

bondsmen could not meet the needs of an expanding society.

SLAVE TRADE

In their search for a large quantity of cheap labor, the English and French colonists turned to the African continent. African slaves provided the solution to the problems raised by ever-expanding rice, tobacco, cotton and sugar plantations. The slave traffic was fabulously profitable. Blessed by the church, slave traders occupied the highest ranks of British society. Some of the Puritan Fathers who came here to escape oppression found their fortunes in slave trading.

The racist attitude was born as a rationalization to appease the conscience of the "good Christian" who lived well at the expense of the misery of his fellow man. If he could point to the Negro slave and say, "You're not human. You're just an animal!" he could treat him worse than a mule and still say his prayers with a clear mind.

Once the needs of an infant capitalist society created the circumstances and myths of race prejudice, these ideas took on a life of their own. They outlasted their original uses and were re-used over and over again to suit new needs. For example, following the Civil War and Reconstruction, the agrarian depression of the 80's and 90's gave impetus to the formation of the Populist movement in the South. When the reforms demanded by this movement were not carried out by the Democratic Party, the farmers organized an opposition party which succeeded in uniting Negro and white workers and farmers on a program of social and economic reforms.

NEGRO-WHITE UNITY

Tom Watson, the foremost spokesman of the Populist Party, stated, "You are made to hate each other because upon that hatred is rested the keystone of the arch of financial despotism which enslaves you both. You are deceived and blinded that you may not see how this race antagonism perpetuates a monetary system which beggars you both."

Alarmed by the strength and successes of this new party, the Conservatives sought to break up the Negro and white alliance by reviving racist bogeymen and by passing legislation depriving the Negroes of their vote. It was dur-

Other CCRI Action

The newly organized Committee to Combat Racial Injustice is taking action in two other Monroe, N.C. legal cases besides the now-famous "kissing case." It is defending Dr. A. E. Perry, who was convicted by an all-white jury in two separate trials, with performing an abortion on a white woman. The charges are clearly a frameup, designed to drive the militant fighter out of town. The first conviction was overturned by the N.C. Supreme Court; the second is now being appealed by the CCRI.

Counterposed to these atrocities against Negroes is the case in which a Monroe white man brutally beat a young Negro mother, far advanced in pregnancy, in an attempt to rape her. He was charged with simple assault and released on light bail. The CCRI has come to the woman's aid, as part of its general aim of uniting mass action with legal steps in the fight for Negro equality.

ing the first 20 years of this century that Jim Crow legislation—encompassing the ballot box, the coffin, the toilet and the bible—overwhelmed the South and drove a long-lasting wedge between Negro and white. The tactic of "divide and conquer" through race prejudice proved highly successful then as it does now. The Populist Party disappeared and the Democrats reigned supreme.

Today, Negroes and whites are once more impelled to unite together to gain a better life for all. And once more racism is used as a barrier to that united struggle.

NEW SOUTH

The South as a whole has undergone considerable changes in the last fifteen years. Agriculture no longer dominates the Southern scene. Industry has spread through the South to the point where it now accounts for approximately 1/4 of the country's manufacturing facilities. Increased industrialization pulled thousands off the farms and into the industries. Increased industrialization also created a greater need than ever for unionization. The owners of Southern industry had a very useful and handy weapon to use in their fight

(Below is the petition being circulated nationally by the Youth Committee to Free Hanover Thompson and Fuzzy Simpson, youth section of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. The CCRI is headed by Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County, N.C., NAACP; L. E. Austin, publisher, Carolina Times; Carl Braden, Southern Conference Educational Fund; Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president, Union County NAACP; Rev. C. K. Steele, president, Inter-Civic Council, Tallahassee, Fla. Conrad Lynn is general counsel, and George Weissman executive secretary. All who wish to help circulate petitions please write: CCRI, Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.)

Youth Committee To Free Hanover Thompson And Fuzzy Simpson

TO: LUTHER H. HODGES, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C.

WHEREAS: James Hanover Thompson and David "Fuzzy" Simpson, Negro boys aged nine and eight respectively were arrested by the police of Monroe, N.C. and held incommunicado in the jail for six days after the former had allegedly been kissed by a white girl aged seven, then on November 4, 1958 tried in Juvenile Court on charges of "assault upon a white female" and committed to the reformatory for indeterminate sentences—possibly until they are 21;

AND WHEREAS: The sending of eight and nine-year-old children to a reformatory is under any circumstances barbarous; it is in this instance an act of racist cruelty. Proof—simply ask yourself the question: Would this have happened if the two boys had been white instead of Negro?

THEREFORE WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PETITION that you immediately order James Hanover Thompson and David "Fuzzy" Simpson released from the reformatory at Hoffman, N.C., and restored to their families.

against unionization—they had the weapon of Jim Crow.

The reign of terror that has existed in the South since the end of the war is designed to "keep Negroes in their place" and to keep white workers in their place—and to keep unions out of any place. The problems of civil rights and economic rights are two sides of the same coin.

Unionists can't forget the old slogan "An injury to one is an injury to all." They can't forget it because the employers constantly seek to destroy their unions by pitting one worker against another—the skilled against the unskilled, the employed against the unemployed, the young against the old, one nationality against another, one race against another.

It is no accident that the same sheriff who shoots handcuffed Negroes boasts that he would do the same to any union organizer he can catch. It is no accident that the same city officials who declare they will do anything within their power to subvert the Supreme Court's ruling on schools, pass laws fining unions out of existence. The same White

Citizens Councils that terrorize Negroes beat up white men who try to join their Negro co-workers in co-operative actions.

An all-out drive on the part of the labor movement to secure union rights in the South is synonymous with an all-out drive to secure civil rights for all. Once Negroes gain their vote they will begin a political revolution in the South. But for that "ballot box revolution" to have any meaning, both white and Negro citizens must be presented with an alternative to the two major parties which support this capitalist society and the Jim Crow practices incorporated within it.

These acts of the extremists, however, serve to unite Negro and white in the South today. More and more persons—the workers and farmers trying to gain a better life, the parents and students dismayed by the disruption of public school education, citizens shocked at the bombings of schools and synagogues—are finding it in their own self-interest to join with the courageous and militant Negro people to forge a new kind of "Southern way of life."

German SP Flouts Youth . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

of Defence. The Ministry sent a man to the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich for research on the background of this case and then in a smart move referred the whole matter to the Bonn HQ of the Social Democratic Party. The youth is independent but retains fraternal relations with the main party of the West German working class.

SPD MANEUVER

This act of the Defense Ministry placed the SPD into a quandary. It is known that this party had supported the Kaiser's war and had done everything in its power to prevent the revolution. But even more to the point, the party's parliamentary fraction is at this very time engaged in the process of making some far-reaching compromises with the Adenauer regime on the remilitarisation drive. The party's executive committee assigned one of its members, Herbert Wehner, who for years has had the reputation of being the spokesman for the left-wing of the party, to write to the national chairman of the Socialist Youth, Kalli Prall: "... of course I am of the opinion that the events of that period ought to be conveyed to this generation. But the current proposals of the parliamentary fraction should not be endangered."

When this did not help, Vice Chairman of the party, von Knoeringer, hastened to Cologne to restrain the youth. His line, that after all it had been decided to establish good relations with the Federal army and how would it look if during the parliamentary debate the press carried stories that the "Falcons have hoisted the red flag over the panzers," brought no result either. Finally the party executive had to give its sanction to the action and from then on devoted itself to the task of playing the whole affair down.

The commander of the airbase notified the Falcons that "permission has been granted to your organization to enter the area of the airbase at Wahn, without a band and with a small delegation of up to ten participants in order to deposit a wreath at the military cemetery situated there. . . a guide will be awaiting you at

the West gate." To a local councilman who inquired about the arrangements Major Röhke explained that "permission has been granted reluctantly." The officer then revealed his own feelings about the two heroes of the naval mutiny: "One of them was a mutineer who was legally executed and the other is said to have been a criminal. Which was which, I don't know. As for security, the guards have been issued live ammunition."

THE FALCONS MARCH

On November 9th, three hundred young socialists from Cologne marched on Wahn with red flags flying. The streets leading to the base were lined with police; truckloads of additional police were stationed in the side streets and radio squad cars circulated in the area. At the entrance to the base an officer met the marchers and escorted them to the cemetery where a wreath was deposited. When during the ceremony a speaker said: "We bow our heads in reverence for Reichpietsch and Köbis and promise to continue their struggle," the officer turned his head away in a demonstration of disapproval.

With resurgent German capitalism and its mushrooming military might posing its threat not only to the aspirations of the German workers but also to the socialist future of Europe, it is good to know that the organized working-class youth of Germany is emerging in the forefront of the struggle against this danger by waging a battle against capitalism and militarism.

BERLIN, Jan. 4 — Helmut Schmid, a prominent Social-Democratic member of Parliament, walked out of a student congress called to protest the atomic armament of the West German Army. He was demonstrating against a resolution calling on the Bonn government to "examine possible forms of interim confederation" between East and West Germany.

Albert Mattick, the deputy chairman of the Berlin Social-Democratic party, was booed when he told the congress that one-sided disarmament would be equivalent to subjugation.