THE WORKING CLASS NEEDS THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL

BY W. D. FOSTER

I WAS DEEPLY MOVED and disturbed by the announcement of the recent de- mission of the 2,000 additional students for its classes.

At a time when the Jefferson School finds itself clearly to be at the door of McCarranism, which currently is at war with political freedom, there is no assurance that the McCarranites, through either legal or illegal means, will not destroy the Jefferson School for special attack.

What is occurring in the Jefferson School is part of a larger battle for the labor movement. The charges against the school are a direct assault on the school to be deprived of its direct power.

The collective effort of the working class is being destroyed. The school is being deprived of its direct power.

THE NEED for Marxist-Leninist theory is one of the prime requirements of the advanced working class. This is especially true today, when the working class is called upon to develop a major counter-offensive against economic crisis, political repression and the danger of atomic war.

Only the clarity of Marxist science can enable the Communists and other advanced workers to give the necessary leadership to the growing democratic tide we see developing in the labor movement, the Negro liberation movement, and among the farmers. It is an unfortunate fact that our movement has traditionally suffered from the "sickly-sweet" disease. This disease must be eradicated, and it must be overcome quickly.

As much as the McCarranites need the destruction of the Jefferson School, the working class needs its continued existence. The working class needs the Jefferson School to lead the all-out struggle to eliminate the divisive effort of all powerful and advanced workers. The School is an important tool in our fight for the future. We are not going to let it be destroyed.

Refusal to stand and fight is not good enough than the building and strengthening of this fine institution of working-class knowledge.

Wellman Given 60 Days for Refusing to Be Stoolie

BY WILLIAM ALLAN

The refusal of Jesse Wellman, a Smith Act victim defendant, was barred from the government's frumage case against him and his five fellow defendants a contempt of court.

The introduction of the plea to the court, in which the defense contends that the government's frumage case against him and the other defendants is a form of "political retribution," was referred to a judge to hear the case.

The refusal to stand and fight is not good enough than the building of this fine institution of working-class knowledge.

Coast Dock Locals Vote to Join in Wesley Wells Clemency Crusade

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31: Full of patriotism, the Coast Dock Local ("clerical crusade") to Sacramento, called on the San Francisco Board of Public Works to seek a recommendation to the members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The reason for the visit was the saving of the life of 44-year-old Negro dockworker, who is said to be a candidate for a prison guard when he leaves the Wesley Wells Defense Committee.

PROPOSALS APPROVED

The proposal of the Wesley Wells Defense Committee was approved by the international. The local board George Pickering of Longshoremen's Local No. 10 has 10 says he will provide a Militant call for the voting defense.

The committee plans to hold a meeting at a later date to discuss the possibility of forming a defense committee to support the pickers.

The committee heard expressions of support for the Coast Dock Locals, Local 6 trustee, and from Ben. Francis Schenck, president of the Local 6 General Committee.

The FIEF committee approved the plan of the Coast Dock Locals. The committee will hold a meeting at a later date to discuss the possibility of forming a defense committee to support the pickers.

The Fight for the 18-Year-Old Vote

The following article is reprinted from the "New York League of Social Democracy". The conference will be held in New York, Oct. 12-13.

BY LOUIS REDDEN

In his speech to the Union members, President Eisenhower directed a special appeal to you by proposing a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18. This issue originated historically with the labor, progressive and democratic youth movements and reached a high point of expression in World War II. Now, reaction attempts to pervert it and use it for its own foul ends.

Why behind the President's proposal? Why in a message that quite logically ignores the real problems of youth and the people in general, is this issue seized upon by the administration?

The President's message and budget proposal, once the best friends of the drive, are now obviously used in connection with the financial program for the next year, as well as false promises to the people in order to force them to accept new taxes. The program is a clear indication that 18-year-olds are needed now to expand the voting age to 18.

What should be the attitude of the labor and progressive movements toward the President's proposal?

The OUTLOOK is clear. It should be clear that this issue must be fought for, not by all forward-looking people. It can be a giant democratic step in the further development of political awareness, actuality and activity in the fight for democracy and the future and the country's future.

The 18-year-olds are not well supported by young people and by such youth organizations as the Young Women's Christian Association for Democratic Action, National Student Association, Youth of the NAACP and the Labor Youth League. Regularly the recent national poll of 18-year-olds by the Youth Research Institute shows 97 percent of those polled in favor of the vote.

Young people have many strong arguments for the right to vote:

Some say, 15 to 21-year-olds assure many adult responsibilities. We work, are drafted, our taxes, pay for our own family, drive a car, etc.

Others say, organized in various civic and social organizations and in collective action, that they should be allowed to do so.

We can add the fact that the 195,000 people who killed and wounded in Korea, with their young children, that their future is being discussed at the Big Four Conference; that the future of the Korean war is being decided by the Big Four Conference; that the future of the world is being decided by the Big Four Conference.

The future of the world is being decided by the Big Four Conference.

Our final argument is that the picture of the 18-year-olds is not good enough. It is too difficult to vote, that they are extremely hard - it is by growing like new.

Isn't it logical, therefore, that 18-year-olds would like to vote and should have the right to express themselves through the ballot box?

THERE IS the EISENHOWER appeal to youth, its unaided appeal to win over young people to its program of war and fascism, both through demagogy and coercion. Through militarization and corruption, brutality and exploitation. Western business would like to create an anti-communist New South, a base among young people in the image of the ill-fated Hitler Youth.

The COEA also wants to help stem off defeat in the coming electoral process. Their eye is on the 8 million young people aged 18 to 21, who can be a decisive factor in the political campaign.

The Eisenhower administration counts on the fact that in 1928-31 percent of the 18-year-olds voted for the 18-year-old voters supported the GOP. This trend they hope to continue and increase.

SOME DEMOCRATIC-MINDED people fear that the 18-year-old vote would play into the hands of the GOP and reaction generally.

With this in mind, there is an argument that 18-year-olds are not being asked to vote. It is not a question of whether they should be voted for, but whether we should be asked to vote.

And if this is true, then we must do something about it. The Party and the Democrats must be asked to put the question before the nation. If they are not asked, then we must do it ourselves.

Only struggle and support for your vote in the future will guarantee that the 18-year-old vote is here to stay. If the youth vote in '54 and '56 will be more important than ever before.

Getting into this struggle is the task of all.

The 18-year-old vote issue is becoming more important. The New York Times (Jan. 9) showed 45 senators in favor, with most of the rest undecided.

But many of these to favor. It is a question of whether they support the 18-year-old vote. It is not a question of whether they support it or not.

TheGallop Poll shows a decline in the opinion of 18-year-olds. Among the people, the younger age groups in 1955, it is interesting to note that 24 percent of the young people would support the 18-year-old vote, while 30 percent would not.

This is a truer reflection of the situation than in the past. The Gallop Poll shows a decline in the opinion of 18-year-olds. Among the people, the younger age groups in 1955, it is interesting to note that 24 percent of the young people would support the 18-year-old vote, while 30 percent would not.

In view of the report of the big V Conference, the Gallup Poll shows a decline in the opinion of 18-year-olds.

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