

# BOYCOTT WOOLWORTH'S



—Franklynn Peterson  
**MADISON PICKETS:** Negro and white students stand together in solidarity during a demonstration in support of integration fight.

## SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT:

### Sit-ins Rock Southern Cities

by Jack Arnold

The whole world is watching and waiting. The whole world is watching the sit-in demonstrations of the Negro students in the South which are now in their second month. The whole world is waiting to see what the outcome will be of these militant struggles that are being conducted in the face of tremendous opposing forces . . . the racists, the kangaroo courts, Jim Crow killer cops, lynchings, bombings, and the mob rule of the Klu Klux Klan. The fight has been one of immediate action and direct intervention, of entering stores, taking seats at Jim Crow lunch counters and refusing to move until served.

The fight has been directed toward three major variety store chains plus a host of smaller shops. The three national chains involved are Woolworths, Kresges, and Kress, with Woolworth being by far the largest. The practice of these stores has been to serve Negroes at their Southern lunch counters only when standing up, if at all.

#### HOW IT STARTED

The sit-ins started on February first in the city of Greensboro, N.C. They started quite independently of outside organizers, contrary to the claims of Southern racists.

In an interview some days after the first demonstration McNeil A. Joseph, a 17-year-old Negro student at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, said, "Segregation makes me feel unwanted . . . I don't want my children exposed to it." On the night of January 31st he had sat thinking along those lines.

The next morning he approached three of his classmates and proposed that they demand service at the lunch counter of a downtown variety store. His classmates accepted the idea with enthusiasm.

According to Mr. Joseph they entered the F. W. Woolworth store on North Elm Street in the heart of Greensboro. Mr. Joseph bought a tube of toothpaste and the others made similar purchases. Then they sat down at the lunch

counter.

The student asked a white waitress for a cup of coffee. "I'm sorry but we don't serve colored here," they quoted her. Franklin McCain, 18, said, "I beg your pardon, you just served me at a counter two feet away. Why is it that you serve me at one counter and deny me at another? Why not stop serving me at all counters?" The students then sat coffeeless until closing time at 5:30 P.M.

This simple act of that first day gave way on following days to larger and larger demonstrations on the part of A&T students and finally on the sixth day the demonstrations spread to Durham, N.C., where students from North Carolina College were joined by four white students from Duke University. In the weeks that followed this latest protest of the Negro people was to spread throughout eight Southern states in more than 40 cities, was to come up against violent opposition of part of the white population, police arrests, and statements of white officialdom that could only be invitations to violence.

#### MOVEMENT SPREADS

From Charlotte the demonstrations continued to spread outward just as the ripples in water do when a rock is thrown into a pool. They spread to Fayetteville, Raleigh, Elizabeth City, High Point, N.C., and at the same time

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Special! 8-page issue on Sit-ins-Pictures, Reports

## THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents Voice of America's Future

Vol. 3, No. 7 April, 1960

### NYC Rally Vows Weekly Picketing; May 17 Nationwide Protest Urged

NEW YORK, March 12—A mass rally of student picketers pledged to continue their weekly picketing of Woolworth's and to support a mass demonstration in the garment district on May 17, the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court's integration decision.

The rally was called by the New Youth Youth Committee for Integration at Community Church following a successful picket line of 300 students (see page 4 for a report on last week's picket line and the background for the formation of this group). The group is an ad hoc committee representing all New York youth who wish to oppose segregation in the South. Participating in the committee are representatives from campus organizations and student governments at CCNY, NYU, Columbia University, Hunter College, and Brooklyn College. High school representatives are also urged to participate.

Monroe Wasch of CCNY, reported for the Committee on the proposed mass demonstration. The demonstration is being called by the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, Jr., and is supported by A. Philip Randolph. "We can play an important role in organizing and mobilizing support for the May 17 rally," Wasch stated. "In addition, the Youth Committee will continue the picketing of Woolworth's."

Wasch stated that "The New

York Youth Committee for Integration will attempt to become the important youth organization for civil rights in New York."

#### PICKETS TO RETURN

Fred Mazelis, also of CCNY, announced the Committee's decision to picket Woolworth's the next week from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. This announcement was greeted by tumultuous applause. Mazelis also called for support to the mass rally in the garment center May 17 and urged that the New York Committee attempt to work with similar committees that have sprung up around the nation to organize nationwide demonstrations on May 17 at Woolworth stores.

"Our action at Woolworth's cannot stop here," Mazelis said. "We must work toward simultaneous picket lines at Woolworth stores throughout the country on May 17. We should contact all other groups in the many cities and campuses where action has taken place in support of the sit-in movement."

Alan Essner of Hunter College, chaired the meeting. He urged

### THE PHILADELPHIA STORY:

#### Pickets Empty Woolworth

by Arlene Bernstein

PHILADELPHIA — Support of protest picket lines in front of Woolworth stores here seems to be increasing geometrically. The first demonstration, called by the Philadelphia Youth Committee Against Segregation in sympathy with the Southern sit-in campaigns, was held Saturday, February 20. Over 85 college and high school students participated in the demonstration. The following week, the Youth Committee expanded its pickets to two Woolworth stores in the area. The week after that, the committee announced its intentions of picketing four of the chain's stores.

All of the demonstrations called by the Youth Committee have been successful in involving large numbers of young people, both Negro and white. The stores picketed are almost immediately emptied of customers, who refuse to cross the student picket line.

Students marched in the demon-

strations for four to five hours carrying signs explaining their sympathy for the Southern sit-ins and urging passers-by not to patronize Woolworth stores. Two of the picket captains were arrested Saturday, March 5, because of the militancy of the picketers. When the American Civil Liberties Union intervened, however, the police were forced to release them.

A large rally was called by the Youth Committee, Thursday, March 3, to formulate plans and organization of support for forthcoming demonstrations. George Rainey, managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, and the Rev. Leon Sullivan of the Zion Baptist Church, addressed the rally and said they hoped to join the picketers the following Saturday. This is but one indication of the large amount of support the Youth Committee has been re-

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all interested youth from schools and organizations to leave their names and addresses for joining the committee.

#### BROAD SUPPORT

The Committee, since its origin, has concentrated its attack on Woolworth stores. Further, it has attempted to mobilize massive support among students for this action. The result has been the largest student demonstrations held any place in the North around this issue. The Commit-

#### Pass 'em By

The following national chain stores refuse to serve Negroes sitting-in at their lunch counters in the South. Because of the discriminatory practices of these stores, many Southern students have faced violence and jail sentences.

- BOYCOTT THESE STORES!**
- W. T. Grant Co.
  - H. L. Green Co.
  - Kresge Co.
  - Kress Co.
  - Liggett Drug Co.
  - Walgreen Drug Co.
  - F. W. Woolworth Co.

tee itself is organized on an all inclusive basis representing all young people in New York City who are opposed to segregation. Such organizations as the National Students Association and the new Martin Luther King, Jr. group have supported and cooperated with the committee but the Committee has remained independent and broader than these formations.

At its most recent picket line the Committee issued leaflets urging passers-by not to patronize Woolworth stores until they integrate in the South. The BOYCOTT WOOLWORTH'S idea has been supported by many other groups and individuals including Jackie Robinson, Adam Clayton Powell, the NAACP, CORE, and many student groups and unions.

Indicative of the spirit of the rally was the way it ended. As the speeches came to a close someone suggested: "Let's go back to Woolworth's and picket for another hour until closing time." A cheer went up and even though the audience had been picketing since noon they rushed out and walked across town to resume their vigil. Their feelings were expressed by Fred Mazelis, who when motivating the six hour picket line scheduled for the following Saturday, said: "The longer the better. That way we wear out the cops!"

# Youth Speaks Out!

## AVID READER

Dear Editors:

I have been an avid reader and supporter of yours. I was present at your speeches at the Bronx High School of Science last year. I am presently at Syracuse University. I miss reading your YOUNG SOCIALIST—therefore you will find \$1 enclosed for a year's subscription.

H.M.  
Syracuse, N. Y.

## COPS BEAT STUDENTS IN JAPAN

Dear Editor:

As a participant in the two mass anti-war demonstrations in Tokyo on Nov. 27 and Dec. 10, I learned first hand how the supposedly "impartial" police react to militant student actions.

Yomiuri, one of the three biggest newspapers in Japan, reported that in the Nov. 27 demonstrations at the Diet, five demonstrators and seven policemen were seriously injured, and a further 200 demonstrators and 207 policemen received lesser injuries. It is true that this demonstration was the most remarkable event in the history of Japan, but I doubt if there was anything that could be called "violence." If there was, it was not on the side of demonstrators, but the policemen.

The same can be said of the January 16 Zengakuren demonstration at Haneda airport to obstruct the departure of Prime Minister Kishi and other delegates for

Washington, to sign the U.S.-Japan military treaty.

At six p.m. Jan 15, the Zengakuren succeeded in smuggling about 500 students into the airport lobby. The Metropolitan Police Board rushed about 2,000 policemen to the airport to prepare for an emergency and to block two gates leading to the airport.

At eleven p.m. about 200 additional students broke a police line and joined the first group in the lobby. Students occupied all the chairs and sofas in the lobby, chanting laborer's songs and listening to a series of pep-talks given by their leaders.

Meanwhile, the police decided to oust the students from the lobby and announced that students should leave the lobby or be arrested.

Ignoring this request, students quickly constructed barricades with chairs and tables at the four entrances to the dining room. Then 2,000 policemen surrounded the building and about half of them, armed with sticks, charged against the barricades. The policemen quickly pulled down the barricades and stormed into the dining room.

One by one, students were kicked, beaten, and dragged out. Cops were not excepted. Plainclothes policemen examined every student at the exit and 78 Zengakuren leaders and activists were arrested.

After the clash was over, the Metropolitan Police Board announced that 10 policemen had been injured, and the Zengakuren reported that about 200-300 students had been hurt. On Feb. 6 55 Zengakuren leaders were released from police custody and on the same day 21 other Zengakuren leaders were indicted.

Zengakuren plans next to organize mass demonstrations to demand the abrogation of the newly signed security treaty with the U.S. which is expected to be ratified by the Diet in April. Zengakuren announced it would organize a boycott of examinations and would ask students to forego

spring vacations in order to participate in the coordinated demonstrations.

Kei Nakada  
Tokyo, Japan

## BADLY NEEDED

Dear Editor:

I receive from month to month your splendid publication YOUNG SOCIALIST. I like it extremely well and am most happy to see it come out at a time like the present when it is so badly needed. There is almost no socialist work being done among young people by any group but your own and all the more precious then is the YOUNG SOCIALIST.

Thank you for the times you have mentioned us in the past. With warm regards from all of our staff to all of yours.

Eugene Feldman,  
Editor, Southern Newsletter

## WILL SOCIALISM WORK?

Dear Editor:

I am a senior at Malverne High School on Long Island. For some time, a large segment of my outside reading has been devoted to the study of socialism. I sincerely believe that this is the only system under which a true democracy can successfully operate.

Will it ever become a reality? I don't know, although I certainly hope it will. All I actually know is that I am going to do everything in my power to bring it into being. Jean Paul Sartre said, "There is no reality except through action." This is true. I will not live so long that I can afford to work slowly—I MUST work swiftly.

It is a sad fact that in our society "might makes right." Your paper seems to be gaining strength. When I was at Newport, YS was there. When I was in Washington Square, YS was there. When I saw Pete Seeger, YS was there. I congratulate you all on the fine job that you are doing. With each new brick you acquire, the foundation becomes stronger, and some day the tall tower of socialism will be erected.

Kevin Kröwn,  
Malverne, N.Y.

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April, 1960

# Youth Notes

**STUDENT SCENE:** The students of Wingate High School in New York got a practical lesson in democracy when a board of education official forbade the Wingate Mixed Chorus from performing "The Lonesome Train." Earl Robinson and Millard Lampell, who wrote the cantata, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about alleged subversive activities . . . The Supreme Court refused to hear the claim of Arthur Steier, a former Brooklyn College student, dismissed from the school for criticism of the administration . . . A coed at the University of Colorado, Marilyn Van Derbur, Miss America of 1958, challenged the statement of CU professor Howard Higan that the FBI should be dissolved. Armed with books about the FBI and some material offered by her "friend" Rep. Byron Rogers (D), she launched her attack . . . Edward Jahn, a 16-year-old senior at Bayside High School in Queens, has refused to sign a loyalty oath despite threats he will lose his diploma and a State Regents Scholarship.

**ON THE LEFT:** Two YS supporters in Toronto are planning to tour universities at Ottawa, Montreal, and Kingston to sell socialist literature . . . Jim Lambrecht, now on tour in the Mid-West for the YS, has spoken at the University of Chicago, Roosevelt University, and Shimer College. There are eight cities left on his itinerary . . . At the University of Wisconsin a mock convention of Socialists is scheduled for March 25, 26, and 27. Jim Lambrecht and Myra Tanner Weiss, SWP vice-presidential candidate, will speak . . . A new club, the "Young Socialist Alliance," has been formed as a YS supporter group in Los Angeles . . . Dr. Annette Rubinstein spoke under the auspices of the Young Socialist Club at the University of Denver. Her topic was "The Beat Generation, The Angry Young Men and Existentialism." . . . The Open Door, a mimeographed discussion paper, is being published in New York by high school students. For further information write: "Open Door"—c/o Steve Cagen, 270 E. 169 Street, Bronx 56, New York . . . Jim Robertson, YS Editorial Board Member, has just returned from an East Coast tour for the YS. Some of the places he visited were Trinity College, Brown and Yale Universities, and Morgan State in Baltimore . . . William F. Warde, noted Marxist lecturer and scholar, gave two talks on the works of C. Wright Mills under the auspices of the New York Young Socialist Alliance. . . Several students at Los Angeles City College have protested the refusal of the campus paper to print an ad for a YSA-sponsored meeting on the Chessman case. Following a distribution of a leaflet on the paper's action, a successful meeting was held.

**WORLD YOUTH:** In Montevideo, Uruguay, President Eisenhower ran into student demonstrations that underlined Latin American opposition to United States imperialism. The Communist Party there had urged greeting Eisenhower in the "spirit of Camp David." The demonstrators were led by Socialist and Trotskyist students . . . Eight students at the University of the Dominican Republic in Ciudad Trujillo were shot dead while demonstrating against the recent mass arrests of opponents of Generalissimo Trujillo . . . In Nyasaland, African nationalist youth disobeyed their leaders and gave British Prime Minister Macmillan a hostile reception. Elsewhere, students greeted the Prime Minister with the epithet "Mac the Knife."

## PLAN AREA-WIDE GROUP:

# 300 Boston Students Picket 10 Stores

by Pete Camejo

BOSTON—Over 300 students picketed two Woolworth stores on Saturday March 12, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., in the biggest student demonstration this area has seen in a long time.

The bulk of the students came from Brandeis University, Harvard University, MIT, and Boston University. In addition, there were students from North Eastern University, Tufts College, Simmons College and a number of high schools.

## STORES EMPTIED

To supplement the impact of the picketing, which emptied most of the stores and drew loud complaints from the managers, 75,000 leaflets urging a boycott of Woolworth's were distributed. Several labor unions, including the IUE and the ILGWU, contributed funds to pay for the leaflets. Thousands of signatures are being collected on petitions at the various campuses and postcards are being distributed to be sent to protest segregation in the South.

A number of the students were impressed with the response they got from the shoppers. Several times workers, mistaking the demonstration for a strike, stated: "Don't worry, I'll pass 'em by. I'm a union man, too." For some of these students this was their first feel of the extent of trade union solidarity that exists among American workers.

The movement began in the Boston area with a few small picket lines conducted by CORE. Brandeis students then organized an ad hoc committee, which pres-

ently has some 90 members, to give support to these demonstrations. Seventy-five Brandeis students picketed on their own on Feb. 27.

One hundred and fifty MIT students responded to an announcement of a meeting on the subject. Some of them were Southerners and a discussion broke out—unprecedented in recent apathetic MIT history. Fifty students joined an ad hoc committee, including some Southern white students, who support integration. Meanwhile, a Harvard committee, with 50-60 members, known as "The Emergency Committee on Public Integration," was formed. Close to 50 students joined a similar committee at Boston University. These later formations were not set up under the aegis of CORE, and represent a far broader representation of students than could be organized under strictly pacifist leadership.

## ORGANIZING CITY-WIDE

On Friday night, March 4, a mass meeting attended by 150 students from the whole area was held to plan the next day's picket line. Presently the organization of the area-wide activity is still in a formative stage. It is expected that the next development will be the formation of a city-wide coordinating committee representing all the youth forces in

the area that are fighting segregation.

Among future plans that the Boston students are considering is a mass march of students from all colleges and high schools to the Boston Commons in solidarity with the Southern students' struggle.

# Philadelphia . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ceiving from civic and labor leaders in the Philadelphia area.

The Youth Committee Against Segregation was formed to organize student support for students in the South now protesting lunch-counter discrimination. The committee is composed of students from the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Drexel Institute, Swarthmore College, and Akiba, Lansdowne, Central, and Girls high schools. The Congress On Racial Equality, organizer of many of the Southern demonstrations, had announced its support for the committee. CORE, however, has threatened to withdraw its support from the YCAS unless it affiliates with them.

Determined in its desire to materially hurt Woolworth's, the Youth Committee has issued a boycott pledge stating: "We, the undersigned, pledge to buy nothing from any F. W. Woolworth store anywhere until the national management of the chain orders its local stores everywhere to serve and seat all customers without regard to race or color."

# YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB LIST

We print the following club list as an aid for those interested in organized socialist activity:

- BALTIMORE: Socialist Study Group, A. Robert Kaufman, 2730 Reisterstown Rd. LA 3-3703.
- BERKELEY-OAKLAND: E. V. Debs Club, Young Socialist Alliance, P.O. Box 265 TH 5-1560, Berkeley.
- BOSTON: Young Socialist Alliance, 1318 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, Boston, Mass.
- CHICAGO: Young Socialist Alliance, Hirsch 438 St. James Pl.
- DENVER: Young Socialist Club, Box 724.
- DETROIT: Young Socialist Committee, 3737 Woodward.
- EAST LANSING: Young Socialist Club, Michigan State University.
- NEW HAVEN: George Orwell Forum, Yale University.
- IOWA: Socialist Discussion Club, c/o Ron Radosh, 325 S. Dubuque, Iowa City.
- LOS ANGELES: Young Socialist, Box 3615, Terminal Annex, L.A. 54.
- MADISON, Wis.: Wisconsin Socialist Club, c/o Judy Boxandal, 1024 Clymer Pl., Madison.
- MILWAUKEE: Young Socialist Club, cussion Club, Antloch College.
- Myrtle Kastner 2951 N Frederick Ave., Apt. 1.
- MONTREAL: McGill University Socialist Society, McGill Student Union, 690 Sherbrooke St., W. Social Democratic Club, Sir George Williams College, 1435 Drummond.
- NEW YORK CITY: Young Socialist Alliance, 45 E. 7 St.
- OVERLIN, Ohio: Oberlin Socialist Club, Oberlin College.
- PHILADELPHIA: Young Socialist Club, Phelps, 216 N. 35 Street
- PORTLAND, Ore.: Focus, Reed College.
- SAN FRANCISCO: Young Socialist Alliance, c/o Mattingly, 4077-A 18th St., San Francisco.
- TWIN CITIES: Young Socialist Alliance, 822 9th Ave. So., Minneapolis 4, Minn. FE 8-2158.
- TORONTO, Ontario: Young Socialist Alliance, 81 Queen St. W.
- TROY, Maine: John R. Paton, Troy, Me.
- YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio: Socialist Dis-



DENVER, COLORADO: Determined pickets march in front of Woolworth's in downtown Denver on March 5. Negro trade unionists joined forces with young people to make this demonstration possible.



PHILADELPHIA: Wind whips signs as students converge on a Woolworth store February 20. This was the first Northern student line.



BOULDER, COLORADO: University of Colorado co-eds lead the way as students, organized by the campus NAACP, picket a Kress store.



NEW YORK: Spirited student picketers raise signs on high.



MINNEAPOLIS: It was a cold February 27 when Twin Cities NAACP supporters turned out to picket Woolworths in defiance of the police.

NORTHERN STUDENTS ACT:

# Nationwide Pickets, Boycotts Support Southern Sit-ins

by Martha Curti

"So. These are the apathetic students!" remarked a CCNY girl, surveying the hundreds of noisy, spirited participants around her in a recent Woolworth picket line. She interrupted her companion's reply—something to the effect of "Right, I've never seen anything as militant as this"—with a shout of "SCAB!" directed at a prospective Woolworth customer.

In addition to student picket lines in Philadelphia, Madison, Wis., Boston, Colorado, San Francisco, and Minneapolis (see stories pp. 2, 4-6) students all over the North have been expressing their support, in all sorts of ways, for the Southern students who are risking their necks to fight "until they die"—in the words of Martin Luther King, Jr.—to bring an end to segregation.

### PARTIAL RESULTS

At least one Baltimore eating place has agreed to give equal service to Negroes for a month on a trial basis. Others are considering the matter. This crack in the wall of segregation came after a campaign by a group of students at John Hopkins University.

On Feb. 23 35 Hopkins students including five Negroes sat down in the Blue Jay restaurant near the campus. (Later that night, band-leader Duke Ellington was refused service there.) With the help of the police, the place was closed and the students forced to leave. They expressed their intention of conducting demonstrations at other segregated eating places near the campus.

### WAYNE COUNCIL FOR SIT-INS

At Wayne State University in Detroit, the Student-Faculty Committee passed a resolution urging Woolworth's to change its policy regarding segregation. It also set

up a committee to collect signatures on petitions protesting segregation.

The Council took these actions in response to a petition initiated by five students. One of these students was Harriet Talan.

The petition initiators then issued a leaflet calling for student support of an NAACP picket line called for Saturday, March 12. The Dean banned this leaflet as it involved an off campus issue. Non-students then issued a similar leaflet and distributed 1,000 copies in front of the University. A militant spirited picket line was held on Saturday made up largely of Wayne students and high school students who have received the leaflet. These forces plan to call further actions to involve Wayne students in this struggle regardless of the wishes of the Dean.

### SEATTLE MOVES

On Saturday, March 5, over 100 University of Washington students turned out in answer to a call for a demonstration issued by the student government. These students then marched through the streets—with a police car leading the way and one following—to a nearby Kress store. They then returned to the University for a meeting. The student government vice president told the students to turn in their signs and come home. The students refused stating, "We want

to go downtown and picket Kress and Woolworth's."

Close to 40 students then walked five miles to the center of town to hold a picket line. They were joined by passersby and by ten more students who drove down. They picketed for about two hours and received excellent press coverage. Plans are now afoot to form an ad hoc committee to organize future picketing in the Seattle area.

### OBERLINIANS BOW OUT

A delegation of Oberlin College students, backed by the Student Council and the campus NAACP chapter, visited city officials in Cleveland to ask their permission to hold a "non-violent" parade in Public Square Sat. March 5. They also sought support from college students in the Cleveland area.

Cleveland's Chief of Police denied the students' request, saying, "We feel it is unfair for others to come into Cleveland and incite people into trouble." Oberlin student Charles R. Lawrence said, "If the police disapprove, naturally we will not do anything that conflicts with the local regulations."

It is hoped that Oberlin students will not continue to let the police prevent them from making any meaningful protest against segregation in the South. If the students indicate that they intend to demonstrate, that it is their right as American citizens, and that no one can prevent them from doing it, the police will quickly back down. (See report on Minneapolis, page 5, for such an incident.)

### CHICAGO STUDENTS

So far, Chicago has seen a series of small isolated picket lines and

demonstrations which have not gotten effective publicity and have dispersed the initial militancy of the students. On Feb. 29 CORE conducted its third picketing of a Woolworth store; among the 15 picketers were several UC students. On March 5, UC students participated in three small picket lines.

One hundred Chicago students marched in front of Woolworth's Monday, Feb. 29. This protest was organized by the campus chapter of National Student Association (NSA) in response to a call from NSA's New York office the previous night for a "nation-wide day of demonstrations."

Very few of the 500 NSA member schools responded to this hastily issued call; so NSA scheduled a second "nation-wide protest" for Sat. March 5. According to the Chicago Maroon, NSA "specifically asked that demonstrations not be held in front of Woolworth stores." (See NYC story p. 4). Consequently, the Chicago NSA called for a demonstration in front of City Hall.

As a move to weld these scattered protests into one effective instrument, an "ad hoc intercollegiate committee" has been formed, representing student organizations from Roosevelt U. and Shimer as well as UC. Many students hope that UC Student Council as the broadest organ of student opinion, will take on the task of organizing the demonstrations.

### AND ELSEWHERE

On March 12, Princeton students picketed a Woolworth store. Six foot tall students from the South,

attending Princeton, broke through the line and entered the store, to emerge a few minutes later carrying lollypops. They also snatched posters from the hands of the picketers and ripped them up . . . Smith College girls picketed a Woolworth store in Northampton . . . Eight Yale students, including two Negroes, picketed a Woolworth store Feb. 19. Cops tried to break up the picket line, but the students appealed to the Mayor, who let them continue . . . The United Student Government at Harpur College in Endicott, New York, has given Woolworth's two weeks to end their discriminatory policy or give good reasons why they should not be picketed. Just in case, they are planning a picket line for that time.

Over 350 signatures have been gathered at Los Angeles City College urging the student government to organize picketing in the area. Due to the reactionary regulations on this campus the petitioning had to be done on the street off-campus . . . Several students and white workers joined the picketing being conducted by the Crusaders' Civic and Social League, a Negro organization, in Milwaukee. . . . The student government at Trinity College has come out in support of the Southern students' struggle. It has so far, however, refused to organize picketing. Some students, including YS supporters, are urging the formation of an ad hoc committee to carry out picketing in Hartford. . . . At Rutgers, over 250 students demonstrated March 1 against segregated lunch counters in the South.

# NYC Students Picket Chain; 400 Join Line

by Nora Roberts

NEW YORK—F. W. Woolworth stores here have been plagued by hundreds of college and high school students demanding service to Negroes at Southern lunch-counters. The first of a series of picket lines in front of one of the city's largest Woolworth store was organized by City College's Student Council, Saturday, March 5.

Over 400 young people, mostly students, participated in the demonstration. The picket line started a half hour before the scheduled time with 50 demonstrators. At that time police told the organizers that if ten more students came, they would have to stop the line. Within an hour the line had increased five times over and the cops gave up the threat.

Potential shoppers coming toward the store were first confronted with multitudes of young people bearing signs declaring "Jim Crow Must Go," "They Must Be Served Who Now Stand And Wait," and "Boycott This Store—Let's Integrate." The air was filled with picketers' chants of "Don't Buy Jim Crow" and "1-2-3-4—Don't Go Into Woolworth's Store; 5-6-7-8 — Southern Woolworth's Segregates." Customers going into the store were followed by boos, hisses, and cries of "Scab!" "There goes another dime for Jim Crow," and "You and the Ku Klux Klan."

At 1:15, the demonstrators were organized to march down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square Park to participate in a National Student Association rally. They were met by about a dozen people, organized independently by NSA from throughout the metropolitan area. In addition to the NSA speakers who tried to underplay the importance of such demonstrations as the day's picket, the chairman of CCNY's Civil Liberties Committee, Bert Weinstein spoke. Weinstein stated, "We demand equal facilities for all . . . and the right to use these facilities together." He called for another picket line at the same place the following week "double the number of people."

### SECOND PICKET LINE

Not to be daunted by the cold weather or NSA's cold speeches, most of the young people organized immediately to picket a nearby Woolworth store. A few hours later, the 100 remaining demonstrators returned to the 34th Street Woolworth's, the scene of the first picketing. The cops, who had been following the students all around



—Jack Arnold

NEW YORK STUDENTS RALLY: Hundreds of New York City students hold signs as NSA spokesman orates. The Washington Square Rally on March 5 broke up shortly thereafter as students wished to picket instead of listening to dull talks. (See stories on this page and page 1).

the city, were docile by this time and didn't make much effort to restrain the protest.

The original impetus for the New York demonstrations came from Fred Mazelis, a CCNY sophomore, member of the campus Eugene V. Debs club, and writer for the YOUNG SOCIALIST. Mazelis brought a petition signed by some 20 student leaders before the Student Council urging student government to take action in support of the Southern sit-in movement. The petition was ratified by the council and the SG Civil Liberties Committee has given the go-ahead to organize a picket line.

### BROAD SUPPORT

Plans for the demonstration spread quickly throughout campus, with the full support and wide publicity given by one of the student newspapers, *Observation Post*. Even the staid engineers of the Technology Intersociety-Interfraternity Council calculated Jim Crow must be fought and gave full support the Student Council's action. President of the College, Buell Gallagher, a member of the national board of the NAACP, who had just finished criticizing the student body for having an "indifferent attitude" toward racial integration, refused to comment on this not "indifferent" action.

Mazelis and the Civil Liberties Committee contacted student leaders from the other major campuses and distributed leaflets to high schools. They received promises of full support from most major colleges and universities. An ad hoc committee was established

with representatives of the various schools to organize the demonstration.

NSA appeared quite suddenly on the scene with an announcement in the *New York Post* that the picket line and rally were being organized by the association. Representatives of the student association came to the New York picket line armed with buttons of "Sit-in—Don't Give In" and militant talk, but urged that the demonstration end as soon as possible so that the picketers could join the "huge" rally they had scheduled. Instead of quieting the spirits of the young people, however, NSA merely provoked the anger of the students, who are sincerely interested in putting an end to segregation and are not afraid to take action to do so.

In line with the spirit of the first demonstration, an ad hoc committee has been established to continue the actions of students in the North supporting their Southern counterparts in putting an end to Jim Crow.

Picketers in the North who have seen the half-empty stores resulting from their action and heard words of encouragement from shoppers who passed by the stores, have no reason to believe their demonstrations are futile. The militant spirit of the New York students will spread throughout the city and we can look forward to all the major chain stores in the metropolitan area facing a barrage of angry youth until they are forced to give in to sit-ins.

## Student, Worker Pickets Spread Through Colo. Cities

by Mary Jane Hodgett

DENVER—the first civil rights picketing to take place here in many years occurred Saturday, March 5. More than 25 Negro and white picketers ringed Woolworth and Kress variety stores in protest of the national chains' segregationist policy of denying Negroes service at their lunch counters in the South. At the same time, more than 40 students from the University of Colorado in Boulder staged a similar demonstration in their city.

A Negro member of the United Packinghouse Union, participating in Denver picketing, remarked, "We will continue to picket so long as they profit from their ruthless dual policy toward Northern and Southern customers."

YS Corresponding Editor, Norman Hodgett, an active participant in the demonstration, reported that "the public reaction has been terrific. Scores of downtown shoppers have complimented us and given us encouragement." Denver participants included high school and college youth, trade union militants, and housewives.

A 54-year-old Negro woman who was in poor health picketed for five hours in the cold weather and refused to take a coffee break. "I want to fight for Negro youth so they can live a happier life than mine," she said.

### CU HAS 2 LINES

The two University of Colorado

picket lines, Monday, Feb. 29, and Saturday, March 5, were the students' interpretation of a National Student Association call for its member schools to protest the recent arrests of Southern students. Dean of Students at the University of Colorado expressed his approval of the students' action. "I feel that demonstrations of this kind can accomplish some good," he said. "I am pleased to see the students aware of such things." The picket line has the support of the campus NAACP as well as various political groups at the college.

Successive protest demonstrations are being planned simultaneously in Boulder, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. Although the reactions of individual store managers has, in many cases been friendly, the purpose of these demonstrations still remains to cut the chain stores' business sufficiently to force them to order the Southern lunch counters to serve all customers seated.

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### GOVERNOR, MAYOR OFFER SUPPORT:

# Wisconsin Students Picket Woolworths, Hold Mass Rally

by Franklynn Peterson

MADISON, Wis.—"We are picketing this store because Southern branches of the F. W. Woolworth Co. pursue a policy of racial segregation at their lunch counters."

"We walk in sympathy with Southern protesters against this policy who have waited in ten cent store lunch counters throughout the South, asking only equal service. At the present the policy in Southern branches of this chain store refuses to allow Negroes to sit while eating. Such a policy is offensive to the dignity of the Negro people and all Americans."

In those words, in a leaflet distributed to passersby, a group of students at the University of Wisconsin and a local high school

expressed their support for the Southern students, both Negro and white, now participating in the sit-in demonstrations that are sweeping the South. The idea for the picketing came from the Wisconsin Socialist Club, a student group, but an ad hoc committee consisting of socialist club members and other interested persons in the University and Madison community organized the activity. The Wisconsin Socialist Club, the Student Peace Center, and the campus chapter of the NAACP gave unofficial approval of the event and encouraged members to participate.

### PICKETS FACE CAPITOL

Picketers formed on the University campus at 10:30 a.m. and marched down a main street of

Madison to the Woolworth store directly across from the Wisconsin state capitol building. The picket line continued to 5 p.m. The size of the line ranged from 20 to 50 at any one time, with about 200 people in all taking part.

Saul Landou, one of the participants, said, "The Woolworth store manager was noticeably upset, saying he 'could not understand why you are picketing us. We never have none of that up here.' I explained that we were picketing so that he would write a strong letter to his national office asking them to end such policies in the Southern stores. He still did not understand. 'All I know is that you're discriminating against us.'"

Reactions from spectators were

generally friendly or tolerant. Many passers-by joined the line for a few minutes as they went about their Saturday shopping.

A demonstration was organized by the same ad-hoc group for Thursday, March 3. The meeting was given the approval of Student Senate and was attended by 500 persons. They brought signs such as, "Jim Crow And Academic Freedom Cannot Coexist," "Protest Unjust Jailing Of Tennessee Students," "Equality is Indivisible," "Jim Crow Must Go."

About a dozen speakers addressed the gathering: two professors, five ministers, a city councilman, the Governor's public relations advisor, several students and two Madison citizens. Telegrams were read supporting the movement

from Madison City's Mayor, Governor Nelson, the Governor's Commissioner on Human Rights, U. of W.'s Dean of Students, and the President of the University. Ten professors had prepared written statements for the campus newspaper commending the demonstration.

The crowd contributed \$125 to bring one or two Southern students to address the campus. Preparations were made to form a committee to build a scholarship fund to pay the expenses of expelled Southern students to attend the University of Wisconsin in the event they are not readmitted to their own institutions. The Dean of Students has placed 9 full tuition and 9 dormitory fee scholarships at the disposal of the committee.

**YOUNG NEGROES ON THE MARCH:**

# Will Love Win the Struggle for Equality?

by Tim Wohlforth

An incredible farce is presently being enacted in Congress. Southern windbags are talking on and on in platitudes. Northern "liberals" are comfortably tucked into their beds that have been set up in their roomy Senate Offices. No one listens to the Southerners—not even the Southerners themselves. The Northerners occasionally stir from their slumber to dash in to the Senate Chamber in answer to a quorum count.

If it weren't for the bizarre character of it no one would be following the filibustering at all. No one seriously expects that the struggle for civil rights will be won or lost on this battlefield. If this were the case most people would have long ago given up the struggle. Rather than waste time musing over the paralysis of the highest body of the most powerful country in the world, thousands of young people North and South are busy heroically determinedly changing the course of history themselves through their own actions. This is the real meaning of the lunch counter demonstrations in the South and the growing support for them in the North.

The lunch counter demonstrations were not organized and led by any organization. They sprang up spontaneously, creating their own leadership as they grew. (See article on page one by Jack Arnold.) Various organizations came along later to help the movement here or to contain and hold it back there. The first organization to take up the cause of the Southern Negro students was the pacifist Congress of Racial Equality. CORE, however, reached only a small number of the demonstrators and then only after they had begun demonstrating.

Much more significant is the NAACP. This organization is the only authoritative organization of the Negro community. The vast majority of the Negro people look to it in a way similar to the way workers look to the official labor movement. But of extreme importance is the fact that these demonstrations were not organized and led by the NAACP. Rather the students themselves organized the demonstrations and then requested the support of the NAACP.

**ROLE OF NAACP**

In this simple fact one can find the essence of the change that

has occurred in the Negro movement in the South. If one looks over the major campaigns of struggle waged by the Negroes over the last six years since the Supreme Court decision one cannot find a single one that was led by the NAACP outside of the legal aspects of the school integration struggle. The Montgomery Bus Boycott movement was organized independently of the NAACP. The Tallahassee movement was organized independently of the NAACP. The Prayer Pilgrimage was organized independently. The Youth March for Integrated Schools was organized independently. The Kiss Case Campaign was supported by the NAACP only after others had initiated it. And finally the great sit-in campaign of Negro students today has been organized spontaneously.

The Negro people have learned that the NAACP is a very conservative organization. It has its roots in the "talented tenth" rather than in the Negro masses. Its orientation is along the lines of legal action and legislative lobbying rather than mass struggle. Understanding this, the Negro people have come up with a simple solution—they act independently of the NAACP and then ask the NAACP to support their action and give them legal aid. Should the NAACP not support them it would quickly lose what hold it still has on the Negro community.

The failure of the NAACP to give leadership to the Negro struggle has left a real vacuum, which the pacifists have attempted to fill. They have latched on to the defensive formulas which the Negroes in the South have quite correctly utilized and attempted to turn them into a doctrine of non-violence. The Negroes in the South have found that non-violent methods such as boycotts, sit-ins, etc., are effective as they give no excuse to the Southern white big-

ots to explain away their own use of violence. But the Negroes are not pacifists.

**A STRANGE LOVE**

In reality the pacifists are interested in something quite apart from the Negro struggle. They have a creed of non-violence and of love—a love which is applied in such a way as to destroy the meaning of the term. They preach that the Negroes should love those who oppress them—the cops who beat them, the capitalists who run

their way to credit to pacifists the leadership of the struggle. As long as there has to be a struggle, they feel, it might as well be put in safe hands.

**A UNITED STRUGGLE**

Socialists on the other hand do not demand that the integration struggle be carried out under their own banner. We urge rather the largest mobilization of pro-integration forces—pacifist and non-pacifist, liberal, conservative and radical, religious and non-relig-

March for Integrated Schools, the Kiss Case, and the current sit-in campaign. Socialists of all views can be proud of the work they have done—work which in most cases socialists have not gotten credit for because of the present political climate in the country.

But socialists play an even more crucial role—a political role. The revolutionary socialist movement is the only political tendency which is free from what the British call the ESTABLISHMENT—that is the capitalist class that rules this country and its supporting and conservatizing institutions, bureaucracies and agents. Because of our understanding of the nature of class relations in this country and our reliance on the working people in their struggles on all issues we are the only political force which has nothing to fear from the creation of a genuine and independent mass movement of the Negro people for equality. All other political forces seek to contain the Negro struggle within established bounds or oppose it outright. Such a conscious political movement of opposition to the status quo can play an important role in the Negro mass movement which is already in objective struggle against the status quo but which has yet to reach political consciousness of the consequences of this struggle.

The present attitude of the Negro people towards the two major parties is very indicative of this process. It is in reality a paradoxical situation. To the extent that the Negroes no longer rely on governmental action alone to solve their problems but have taken things into their own hands—to this extent the present attitude of Negroes on politics is progressive. However, the struggle cannot be won on the mass action level alone. The Negroes realize this too, and this is the breeding ground for all sorts of illusions about the "progressive" wing of the Democratic Party or even what Nixon might accomplish.

But the two parties offer no real hope to the Negro people. The Democratic Party is compromised on civil rights by its Dixiecrat wing. The Republican Party is compromised by its political bloc in Congress with these very same Dixiecrats and the inability of its executive to even prosecute the lynchers of Mack Parker! The feebleness of both parties is illustrated by the inability of a liberal coalition to get a sizable vote for a cloture in the Senate.

The forces within the Negro community that instead of leading the Negroes out of the trap of the two major parties lead them further into it do nothing but hold back the development of the Negro people. This role is played not only by the official NAACP leadership which lines up squarely with the "liberals" of the Democratic Party, but also by such "leftists" as those around A. Philip Randolph. For instance, one of the most progressive movements in recent times was the Youth March movement which was organized by the Randolph forces.

No sooner did they have it organized and really moving than they scuttled it. As a substitute for the independent action of the mass of Negro and white youth under the Youth March movement Randolph came up with the "brilliant" idea of directing the whole movement towards petitioning the coming conventions of the two major parties. Thus the independent mass movement becomes nothing but an auxiliary petitioning body

(Continued on Page 8)

**The Facts On Southern School Desegregation**

Nearly six years have passed since the Supreme Court made its school desegregation ruling. Yet the integration status in the South still stands as follows:

**ABSOLUTELY NONE:** Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina; 1,400,000 Negro students.

**TOKEN:** Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida; about 500 Negroes in mixed schools.

**JUST BEGINNING:** Texas and Tennessee; 46,000 out of 425,000 Negro students integrated.

**WELL ALONG:** Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma.

**FULL INTEGRATION:** District of Columbia and West Virginia; involving 115,000 Negro students.

segregated Woolworths, etc. They are not interested in whether the struggle is successful, but rather as to whether it is conducted in such a way as to advance this particular creed.

CORE, for instance, puts its emphasis on small picket lines conducted under strict "CORE discipline" rather than mobilizing the largest and most effective force of pacifists and non-pacifists. They refuse to support picket lines run by non-pacifists and to participate with non-pacifists in building a truly broad and massive movement. In Philadelphia, for example, CORE has threatened to withdraw support from the Youth Committee Against Segregation which is carrying out the struggle there solely because this group would not affiliate with it. Since the vast majority of those who support the integration struggle are not pacifists, CORE in a sectarian way divides the struggle and lessens the impact of it.

Understanding the real role of pacifists in the Negro struggle, it is not difficult to explain the favorable press they receive in such esteemed representative organs of the power elite as the New York Times. These papers go out of

divious, Negro and white. Within such a movement socialists have the right to present their ideas, as do pacifists and others. But to make as a condition of working together acceptance of one group's views is divisive and sectarian.

The mass of the Negro people in the South have another problem—their own self defense. When a Negro community is faced by the organized violence of the KKKers—with the full knowledge that there is no hope of police protection—it would be asking for violence for the Negroes to go unarmed. This is what happened in Monroe, No. Carolina. The Negro population faced the terror of an armed KKK which went through their neighborhoods shooting up their houses. It responded by arming itself into a defense guard. Since that time the KKK has not dared to try shooting up the Negro community. Such self-defense led to the prevention of violence while pacifist techniques would have led to further violence. This the Negroes in the South fully understand. They may be willing to accept aid from this pacifist group or that minister but they refuse to be bound by their doctrines.

The task which faces the Negro struggle in both the North and South is the creation of a new militant leadership to replace the conservative forces in the NAACP leadership and the pacifist doctrinaires. Such a leadership would base itself on the Negro masses and their action rather than on legalism or politicking in the two parties. The role of socialists in this struggle is to help in the creation of this leadership.

**ROLE OF SOCIALISTS**

The radical forces in this country are very small. They have, nevertheless, been able to make a substantial contribution to the Negro struggle in the past and the potentiality for the future is much greater. Even with weakened forces, radicals can say without fear of contradiction that the movement in the North in support of the Negro Struggle in the South would have been much smaller without the support and leadership given to it at many stages by radicals, young and old. Socialists understand the need to link the Southern Negro's struggles with the labor movement in the North and with the strong pro-integration sentiment on the American campus. The Negroes in the South cannot win alone. They need massive support in the North. Socialists have been able to greatly assist such projects as the Youth

**NAACP YOUTH PROTEST:**

## Mpls. Cops Fail to Stop Picketers

by Sally Porter

MINNEAPOLIS—A picket line demonstration in front of a large Minneapolis Woolworth store was held by the local Youth Council of the NAACP Saturday, Feb. 27. The picket line was in accord with the NAACP's national policy of full and active support to the struggles of the Southern student protest movements. In a press release dated Feb. 25, the Youth Council called for "full support from all persons who believe in Civil Rights and full expression of freedom for all peoples."

The pickets, about 40 strong, carried signs stating "Has The Bill of Rights Become a Doormat for Southern Hospitality?" "Freedom On the Battlefield Lost in a Dime Store," and "Can a Minneapolis Dime Store Be a Symbol of Freedom?"

**COPS BACK DOWN**

When the picket line was first announced the Chief of Police forbade the demonstration with the excuse that it would cause a race riot. The NAACP leaders registered a strong vigorous protest against the dictatorial pro-

nouncement and demanded a meeting with the police department. Under pressure the Chief of Police backed down.

The spirit of some participants can best be indicated by the comments of a high school student who said, "We heard about the picketing through friends. We wanted to lend a little moral support. I don't think we can change the world, but we can help try."

Unfortunately, the Minneapolis spirit did not extend across the river in the city of St. Paul.

Mrs. Addie C. Few, president of the St. Paul branch of the NAACP, said the Youth Council did not plan to picket. A statement in the St. Paul Dispatch of February 27, which was attributed to Mrs. Few, said that due to the fact that the St. Paul Branch will be host to the NAACP's convention June 21-26, it was decided not to picket in St. Paul so that good public relations could be maintained for the convention. The president of the Minnesota statewide NAACP, however, praised "the courage

and conviction of NAACP youth members" who picketed the Woolworth store.

**WHY WOOLWORTH'S?**

Participants in the Minneapolis demonstration indicated "Woolworth goes everywhere." The sit-ins in the South have been mainly in chain stores. Kress stores do not spread into the Mid-West and Twin Cities. Kresge stores, which are in the Mid-West and Twin Cities, are scarce in Southern states. Woolworth has stores in the Mid-West and South and elsewhere in the country. So a Woolworth store was selected in Minneapolis.

In an open letter distributed at the picket line the Youth Council stated: "While Americans in the main do not agree with Southern customs which attempt to make second class citizens out of dark skinned Americans, many do not realize that they individually can give voice to their disagreement by refusing to support the economy which contributes to the maintenance of these un-American, un-democratic customs."

## YS SURVEY REVEALS:

# Sit-in Demonstrations Flare in 45 Cities in South

(Below is a roundup in brief of every area in the South where, to our knowledge, sit-in demonstrations have been held. Such demonstrations have reached over 45 Southern cities and into every state in the South with the sole exception of Mississippi. Most of the demonstrations occurred in national chains. Woolworth's being the most common. However, recently the press has refused to name the stores involved—undoubtedly fearing a boycott.)

**ATLANTA, GA.**—Negroes and whites ate together at the same counters on March 4 and 5. However, they were barred from repeating this on March 7.

**AUSTIN, TEX.**—About 20 Negro and white students at the University of Texas demonstrated March 11 against the University's segregation policies.

**CHARLOTTE, N.C.**—Students from the Johnson C. Smith University, a Negro school, held sit-in demonstrations here in February.

**CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**—A riot occurred here when white high school students attempted to break up a sit-in demonstration of Negro high school students at two variety stores, one a Woolworth outlet.

**CINCINNATI**—Picketing by the NAACP of two Woolworth stores is continuing in this city despite the intervention of Democratic Governor DiSalle. DiSalle opposed the picketing on the grounds it might lead to "violence."

**COLUMBIA, S.C.**—Fifty students began sit-ins here March 2. On March 3, 200 students from Allen University and Benedict College marched for two hours in the center of town. On March 5, violence flared as 50 Negroes battered cars in a white restaurant's parking lot.

**CONCORD, N.C.**—Students from Barba-Scotia College held a religious service on the courthouse lawn as a demonstration of support to the sit-in movement.

**DAYTONA, FLA.**—Sit-ins were held in this Florida city March 2.

**DELAND, FLA.**—Students organized a sit-in demonstration recently here.

**DENMARK, S.C.**—Voorhees College students were arrested as they attempted to sit at a "whites only" soda fountain.

**DURHAM, N.C.**—Four white students from Duke University joined with Negro students to conduct sit-in struggles here.

**ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.**—One of the W. T. Grant stores was the scene of a sit-in demonstration in this town.



**SOUTHERN SIT-IN:** Negro students seek counter service at F. W. Woolworth Co. in Rock Hill, S.C., Feb. 12. Management refused to serve the students at the "whites only" bar and closed the counter.

**FAYETTEVILLE, VA.**—Sit-ins in this city were undertaken by Shaw University and St. Augustine College students.

**GREENSBORO, N.C.**—The sit-in movement had its birth in this Southern city February 2. Participating in the demonstrations were students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Bennett College, and Dudley High School. This was also the first city where white students joined with Negro students in demonstrating for integration.

**HAMPTON, VA.**—Students from Hampton Institute began demonstrations at a local Woolworth store on Feb. 11. By February 22 they were served for the first time—but at exorbitant prices. A cup of coffee cost them \$1 and a hot dog \$1.45.

**HENDERSON, N.C.**—Thirty-three students from Kittrell College held a sit-in demonstration in this town which became famous recently for its long, drawn out, and violent textile strike.

**HIGH POINT, N.C.**—Negro

teenagers conducted the integration struggle in this town on Feb. 11.

**HOUSTON, TEX.**—This city was the scene of the most revolting atrocity of the current integration struggle. A man was flogged with chains and the initials "KKK" carved on his chest by Klansmen retaliating against sit-in demonstrations conducted by Texas Southern University students.

**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—Negroes roamed through variety stores here recently stopping a few minutes at lunch counters but not staying. They threatened to return.

**LEXINGTON, KY.**—A sit-in was attempted here on March 5. However, the demonstrators found the store closed when they arrived.

**MONTGOMERY, ALA.**—This city, made famous by the bus boycott movement, has been the scene of mounting tension as the local police department has prevented the mass action of the students. A campaign was initi-

ated by students at Alabama State College. These students have been threatened with expulsion; some have already been expelled and others arrested. On March 5 eight hundred Negroes were prevented from holding a meeting at the state capitol. On March 8, the police broke up a campus rally, jailing 34 students and one faculty member.

**MIAMI, FLA.**—Eight ministers were unsuccessful in attempting a sit-in on March 4. The store was closed.

**NASHVILLE, TENN.**—Eighty-one students were arrested for sitting at a Woolworth lunch-counter here. The students were from Fisk. In another incident 50 Negro men and women were arrested on March 2 for refusing to leave a bus terminal.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**—A group of students demonstrated on the Dillard University campus in support of the sit-ins throughout the South. This was the first student action in Louisiana.

**NORFOLK, VA.**—Seventy-five students participated in a lunch-counter sit-in here Feb. 22.

**ORANBERG, S.C.**—Four hundred Negro students from South Carolina State College and Clifton College marched through the center of town March 1.

**ORLANDO, FLA.**—High school students conducted sit-ins at two lunch counters here on March 5.

**PETERSBURG, VA.**—Eleven Negroes were arrested here March 7 under a new anti-trespassing ordinance at the segregated public library. Some of those involved were Virginia State College and high school students. This is another example of the sit-in demonstrations spreading beyond the lunch-counter issue.

**PORTSMOUTH, VA.**—White high school students, armed with hammers and wrenches, broke up a Negro high school students' attempt at a sit-in. The next day the police broke up a peaceful Negro march in the downtown area.

**RALEIGH, N.C.**—This North Carolina city was the sixth in the

nation to experience sit-ins.

**RICHMOND, VA.**—Two hundred students from Virginia Union University participated in lunch counter demonstrations here Feb. 20. On Feb. 22, 38 were arrested on trespassing charges when they refused to leave lunch-counters. One hundred more would have gone to jail if faculty members had not urged them to go home.

**ROCK HILL, S.C.**—Friendship Junior and Clinton Junior Colleges were involved in sit-ins here. One Negro student was knocked from his stool and another had ammonia thrown on him during the demonstrations.

**SALISBURY, N.C.**—Six Negroes from Livingstone College were served at three drug store lunch-counters March 7 as they tested them for discrimination.

**SARATOSA, FLA.**—March 2 saw sit-in demonstrations in this resort city in the deepest South.

**SOMERVILLE, TENN.**—Two hundred Negroes showed up to register to vote here March 2 as the Southern sit-in campaign encourages action in another important civil rights field.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Two Woolworth stores are being picketed here every Saturday until the company changes its policy of discrimination in the South. The Congress On Racial Equality has been conducting the picketing.

**ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.**—Two lunch-counters turned away 30 high school students here as they protested discrimination.

**SUMTER, S.C.**—Twenty-six Negro students from Morris College were jailed March 4 after taking seats at three lunch-counters.

**TALLAHASSEE, FLA.**—Eleven Negro students were jailed here for "disturbing the peace" during sit-in demonstrations. Tallahassee was the scene of a bus boycott movement a few years ago.

**TAMPA, FLA.**—High school students started sit-ins here on February 29. On March 1 one hundred participated. The sit-ins continued all week.

**TUSKEGEE, ALA.**—Students of Tuskegee have decided to tighten their boycott of white merchants which was started in 1957 when Negroes were gerrymandered out of the vote.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—Capitol police broke up a demonstration of some 100 Negro students here in opposition to the filibuster. The police informed them that demonstrations were forbidden without permission from the Vice President or the Speaker of the House.

**WHALEYVILLE, VA.**—Fist fights broke out here February 23 as whites attempted to break up Negro sit-in demonstrations.

**WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.**—One of the earliest demonstrations in the South was held here. One Negro student, Carl Mathews, started it and was soon joined by students from Winston-Salem Teachers College when they heard about the demonstration over the radio. A group of white students from Wake Forest College joined the Negro sit-ins and 22 were arrested. On March 7 one hundred Negroes were served at an appliance store. However, they had to take out the food.

**XENIA, OHIO.**—Geyer's restaurant was forced to serve Negroes here recently in one of the first clear cut victories since the sit-in campaigns were started. Students active in the sit-ins came from nearby Central State College and Wilberforce University.

## Burly Union Men Aid S. F. Youth Pickets

by Don Rainman

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Crowds ranging up to 175, braving a steady drizzle, staged a demonstration in downtown San Francisco, Saturday, March 5, in support of Southern Negro students.

With placards and signs of protest against the Southern policies of such national chain stores as Woolworth's, Kress', and Walgreen's, 175 San Franciscans of various political persuasions including Bay Area Young Socialists, demonstrated from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The ad hoc organization of Bay Area students, members of the Negro Historical and Cultural Society, the NAACP, and the Young Socialist Alliance were joined by longshoremen, passer-by, and over 100 warehousemen who took an extended lunch from a local convention.

The crowds picketing the Mar-

ket Street branches of Kress and Woolworths, reached a numerical peak around noon. With the arrival of the warehousemen, Kress' sidewalk was so congested with picketers that shoppers could not enter the store and passers-by were forced to walk in the street. Police orders to disperse the warehousemen were answered by one of the demonstration leaders with "I can't do it. Why don't you?" One glance at the burly union men stifled any further attempts at dispersal.

The San Francisco demonstration was basically peaceful and disrupted only once by a racist who invoked an angry response from the crowd by loudly calling Negroes "inhuman." However, the main response of passers-by was a questioning "... but there's no segregation here."

Several thousand leaflets stating "Why We Are Here" were

passed out and hundreds of sympathizers signed a petition to be sent to the chain store management and a letter of moral support to the Southern students.

Hoping to cure any growing pains the San Francisco Bay Area demonstrations may have, the city's daily press caused the most harm by their "hush-up" policy. They "do not consider it newsworthy" and "will print no more about it." The press had virtually no coverage of the events, preferring instead to write editorials criticizing the NAACP for supporting the demonstrations.

A similar demonstration was held simultaneously in Berkeley by University of California students under the leadership of CORE and the National Students Association. There were other picket lines in nearby towns under NAACP leadership.



**FREE SPEECH VICTORY:** Students crowd around A. Robert Kaufman to buy the YOUNG SOCIALIST. He defied police persecution, snow balls, and loss of city job to establish his democratic right.

**PORTLAND BATTLE:**

# Students Arrested for Aiding Strike

PORTLAND—As this is being written, the newspaper workers of Portland, Oregon, have been fighting for the three months for their jobs and the maintenance of their living and working standards. They have been engaged in a bitter, sometimes bloody strike, characterized by the use of professional strike-breakers and thugs, hired by the publishers who had prepared ahead of time with a million dollars worth of strike insurance.

"So what?" the average student responds, "Unions are getting too strong anyway," he adds, or, if he's more liberal-minded, "I sympathize, but what interest is it of mine?"

In the city of Portland itself such indifference has become harder to maintain. Students have been drawn into this struggle, one contingent turning up as amateur strikebreakers, another as allies of the striking workers. The city of Portland has witnessed a somewhat unusual sight for these times: student pickets versus student scabs.

**COMPANY DEMANDS TOUGHEN**

From the Reed College press we can form some idea of the grim situation faced by the Portland newspaper workers.

The most important issue when the strike began was the refusal of the Portland Oregonian to permit the union to inspect new machinery which the owners planned to introduce, and which seriously threatened the jobs of a large number of men employed as stereotypers. However, this issue was superseded by another, even more crucial, as Portland's

other paper, the Journal, entered the strike and merged with the Oregonian to publish a limited, but daily, paper.

The strikebreakers, many of them professionals, were imported for the occasion to replace the union men in their jobs. As the strike continued, the companies grew cockier, demands were toughened: a 40 hour week instead of 35 hours with no pay increase, a no-strike pledge, revision of work rules, and a cut in pay for many categories of workers.

Aiding the publishers in what soon became an old-fashioned drive to smash the unions, were students, primarily from Lewis and Clark College, who devoted weekends and after-school hours to this "noble" task. The publishers offered them an unusual opportunity to pick up some extra cash.

**STUDENT PICKETS ARRESTED**

In protest against the student scabbing a group of Reed and Portland State students held frequent demonstrations which resulted in the resignations of at least some of the student strike-

breakers who were surprised to see the placard-bearing student pickets. A further result, however, has been the arrest of about a dozen of the students for violating the Mayor's ordinance against mass picketing. Petitions opposing the Mayor's decision have been issued at both Reed and Portland State.

An editorial in the Reed paper indicates how well the importance of the strike has been understood on this campus: "The operation of these two once union, but now scab, shops in the same town will set a precedent which might well do damage to . . . newspapers throughout the nation. (There is no need to point out the efforts of unions throughout the years to guarantee working men a living wage). With this precedent in mind publishers may well attempt to smash the power of the national printing unions. Labor's strength will have been seriously hurt . . ."

Undoubtedly many of the scabbing students, in addition to their desire to make a buck, responded uncritically to company accusations of "featherbedding" and un-American opposition to "progress" on the part of the unions. But it precisely this type of "progress" that has swept West Virginia coal miners and their families to the brink of starvation and the newspaper workers have a right to fear it.

## Balt. Socialist Defies Mob, Court in Liberties Fight

BALTIMORE, Md.—A criminal court jury found Bob Kaufman, YS Corresponding Editor in Baltimore, guilty of "disorderly conduct" on March 7 after deliberating only 20 minutes. The charge stemmed from his arrest on December 3 while he was selling the YOUNG SOCIALIST in front of Baltimore's City College (a boys high school). (See February YS). The judge instructed the jurors to consider three main points:

- First: It is illegal to make loud and offensive noises. Did the defendant shout loudly?
- Second: Was the defendant disrupting traffic by standing on the pavement? Did others have to walk around him? Did the defendant cause others to stand on the pavement and street thereby causing traffic obstruction?
- Third: It is illegal to use profanity in public. Did defendant say "god-damn" twice as testified to by two police officers? Did he say "hell" once as testified to by a student witness?

As has been stated, Kaufman was selling the YOUNG SOCIALIST. In the manner of any other newsboy he was "hawking" his papers in a loud voice. As any

salesman of the YS knows, selling that paper brings a crowd to ask questions and to buy papers. The right to sell the YS, or for that matter any other paper, has been upheld in numerous courts as part of the concept of "freedom of the press."

While he was waiting trial Kaufman went right on selling the YS in public places. About two and a half weeks prior to trial he went back to City College selling. He was attacked and pelted with snowballs by some of the hoodlum elements at the school. This did not deter Kaufman's returning the next week for another sale. Henry T. Yost, principal of the school, and 15 student guards formed a protective ring about him as he hawked his papers. Principal Yost told hecklers, "Move along. Let's keep moving. We've had enough trouble on account of this." Kaufman reports that he sold about 80 copies of the YOUNG SOCIALIST.

Speaking of his trial, Kaufman said, "The basic issue was that I was a socialist. That is what I was convicted for." The Baltimore ACLU is taking the case and will probably appeal it to the Supreme Court if necessary.

## Sit-in Demonstrations Flare...

(Continued from Page 1)  
over the state border to Hampton Virginia, Deland Florida, Rock Hill, S.C., Chattanooga, and Nashville, Ten., and other states and cities.

As the demonstrations spread, the white Southern officialdom began to recover from the momentary paralysis that the boldness of these direct actions against the accepted "customs" of the South had created. Mayor William G. Enloe of Raleigh, N.C. said, "It is regrettable that some of our young Negro students would risk endangering Raleigh's friendly and cooperative race relations by seeking to change a long-standing custom in a manner that is all but destined to fail."

This was not enough of an implied invitation to violence, so Malcolm B. Seawell, State Attorney General of N.C., went on to say that the students actions "pose a serious threat to the peace and good order in the communities in which they occur."

Shortly after, arrests of demonstrators on charges of trespassing, disturbing the peace, and similar counts in Raleigh and other cities began. These were yet clearer an indication of where the city and state government stood.

It wasn't long before violence did break out. It started with egg throwing in Raleigh, N.C., and Rock Hill, S.C. From there the situation steadily deteriorated to the point of fist fights and outright rioting. In Chattanooga Tenn. a riot developed in an S.H. Kress store when demonstrators were attacked by white youths. In Portsmouth, Va., Negro high school students were attacked with hammers and wrenches in a parking lot adjacent to a store they had just left after a sit-in. Although the police had escorted them from the store they were strangely incapable of shielding them from the attack. Other acts of violence, with the police always trying to stop them only after they had started, finally culminated in a huge riot in Chatta-

nooga with the use of fire hoses to break it up.

**FILL THE JAILS**

Statements of this sort and the hostility of the policy and white hoodlum elements did not deter the intransigent Negro youth from laying and carrying out further plans. In Richmond they broadened the fight to include an economic boycott of stores guilty of Jim Crow lunch counter practices. There and in other cities they raised the slogan of "fill the jails" as an answer to continuing arrests of demonstrators.

These have been the major aspects of the story up until the present time. In High Point, N.C., a bit of humor injected itself when an S.H. Kress store remained open serving food on a desegregated basis. The gimmick? No stools. Everybody, white and Negro, were served standing up. This has been termed "vertical integration."

While there was humor there also was bestiality. In Houston, Texas, on the evening of March 7th, Felton Turner, 27, was kidnapped by four white youths. He said they told him they had been "hired to do a job" because of local sit-in demonstrations. They drove him to a wooded area, hung him by his heels from a tree and beat him with chains for thirty minutes. Then with a knife they carved two sets of Klu Klux Klan initials on his chest. They checked his respiration at one point according to Turner, to see if he was still alive.

**DEEPER DISCONTENT**

The actions have begun to show a tendency to diversify into attempts to break down segregation in other areas, almost as if the actions around sitting at lunch counters were only a reflection of a deeper discontent.

The failure to achieve more than token school integration, lynchings such as the Mack Parker incident, and the failure of the federal government to take decisive action, are some of the causes of this discontent.

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## Canadian Youth Hit A-Tests

by Peter Shane

TORONTO—Forty students and workers marched in front of the French Consulate here recently in protest against the DeGaulle A-bomb adventure in the Sahara.

The demonstration not only hit the front pages of the Toronto press, it also received coverage over the nation-wide television net-work.

Picketers carried signs bearing the demands, "Not Bombs, Freedom For Algeria!" Leaflets handed out to passers by in the crowded downtown area urged a furthering of protest to the nuclear explosions and against cold-war policies in general.

The students themselves are now in the process of forming a Student Peace Union on the campus of the Toronto University.

The Young Socialist Alliance

played an important role in the demonstration. It was through the YSA's dynamic support of the decision of a campus socialist discussion group to hold the picket-line that support of a number of unaffiliated socialists was mobilized for the march.

Student anti-war groups already are enjoying a healthy existence on campuses of universities in both Montreal and Ottawa. On February 13 a demonstration was held in Ottawa, similar to the one in Toronto, which received the active support of both students and faculty. It has been proposed by one group in Montreal that a protest-motorcade be held at Easter against nuclear bases in Canada. Two such bases are now being built in this country, one at North Bay and one at Mount Laurier.

A REVOLUTION THE STATE DEPT. CAN'T STOP:

# I Saw a Cuba Where the People Are Running the Show!

by Henry Gitano

(Henry Gitano spent several weeks in Cuba recently)

They just kept on coming. For two and a half hours, campesinos (farm laborers), students and workers militias marched through the streets of Camaguey in Central Cuba to celebrate the Revolution's first anniversary. They came from the cooperatives, singing in open trucks with machetes, rifles and wooden training guns; they represented workers' brigades in berets, grey uniforms and boots. There were men, women and children. Looking at their faces, one saw determination. The tramp of these marching feet stomped a message in unison: Nothing can stand in the way of our Revolution; we are forging full steam ahead.

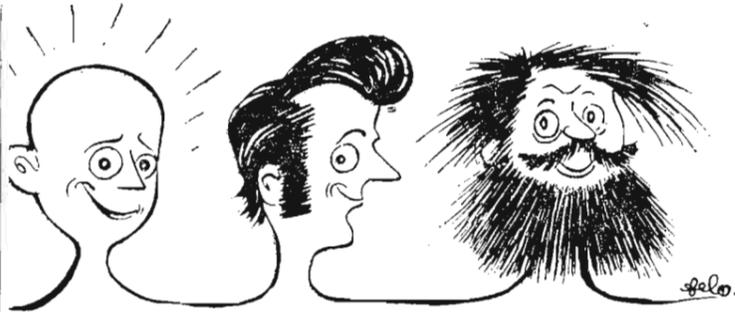
A spectator told me: "Tell the outside world that if the counter-revolutionaries come, they will be fighting five million people. I hope that they come—they will never leave; and we will be rid of them."

The Federation of Cuban Sugar Workers has trained and armed 55,000 sugar workers in the interior "to defend the sugar crop." About 300 Havana University students, including 80 girls, completed their military training last month with a climb up Cuba's highest mountain, Pico Turquino. The N.Y. Times (Jan. 16, 1960) reports "the sound of marching feet is echoing throughout Cuba . . . Students, workers and peasants are being trained and armed in every district of the island . . . [they are] enthusiastically spending hours drilling. There are said to be about 35,000 militia members being trained in Havana."

### ARMY BUILDS

While the people are being armed, the Army is fighting for the Revolution with pick, shovel and tractor. I saw soldiers building houses for farm workers, constructing roads, laying out drainage systems, reforesting vast tracts of land, farming on coops, and building an entire scholastic city, which when completed, will accommodate 20,000 children from the mountain range in Oriente, where illiteracy and poverty predominate.

Since soldiers work and the workers are armed, there is no need for military fortresses. Today Columbia's name has been changed to "Liberty City" and its function has been reversed: from housing 30,000 soldiers of death it



—Actualidad, Havana

"How fashions change!"

is being converted into a technical school. The fortress at Agraronte is already functioning as an education complex. All the big army posts are being turned into scholastic centers.

Discussing this transformation with a soldier, I was told: "Why do we need fortresses? To us they are of no use. We have the arms, and our people are trained to use them. For every child in these schools, which were once military fortifications, there are two soldiers ready to fight for the Revolution. The parents of these children who are now getting their first chance at an education, have something to defend. Enemies can capture military fortresses, but our stronghold, the education of our children and a better life for them, will stand."

### NO MORE SALUTES

The Rebel Army is the diametric opposite of capitalist armies. It is organized to defend the interests of the people. Soldiers do not salute because a revolutionary army does not want puppets, nor does it fear the questioning of orders. There is no fear of armed

workers; no need for mercenaries who stand above and separate from the rest. The working rebel soldiers and the armed workers are fused to defend the Revolution's conquests.

Cuba, a land of six million inhabitants with less square miles than Pennsylvania, is making history at a fantastic velocity. Within one year the revolutionary government has the following to its credit: 10,000 housing units complete, with a four room apartment to those earning under \$100, monthly costing \$15.92, which is not rent but the monthly payment for buying the house. Rentals slashed 50 per cent. Ten partially constructed hospitals finished and completed. Six thousand new classrooms constructed during eight months, including more rural schools than in the previous 56 years; student enrollment mushroomed from 666,000 in 1958 to

over 1,000,000 last year. Electric rates reduced 30 per cent; public phone rates halved; medicines cut 20 per cent; 800 miles of new roads built; 35 new bridges; \$400,000,000 of stolen property confiscated from Batista henchmen; 133,000 acres reforested by the army. (Sources: Transcript, World Wide 60, NBC TV, Jan. 22, 1960. *Revolucion*, Jan. 1, 1960).

### ECONOMIC PLANNING

The revolutionary government is breaking the back of imperialist control and replacing it with an economy based on national planning.

On Feb. 20 a Central Planning Board was set up with the goal of doubling Cuba's production within ten years. This will be accomplished by greater government regulation of private enterprise and increasing the number of state owned enterprises.

Under the auspices of INRA (the National Institute for Agrarian Reform) 7,250,000 acres have been nationalized, 485 cooperatives have been established which has already accounted for an increase of 69,000 tons in rice production and a diversification of agriculture. 440 cooperative stores have been set up. They bring products directly from the coop to the consumer, thus increasing the buying power of the farm workers' income.

After 62 years of Wall Street's economic control, half of Cuba's land was owned by one per cent of the people. NBC stated: "Under the most favorable profit conditions that we could arrange or impose we bought sugar cane plantations and grinding mills, cattle ranches and tobacco farms."

In today's Revolutionary Cuba, statutes to living leaders are prohibited and their photographs are not permitted in public buildings.

There has been an extension of democracy in every sphere. The beaches have been opened up for the benefit of all people. The newspaper workers have regained their integrity by clarifying certain articles and foreign dispatches with a notice that they were being "published voluntarily by this newspaper as a legitimate demonstration of the freedom of the press which now exists in Cuba." In full use of this same freedom the newspaper workers declare that they consider the articles "untrue and not in accordance with the most elementary newspaper ethics."

### FOR OUR BENEFIT

The right to own the land which is tilled, the right to useful work and the elemental right to eat well are on the way towards becoming realities through INRA. Farmers are cultivating new lands on a cooperative basis with tractors working 22 and 23 hours a day. In some localities workers plan together with INRA technicians how best to utilize the earth's potentialities—the earth which for so long has been idle because it was private property with a "Keep Off" sign to the hungry millions. A worker at Bayamo, Norberto Pantoja, told me: "The days that come will be good for us. Every thing that is being done is for our benefit."

The Cuban people made a successful revolution to depose the hated butcher Batista who was a symbol of a terror government run for the benefit of US investments and grafting politicians. Now the Revolution is building and plowing to smash hunger and unemployment; for its defense it is relying on the mobilization of the masses who are willing to suffer and fight to defend what they have already conquered to make greater conquests.

### STUDENTS COMMITTEE SET:

## Socialists Choose '60 National Ticket

The Socialist Workers party has chosen Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss as its candidates for U.S. president and vice-president in the 1960 elections.

Students who wish to protest against the racist, missile-directed policies of the Democratic and Republican Parties will find that support for the Dobbs-Weiss ticket is the most effective way to register that protest.

Farrell Dobbs, national chairman of the SWP, was the party's presidential candidate in 1956. He was a leader of the famous Minneapolis Teamsters strikes in the 1930's.

Myra Tanner Weiss, a waitress, was active in organizing cannery workers on the West Coast and more recently has been a staff writer for the *Militant*, socialist weekly.

A national committee of Students for Dobbs and Weiss is in the process of formation. Students who favor a protest vote are being asked to sign up as sponsors (see blank below). A list of the committee's sponsors will be made public when the committee is formally organized, in conjunction with the April Conference of Young Socialist Supporters in Philadelphia. Students for Dobbs and Weiss has released the following campaign statement:

The two major parties do not offer a progressive alternate to American youth in the 1960 elections. In reality, they are

two branches of the same party—a party that lines up with the Francos, Chiang Kai-Sheks and Syngman Rhee, and against the colonial peoples' struggle for self-determination; that has perpetrated the witch-hunt in this country; that has been unable to carry through a serious civil rights program; and that passes anti-labor legislation like the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill, against the interests of working people, who make up the majority of this country.

We support the Presidential ticket of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss of the Socialist Workers Party, as a way to protest against the present one-party rule of America, and to support the struggle for peace, civil liberties, civil rights and the advancement of labor.

Young Socialists, in accordance with their support to the SWP

campaign (see March YS), have been circulating petitions to put the SWP on the ballot in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



FARRELL DOBBS

## Will Love Win the Struggle? . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

of the very political forces that hold back the Negro struggle.

The solution is not for the Negro people to withdraw from politics but rather to enter politics on a higher level—the level of independent political action of the working people. The long range goal of the Negro struggle is unity between the mass of Negroes and the working class movement in the North through the formation of a Labor Party.

The creation of such a party is a long term project—but it will never be built unless the idea of such a party is propagated today. The coming 1960 election gives us a fine opportunity to do just this. Through the vehicle of the Social-

ist Workers Party presidential campaign we can show the real nature of the two parties and offer a possibility for the more militant elements in the Negro community and in the working class to protest against the two parties through a socialist vote. In this way socialists can speed the process of building a Labor Party. For these reasons we socialists feel our struggle for socialism is integrally related with the struggle for the Negro people for equality. Feeling this, we do not attempt to impose our views on the Negro struggle. Rather we work along with this movement as it is in order to build it and expand it, asking only the right to express our views to our fellow participants as we go along.

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