

U.S. Backs French Rape of Algeria; Blocks Real Peace

by the Editors

In this spring of 1958 the desire of people everywhere for the establishment of a genuine peace has become a prime factor in international politics. No government can afford to ignore this sentiment, and the "Great Powers" themselves are forced to come to terms with it. This pressure is so great that even despite the furious resistance of Mr. Dulles a "summit conference" later this year seems inevitable.

But while the diplomats and statesmen talk perpetually of peace there is no peace. The made-in-U.S.A. bombers of the French government which rained death on the women and children of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef gave unforgettable emphasis to this fact.

In the past we have had occasion to take a position on international questions such as the Hungarian Revolution. The martyrs of Sakiet demand that we now take a stand on the American-supported French atrocity against the people of Tunisia.

For the martyrs of Sakiet are more than mute witnesses to the fact of the brutal and murderous "hot" colonial war being waged against the Algerian people, a war which has covered Algeria with countless unpublicized "Sakiets" and taken the lives of well over 100,000 Algerians. Their fate casts a merciless light on the real nature of the "Western Alliance," the protagonist of the present "cold war" (and threatened "hot war") against the Soviet bloc.

U.S. SUPPORTS FRENCH CRIMES

The involvement of U.S. policy with French crimes in Algeria and the rest of North Africa is even more profound than appears from the well-known surface facts: the use of NATO troops, armed by U.S. "military aid" and under the nominal command of the U.S. general commanding all NATO forces, in Algeria and in the bombing of Sakiet; the consistent U.S. support for the French position on Algeria in the U.N.; the very recent \$500,000,000 loan to France to help the staggering French economy stave off the ruinous effect of the Algerian war. These are not just "mistaken policies"—the leaders of the U.S. are perfectly well aware that French conduct in Algeria is having a completely disastrous effect on the "Western position" in North Africa and the entire rest of the colonial world. But they have had no choice.

That is to say, they have had no choice within the policy of military blocs, the policy of NATO. The Anti-Communist Holy Alliance, the basic principle of U.S. foreign policy for more than a decade, has as its starting point the solidarity of the West European capitalist powers—British, French and Dutch colonialism, Spanish and Portuguese fascism, German and Italian clerical reaction. And this solidarity is reciprocal. France has faithfully accepted the essentials of the Dulles' policy toward Russia, has accepted the rearmament of Germany, and now has agreed to the installation of U.S. missile launching stations in France.

It is the nature and policy of the Western Alliance that forms the link between the colonial war in North Africa and the real threat to world peace.

DULLES DEFENDS FREEDOM?

True, Stevenson, Truman, Eisenhower, and Dulles all assure us that the purpose of the Alliance and its rearmament program is the "defense of Western freedom." Let us pass over the peculiar taste of his "freedom" in the mouths of the people of Algeria (or of Sakiet), the "freedom" of people living under such leaders of the Free World as Chiang, Franco, Rhee, etc. ad nauseam. What about the first part of this

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BERKELEY CAMPUS CONTRAST:

Nazi Uniform Appears as Liberal Opposition Meets

BERKELEY, Calif. — With a fraternity boy in a Nazi uniform picketing outside, 80 registered delegates attended the founding convention of SLATE at the University of California campus here, recently.

A couple of months earlier SLATE won 40 per cent of the vote for student government in a challenge to fraternity-sorority domination.

Commenting on the grotesque appearance of the fraternity boy in a Nazi uniform, Pat Hallinan, one of the leaders of SLATE stated: "This episode, betraying the sentiments and mentalities of those who engineered it, should determine the conflicting claims of SLATE and its opponents. We are no minority group, subject to intimidation and oppression by

storm-troop minds. We are a majority organization, determined to procure for all students of the University the rights and privileges possessed by the few who are emboldened by them to display the macabre figure with which they dare to affront and insult their fellow-students."

The convention set SLATE up as a permanent organization which will continue to take actions to challenge the fraternity-sorority conservative domination of the campus. The major dispute at the convention was over structure. A minority, calling itself Utopians for Political Action and led by Fritjof Thygeson, called for a more educational approach with an appropriately extremely loose organizational structure. The majority, which won out, led

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This cartoon was drawn by George Payne, a young trade union organizer. See page three for an article on the effects of the current recession on young workers.

Minnijean Brown Hits Expulsion From Little Rock in YS Interview

by Martha Wells

High school and college students, both Negro and white, are leading the fight for racial equality in the South. Minnijean Brown and the eight Negro students re-

A Fascist?

A 14-year-old Hungarian boy, and a number of younger children, will shortly be tried in Budapest on charges of forming a group aimed at overthrowing the Communist regime and illegally possessing arms.

By our calculation, this means that the young boy was practically born and bred under the "new regime".

—Keep Left

maining at Central High School in Little Rock have been in the spotlight since September for their courageous resistance to racist provocations. Less well known are several actions taken recently by students in other parts of the South.

This reporter spoke to Minnijean Brown at the New Lincoln School, the privately-owned integrated school in New York she has been attending since she was expelled from the Little Rock school in February. When asked about the eight Negro students still at Central High, she replied, "I haven't heard from them yet. I hope they'll have it better now. The white kids didn't like me because I thought I was as good as they were. Now that I'm out it should be a little easier on the rest. During the last nineteen days I was there I was kicked three times, and one time I had to be treated by a doctor."

The main outline of Minnijean's story is known to everyone who glances at the papers: For weeks and months, Minnijean was harassed. Her fellow students kicked her, tripped her up, shoved her around, and called her all kinds of vile, obscene names. She tried to laugh it off, to ignore it; she and the other Negro students had been forced to accept a double-standard rule not to retaliate "either verbally or physically" to anything that was done to them. But finally she just couldn't take it any more; she called one of her tormentors "white trash." For this she was kicked out of school.

OUTSTANDING STUDENT

Minnijean has always been an outstanding student; she has always had lots of friends. It is easy to see why. Very attractive, mature and poised for her 16 years, she is unpretentious, unspoiled by all

the attention she has been getting. She has no desire to be a celebrity; she just wants "to be another teen-ager while I've still got time to be one." "I love the New Lincoln School and I love New York," she told me. "It's very fascinating. But it's quite different from Little Rock."

In Little Rock, the morale of the eight remaining Negroes at Central High is high, and they seem determined to stick it out for the term. What will happen next fall is still uncertain. During the past weeks the intimidations, threats, and acts of violence in the school have increased. Emboldened by Minnijean's expulsion, students began to carry placards saying "One Down, Eight to Go."

HARD CORE

Minnijean says that there is a (Continued on Page 4)

Colorado Regents Open Campus to Literature

BOULDER, Col. — In a precedent-setting decision affecting civil liberties on the campus, the University of Colorado Board of Regents has ruled in favor of allowing sales or distributions of all periodicals on campus.

The action was the final outcome of a controversy started with the distribution of copies of the YOUNG SOCIALIST on the University of Colorado campus here last fall. Support has been gaining over the last few months for the right to distribute any non-commercial literature on campus. The Colorado Daily (campus newspaper), the Associated Students of the University, Regent Fred Betz, the Colorado American Civil Liberties Union

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JAPANESE STUDENTS WRITE:

Discussion: USSR and H-Tests

Dear Friends,

Editor of MADO, a Progressive Viewsweekly, expresses its hearty respect for your constant efforts in pursuit of the world peace. Editor of MADO is glad to let you know the successful and continuing publication of MADO (window), a progressive opinions weekly.

The Editor would like to receive contributions from abroad. Please let me know your opinion on the question below, which is discussed now among many Japanese students. This is the question on the Soviet Union's testing of nuclear weapons. Someone asserts to protest the Soviet Union's testing of nuclear weapons, because it increases the fission products in air, namely the so-called Ash of Death. Contrary to this, the other asserts to welcome the Soviet Union's nuclear-testing, because the Soviet Union is the head of Peace Camp (namely both Socialist camp and Afro-Asian countries and the people's movements) and her nuclear testing is useful for peace.

There are thus 2 sides to the debate, and discussed everyday as the first class important one. Among progressive students this discrepancy and disunity of the opinions on the Soviet Union's nuclear testings is used to produce much weakening and break-down of the unity of the movement against the nuclear weapons. What do you think? The Editor likes to print in our Viewsweekly your answer. Please let the Editor receive your answer on this, typewritten in English, Russian, German or Esperanto.

Yours very sincerely,
IWASAKI SHIGEO
for the weekly MADO
Nagoya, Japan

Dear Comrade Shigeo,

I am happy to contribute, in the spirit of friendship and solidarity among socialists and progressives of all countries, to your discussion on the continued testing of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union.

As a socialist, I believe that the Soviet tests cannot be condemned in the same way that we condemn nuclear tests by the capitalist powers (Britain and the U.S.). The government of the U.S.S.R. has offered to end all tests immediately and unconditionally if the U. S. and Britain will do likewise. This is a simple and reasonable offer. By rejecting it the capitalist governments have assumed the guilt for poisoning the atmosphere by nuclear tests. Therefore the movement against

the tests must have as its primary aim opposition to the tests by the capitalist nations and the demand that they accept the Soviet proposal to end all tests.

It is also true that Soviet military strength is and has been a force for peace. If the Russians did not have atomic weapons the MacArthurs and other "preventive warriors" might well have succeeded long ago in starting World War III.

However, for socialists the question does not end there. For the "Ash of Death" produced by Soviet explosions is as dangerous to the people of the world as the products of similar tests by the imperialists. And as a country which has eliminated capitalism and which calls itself "socialist" the Soviet Union should "have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole," as the "Communist Manifesto" states.

Unfortunately the present undemocratic ruling group in the U.S.S.R., representing an economically and socially privileged bureaucracy, does have interests apart from and even **opposed** to the interests of the international working class as a whole, as was shown by the Russian suppression of the Hungarian workers councils. That is why the Russian leaders see their nuclear tests as only a **military** question, only a question of self-defense.

But the Soviet Union should seek above all to defend itself by methods in conformity with the welfare of the workers and colonial peoples of the entire world. It should use methods which further the **worldwide** struggle for peace. If the Russian government were to announce that it would test no more nuclear weapons **no matter what** the imperialist powers did, it would be more than a humanitarian gesture. Such an act would create enormous sympathy for the Soviet Union among people everywhere, and would create such powerful **political** pressure that the capitalist states would sooner or later find themselves forced to abandon the tests. For these reasons I believe that socialists should call on the government of the U.S.S.R. to stop test explosions of nuclear weapons **now**.

Fraternally,
Shane Mage

To Comrades Shigeo and Mage:

I am opposed to the testing of nuclear bombs by any country, as I believe that such testing endan-

gers the very future of the human race.

We must, however, take into account the fact that there are forces in this world hell-bent on destroying socialism. The Cordone Sanitaire was the start. Gen. MacArthur's attempt to bomb China during the Korean war, and the Korean war itself, are obvious indications of this. The Project X Fascist-inspired uprising in Hungary—although there is a great deal more to be said on this point—is a further example. The USSR must therefore be able to defend itself.

The proposition presented by our Japanese comrades, that the Soviet tests have helped to maintain peace, is in my opinion true, insofar as these tests have created a war-blocking arms stalemate. Ultimately, however, an arms buildup by any country hinders peace rather than advancing it.

As Comrade Mage points out, the Soviet Government has offered to stop all tests if the US and Britain will follow. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has proposed an international conference of scientists to discuss the danger of nuclear war. They stated: "We Soviet scientists express our full readiness for common effort with scientists of any other country to discuss any proposals directed towards the prevention of atomic war, the creation of secure peace, and tranquility for all mankind."

It is obvious that no country stands to gain through world war. The USSR, through its proposals for stopping tests and its other disarmament proposals, indicates that it recognizes this. The Soviet scientists indicate through their statement that they recognize the danger of H-bomb tests, if the Atomic Energy Commission does not. I therefore conclude that in spite of the desirability of unilateral cessation of testing, the USSR does not feel that it is in a position to do so.

The real question before the world peace movement, then, is not one of either condoning Soviet tests nor one of requesting that the Soviet Union cease tests. Recognizing the deadly effect of nuclear bombs, our job is one of pressuring the Western governments, particularly the United States, to meet the Russian proposals, or if they are able, to put forth better ones.

Yours for a peaceful world,
Steve Max

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America Blocks World Peace

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High Purpose, the Defense of the West?

It has always been apparent that surrounding Russia with bomber (and now rocket) bases is not exactly a "defensive" posture—and now more and more Western analysts are admitting that the "threat of Russian attack" which was used to justify these war preparations is not exactly a real one. Thus George Kennan, who in the famous "Mister X" articles was one of the first to call for the "cold war," now tells us in his new book that "We must get over this obsession that the Russians are yearning to attack and occupy Western Europe and that this is the principal danger."

There are, in reality, three interconnected strands of thought determining Western policy. First is the idea of a "preventive war" once advocated by such serious capitalist leaders as Knowland and MacArthur (and which nearly had a convert in Truman who was kept from using the atomic bomb in Korea only by the last minute intervention of British Prime Minister Atlee). Only madmen could today think of a "preventive war," but this idea lives on in all those who desire an "active" use of Western armed forces in "limited wars" to "liberate" parts of the Soviet bloc.

The second basic idea has been expressed most clearly by Adenauer and Dulles. These leaders recognize that Russia needs peace to solve its economic problems, and they want to maintain military pressure for this exact reason! But their hopes that the burden of armaments would cause the collapse of the Soviet economy have become increasingly remote.

But the third purpose of the Western Alliance is the basic and most important one: to prop up capitalism in Europe and the rest of the world and to try to restore capitalism in the Soviet bloc. And here is where the basic threat to peace is found. The defense of capitalism and its other face, imperialism, requires "limited" hot wars as in Korea, Indo-China, Suez, and Algeria which threaten to grow into a global conflagration. And quite apart from "preventive war," Western military preparations threaten the "accidental" start of a World War. As the "Times" Washington correspondent James Reston wrote on March 2, "The time-span between detecting an enemy missile—or what seems to be an enemy missile—and the launching of retaliatory aircraft or rockets is shortening. And the element of accident is increasing every month."

How can this drift of our capitalist "statesmen" toward war be held back? In the long run, only by the elimination of capitalism itself. In the meanwhile, however, as socialists and human beings we are bound to do all we can to avoid war.

The demand of the world's peoples for peace is in itself a political force of the first magnitude. This demands tends to focus on specific issues like opposition to nuclear weapons tests and to establishment of U.S. missile bases in Europe, or the idea of a meaningful beginning to disarmament. Struggle on the basis of these issues can be effective, and can help to preserve peace.

Darrow: 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat — Well Why Not?'

by Gil Turner

"Attorney for the Damned." Edited by Arthur Weinberg, forward by Justice William O. Douglas. Simon & Schuster, 1957, 552 pp., \$6.50.

"... I know that through all the past this world has been ruled by property, and if there can ever come a time when the working man can rule it, I will say he ought to have the chance to see what he can do; and yet to tell you that is to believe in the 'dictatorship of the proletariat'—well, why not?" These are the words of one of the most eloquent advocates of human freedom and social justice that America has produced. Clarence Darrow spoke them at a time not dissimilar to the recent period of fear and hysteria. He spoke them in defense of twenty communists charged, in 1920, with advocating the overthrow of the government by force. He based his defense in the

case not merely on the right of men to think and advocate freely what they please. This was not enough. Before concluding, he had laid bare before the jury the class nature of the prosecution and the universal struggle which the case symbolized; he had demonstrated the total disregard of the police and prosecutors for the Constitution; and he had been relentless in his exposure of the pages of prejured testimony necessary for the government to bring the case to trial.

The cases included in the book and the words Darrow spoke in them provide a panorama of the struggle of the weak and the poor against the powerful and wealthy in early 20th century America. This is more than mere history, however. There is not a case in the book that does not have direct relevance today. For the causes to which Darrow gave himself grew out of the nature of the so-

ciety in which he lived, and that society has not yet been changed. The poor continue to fill our jails; the power of the state is still brought powerfully to bear upon unpopular ideas and organizations; the denial of elementary rights to the Negro people is still a commonplace; and the wealth produced by the toil of the many is still expropriated by the wealthy few.

It would be an exceptionally cold and cynical reader who was not emotionally moved by Darrow's words. Mr. Justice Douglas says of them, "His arguments are a full orchestration carrying great power even in cold print. They had the power of deep conviction, the strength of any plea for fair play, the pull of every protest against grinding down the faces of the poor, the appeal of humanity against forces of greed and exploitation."

There are many books dealing

with Darrow and his life: "Compulsion," "Clarence Darrow for the Defense" (biog.), "The Story of My Life" (autobiog.) to cite a few. None however has brought under one cover the very thing which made these books worth writing—the words he spoke in his most crucial hours. On crime: People go to jail "simply because they cannot avoid it on account of circumstances which are entirely beyond their control and for which they are in no way responsible." On legal crime: "If I do not want to fall into the clutches of the gas trust and choose to burn oil instead of gas, then good Mr. Rockefeller holds me up, and he uses a certain portion of his money to build universities and support churches which are engaged in telling us how to be good. When I ride on the streetcar I am held up—simply because a body of men have bribed the city council and the legislature,

so that all the rest of us have to pay tribute to them." On the Russian revolution: "... the man who wishes Lenin's power destroyed, that man is working for the whip and the lash and the dungeon, which made slaves of Russians for a thousand years." On capitalism: "I know that the present system does not work. I know that it makes men greedy and selfish and mean. I know it stifles every good motive in man. I know that capitalism does not work and never can work."

It has become fashionable in liberal circles to speak highly of Darrow, with the inevitable soft-pedaling of his most significant pronouncements. It is always easy (and safe) to pay homage to dead radicals. They are no longer a "menace" to society. Socialists who have read this book will greet such praise with a knowing look and agree that he was quite a man. But they will know why.

Unemployment Hits Young Workers; Is War Capitalism's Only Solution?

by Mary Anne Holmes

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Young workers on the Niagara Frontier, even more than workers throughout the country, have felt the production cut-backs. The drop in employment has affected all groups of workers. But the largest number are young, in the age category of Korean War veterans, who make up the low-seniority bracket.

In October of 1957 many youthful steelworkers were laid off or put on four-day weeks. Each month unemployment and short work weeks spread. In February 1,200 men were left jobless when the Ford assembly plant packed its bags to go to Lorain, Ohio. The workers can follow in April—at their own expense, of course. Workers are getting only three days at Bethlehem. Some auto plants have cut back to 1952 levels while others shut down for a week, work a few weeks, and shut down again. Many small plants have shut down indefinitely. The workers bear the burden of the shut-downs, layoffs and short work weeks while the executives tour the world.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOUBLES

Unemployment accounts have more than doubled over last year's

number for the early part of the year. Less than half the laid-off workers are eligible for unemployment insurance. Men wait in line for hours at the unemployment office. The auto workers standing in line are more vocal than others. While talking about Reuther's "share the profit plan" I overheard a younger member of the group say, "That may be O.K. for the guys on the inside, but Reuther forgot about us when he dropped the 30-40 proposal. Why, with all those new machines I'll never get back in unless they create new jobs."

Many of the workers in the area were laid off as long ago as October or November. Things weren't so tight then. There were unemployment checks, and SUB (Supplemental Unemployment Benefit) if you belonged to the United Auto Workers or the United Steel Workers and qualified. If you were at home, Dad would still be working. If you were married your wife might get a job during the holiday rush. But things have changed. All the holiday help has been fired. Even Dad is on a short week and the unemployment checks are running out. The finance company is threa-

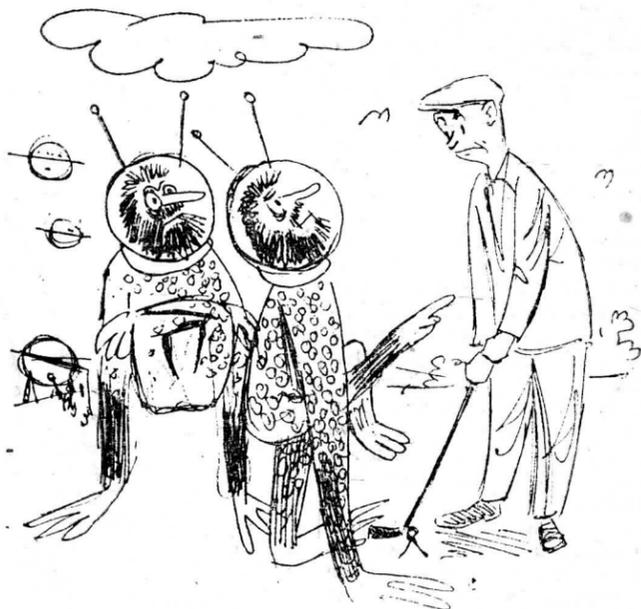
tening to repossess furniture and cars.

The misery and want that is created by men out of work trying to feed their families leads to an increase in crime. This is quite evident in the Buffalo area. The newspapers are full of it. Most of the stories are of young kids who are caught in small robberies and handed stiff punishments.

JOBS FOR STUDENTS?

In two months the Niagara Frontier labor market will be flooded by the graduation of hundreds and thousands of students. What chance do they have? What hope to work this summer so that they can go to college in the fall? These are the problems of the youth. It is no wonder that talk of enlisting in the Army is more widespread than before. We hear that the draft boards are having an easier time of it.

These are the grim prospects for youth—continued unemployment or another war. A war might mean the reestablishment of 100% production but it would mean the death of thousands of boys. Under this system of free enterprise it takes the blood of one generation to feed another generation.



—Frank X. Boyle (co-creator of Barnaby).
"Take Us to Your President!"

Youth Notes

NEW YORK CITY—A major victory for academic freedom was won by the student bodies of the New York City colleges when the administrative council of municipal college presidents lifted the speaking ban on John Gates, former editor of the Daily Worker. In an address to 300 students at City College, Gates said, "The alleged reason for the lifting this ban is that in leaving the Communist Party I have somehow changed. That is not true. It is the administrators who have been forced to change, and in this case the student body has shown more maturity than some college authorities." Under an agreement worked out between the Council for Student Travel and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and recently approved by the State Department, 40 American students will go to the Soviet Union this summer in exchange for 20 Russian students who will be visiting this country. Fifty high school and college students from many parts of the Eastern seaboard met in New York City on March 9 to discuss the possibilities of setting up a Student Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The Student Committee on Progressive Education, recently formed here, is sponsoring a spring dance March 29.

SEOUL, Korea—A captain and a major in the U.S. army of occupation here have been involved in an atrocity affecting a 14-year-old Korean boy, Kim Choon II. Kim was stabbed, beaten, tarred, nailed into a crate and flown 25 miles in a helicopter, the AP reports. Hundreds of youths from all over Cuba have been arrested by the Batista government recently. Many of the young people were completely unconnected with political life. Komsomolskaya Pravda, publication of Communist Youth in the Soviet Union, reports the following incident on young love in the USSR: A huge wedding was held for the leader of the Young Communist League unit in the foundry department of Bezhetsk's farm-machinery plant when he wed an active member of the youth league. Large quantities of gifts were bestowed on the couple and a huge parade was held. A week later the idyllic couple split up dividing the gifts between them. It was then found out that some time earlier the Komsomol secretary had been criticized by higher-ups for the scarcity of Komsomol weddings. Therefore he suggested that the leader of the foundry department get married. This leader approached a girl he hardly knew and promised her "a wedding the like of which our ancestors never dreamed of" and she accepted. After the wedding they talked things over and found that they did not love each other, so they divided the loot and went their ways. It has also been revealed that "Young Guard," a literary magazine published by the Komsomol has just been "reorganized." It seems that the editorial board refused to accept all the decisions of the Party on cultural questions.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Fifteen left-wing youth here have issued a call for a conference "to consider a united radical youth organization." They state, "There exists a pressing need for joint action by militant youth in the fields where agreement already exists—civil rights, civil liberties, labor defense, nuclear testing, etc." At UCLA, a membership list has been asked of the Eugene V. Debs Club, which is applying for use of University facilities as provided under new university regulations. So far both ACLU and NAACP chapters have been granted such use without providing a membership list. The Debs Club has notified the administration that it cannot submit its members to a special investigation not required of any other students. The ACLU has taken a strong interest in the case. Close to 60 people came to hear Carl Ross, Minnesota Communist Party secretary when he spoke recently before the Independent Political Youth on "Youth and Socialism in America."

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Segregation on Campus was the topic of an important meeting sponsored recently by the Political Issues Club at the University of Michigan here. The Dean of Women and the Dean of Men both presented a defense of the University's policy which in effect leads to non-integration among college roommates. Students at the meeting were very outspoken in opposition to this policy. 23 students have charged that they have been barred from Princeton University's eating clubs because they are Jewish. President Robert F. Goheen, an eating club man himself, has refused to take any action on the scandalous situation. For the first time in many years high school students organized a picket line at Detroit City Hall. They were protesting a plan for Cass Tech designed by a committee of local industrialists to fit the school to their needs. 21,000 students boycotted classes recently at five universities in the province of Quebec. The action was called over the refusal of Premier Maurice Duplessis to meet with representatives of the students to discuss university grants.

A VIEW FROM THE BENCH:

'Just a Cockroach Shop'

by Mike Torres

When you look for a job, or are working, the boss doesn't see you as a person, but as a dollar sign. To him you must represent money in the form of a low paid, very fast worker. You must accept whatever conditions that best suit the boss's pocketbook. These could include long hours, no coffee breaks, no sick leave, no vacations, no paid holidays, etc.

With this in mind one can usually understand the seemingly unaccountable actions of the bosses. One boss immediately comes to my mind. He ran a shop on the lower West Side of Manhattan, New York. Essentially it was a sewing machine factory and repair shop, but the boss did other odd jobs also. I was hired as a machinist and the interview followed a typical pattern: The prospective employee, myself, asks the prospective employer if the job in the ad is still available; the prospective employer says it is. We each begin to size each other up. It's just a cockroach shop with four other workers, he has ancient machines, no union, and it looks like he hasn't thrown anything away since he first went into business. This indicates that you have to drive as hard a bargain as you can because it will probably be a long time before you get a raise.

NOT IMPRESSED

He'll ask you how much experience you have and will want a list of all the places you have worked for, and the machines you operate. No matter how much experience you have he is not impressed. When you get down to brass tacks how much pay, you really have to hold firm. The price you ask is never what he intends to pay you. If you say \$2.50 an hour he'll jump like some one stuck a hot poker up his pants. But after a while a mutual agreement is reached, he'll tell you when to report to work, and as you turn to leave the boss will nudge you and say, "Don't tell the others how much I pay you, it's none of their business."

COCKROACH SHOP

In a cockroach shop the boss

usually works right with you so that his eyes, like Texas, are always upon you. Time is money and therefore you must make sure that you do not waste the boss's money. You must be there before work time to change into your work clothes and be poised at your appointed bench or machine ready to begin work at the stroke of eight. You keep up a feverish pace until lunch time, then you must eat and be cleaned up and poised again at your place ready to commence at the stroke of 12:30, and work you must until quitting time. Then you can clean up, change clothes, and go home.

This particular boss I worked for demanded absolute obedience—no questions, no suggestions, and above all, don't ask for a raise in pay. One of the workers, Fred, broke one of these rules. He asked for a raise in pay. The boss flew into a rage and began to rant and rave about the high taxes, about the lousy workers who were out to ruin him, why he couldn't even afford a secretary and had to use his poor sick wife, and poor Fred just couldn't even get a word in. Needless to say Fred didn't get his raise.

THE BLACK OVERCOAT

Well, I worked there for a while and from the first day that I was there I noticed a strange looking character, who wore a long black overcoat, would always come into the shop, go into the boss's little office, stay a while and shortly afterwards leave. I was rather curious about this character, and the more I saw him the more curious I got. I asked some of the fellows at the shop who this guy was and they would say that he was the real owner of the shop. This left me more puzzled than ever. Finally I asked Fred, who, having worked in this place several years, knew the score. "He's a bookie," he said, "comes here every day to collect his bets." "Oh," I answered, and was ready to drop the whole thing. But Fred, with strong emotion, continued, "That lousy skinflint loses \$300 a day to the horses and he can't give me a lousy nickel raise."

Colorado Opens . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and large numbers of students have spoken up in support of the right of the YOUNG SOCIALIST and all other non-commercial literature to be distributed.

The ACLU stated, "It is our feeling that the public streets and sidewalks of our state university are 'natural and proper places for the dissemination of information and opinion' and that a formal restriction by the University would be 'state action' within the restriction of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The impact of this decision will be felt on other campuses throughout the country which at present ban literature from the campus. Supporters of the YOUNG SOCIALIST on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California (UCLA) are approaching the administration, faculty and student body with the proposal to open up the campus for the free distribution or sale of all periodicals. At present not even the Hearst press can get on to the campus. The Local ACLU and its student affiliate at UCLA have expressed concern over the question of the freedom of student expression on campus. The student ACLU chapter has set up a Committee for Freedom of Student Expression which will look into the matter.

SCOPE

PRESENTS

GALA STUDENT SPRING BALL

Saturday, March 29, 1958

at 8:30

Music by

JERRY MALCOLM BAND

R.D.S.W.U.

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Minnijean Brown...

(Continued from Page 1)

hard core of about fifty students who have caused most of the trouble. They are free to jeer at the Negro students, kick them, and in general make their lives miserable without punishments; while the Negro students are not allowed even to talk back. (It is true that one white girl, Sammie Dean Parker, was recently expelled. Although she had been involved in many racial incidents, no action was taken until she and her mother made a physical assault on a teacher.) In addition, there have been several acts of retaliation against leading fighters for Negro rights. Minnijean's father, a building contractor, has found it more and more difficult to get work; and many advertisers have been boycotting the Arkansas State Press, a militant spokesman for racial equality.

Doubtless there are several reasons for this increased turbulence—Faubus' ambitions for a third term, the failure of the Federal Government to prosecute leaders of the racist mobs, the reluctance of school officials to take definitive action against the troublemakers in Central High, and the recent request of the Little Rock school board to the Federal Courts for permission to suspend the entire integration process for an indefinite period.

ELSEWHERE IN SOUTH

Elsewhere in the South, student actions and legal victories have advanced the integration struggle. In Tuskegee, Alabama, the 2,000 students at Tuskegee Institute have joined with the 1,000 other Negro citizens to protest a fantastic gerrymandering of the city's boundary lines to "remove"—legally, if not physically—all but ten Negro voters from the city. The Tuskegee Negroes, under the leadership of the Tuskegee Civic Association, have been holding weekly mass meetings.

Prince Edward County in the state of Virginia will probably be a key spot next fall. A partial victory for integration was won on March 3 when the Supreme Court upheld an order from a lower court that the county make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward ending segregation in the schools. Immediately, however, school supervisors began implementing a previously-made threat to circumvent the integration order by setting up "private" schools for white children.

Students at the Charlotte, N.C. high school spontaneously stood up and cheered when Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the Univ. of North Carolina, urged that Dorothy Counts be invited back to the school. Miss Counts, the first Negro to enroll at the school, was forced out last fall because of continued harrasment. At a gathering of the National Student Association, white students representing about 30 schools in North Carolina and Virginia also urged Dorothy Counts to return.

A legal victory was won in Lexington, Ky., where a U.S. District Judge directed the school board in Owen County to integrate its high school and take immediate steps to integrate all grades. Delegates to the Arkansas Baptist Student Union convention adopted 360-1 a strong statement favoring integration. Parents in Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., have filed suit asking for immediate integration of the schools in these cities.

All these actions, and many more being taken by people all over the South, give some indication of how full racial equality can be achieved. There seems to be a growing feeling of disbelief that the Negro people will ever get much help from the two major parties. The Southern Patriot (published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund),



Meet Albert Smuck, Young-Man-On-His-Way-Up. He's just come to work after sitting up all night designing a new, superfast, ultra-light electronic relay system that'll help propel a new ICBM that's guaranteed to decimate 10,000,000 people if it lands in a metropolitan area. Albert's going to get a raise. He needs it. Everyone who's Anyone at Genocide Research's Podunk, New York installation has a \$20,000 home, two new American cars (none of those foreign bugs for someone like Albert Smuck!)—the best in everything.

Albert is a Scientist working on Top Security jobs. A man of learning. He took engineering in college, but it doesn't stop there. He reads all of the good magazines: Time, Reader's Digest, Fortune; he has made a thorough analysis of "The Capitalist Manifesto;" and he will be going back to college to take some courses in Business Administration.

What does Albert think about Socialism? "Go-getters like myself don't pay any attention to that stuff. It doesn't help us to *G*E*T* *A*H*E*A*D*." —Richard Kenny

We Must Identify With Democracy

by Leo Adler

(The following is a comment on America's Road to Socialism stimulated by the discussion initiated by Steve Martin and Tim Wohlforth in the February issue of the YS. Leo Adler is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Young Socialist League.)

While no one can offer any formula for a transition to socialism in America, many have forwarded their views on what possibilities are present. What are some of the perspectives for America? If we all agree that the working class is still the historic carrier of socialism, we must then start by studying and evaluating the history of the labor movement in the United States. In looking back at the past of the trade union movement one fact has repeatedly been found, and I believe it is the key to the problem of building a socialist movement, or at least a labor party in this country. This is that in general workers in the trade unions will follow their own leaders before following or rallying to the banner of any outside party, no matter how good or noble its intentions may be.

By its leaders I mean those who speak for the workers in their day-to-day struggles with the boss. At present it is the labor bureaucracy such as that of Reuther and Meany, which represents, in the most degenerate way, the interests of the workers. But even though this leadership be poor, and at times directly contrary to the needs of the workers, they will nevertheless follow it.

In the past 50 years American

one of the most outspoken voices in the South for Negro rights, stated recently: "With President Eisenhower and the leaders of both parties silent on the subject, it was evident that there would be no top-level push for more civil rights legislation this year. Strong pressure from the people is needed if there is to be any action."

workers have learned one significant thing, and that is to organize. While the British working class also took a good many years to organize unions, it had completed that phase more than 40 years ago and has since then become politically conscious enough to form a labor party. The American workers have yet to become politically conscious. They have organized trade unions, and now continue to follow the leadership of those unions. What are these labor leaders now doing politically? As we all know they are supporting the Democratic Party, and that is just what the workers are also doing. The bureaucracy will continue to support the Democratic Party until either the rank and file become political enough (as in England) to demand independent political action or the labor leaders find it no longer profitable to work with the Democratic Party. It will probably be a combination of both factors that will lead to a labor party in America.

BREAK WITH THE DONKEY

It is obvious that the first step in building a labor party in this country is to precipitate a break between the workers and the Democratic Party. Thus the task for socialists in this period is to educate the more advanced workers who will be part of the leadership of any movement in the future. Socialists must also try, to whatever degree they can, to influence and establish relations with the more progressive labor leaders. When a socialist party runs for elections it should state that it is doing so because of a lack of any independent labor candidate in the field. This was

Thinking of all these things that young people were doing in the South, I asked Minnijean: "What can kids in the North do to help out in the struggle for integration?" She thought for a minute, then replied: "If kids everywhere would just be decent, it would help a lot." That isn't much to ask, is it?

Army Discharge System Crumbles; Pre-Induction Screening Continues

by Richard DeHaan

The Army's "security" program for the policing of pre-induction opinions and activities appears to be crumbling in the wake of a March 4 Supreme Court decision. In the cases of Howard D. Abramowitz of Brooklyn and John Henry Harmon III of the Bronx, the Court held illegal the Army policy of giving draftees less than honorable discharges because of "subversive" activities before their induction. Only Justice Tom C. Clark, inaugurator of the infamous "Attorney General's List," dissented from the opinion.

The Court's rulings in the cases were on two separate points: (1) That existing statutes require the Army to base the type of discharge on the nature of the soldier's military records; (2) That the courts could review discharges to see if they were beyond statutory authority.

The latter issue was the subject of an astonishing exchange between the Court and Justice Department attorney Donald B. MacGuineas during hearings on the cases two months ago. Summarizing his lengthy argument before the Court, MacGuineas stated: "The Army is entitled to dismiss any man as a security risk. But we do not argue that there is authority to base that finding on pre-induction activities." Flabbergasted at this admission, the justices asked, "Are you confessing error?" MacGuineas denied that he was, but maintained that

the courts had no jurisdiction to review even admittedly illegal discharges. MacGuineas agreed with Justice Brennan's interpretation of his remark that the Army had been in the wrong but that "... the courts can't do anything about it." The Justice Department lawyer revealed further that he had been unsuccessfully attempting to get the Army to change all the discharges to honorable.

The whole draftee security problem constitutes one of the most bizarre relics of the McCarthy period. The Army's program became a public issue when it became known that it had issued 726 security discharges between 1948 and 1955. In the wake of the Eugene Landy case—a cadet denied his commission because his mother had once allegedly been a Communist—a rash of guilt by kinship cases came to light: 11 cases of association with a mother, ten with fathers, eight with wives, and one apiece for a mother-in-law, a father-in-law, a sister-in-law and a brother-in-law.

DANGER REMAINS

While it appears that the security discharge cases will now be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, another great danger to civil liberties remains. The Army has transferred its screening process from the point of discharge to the point of induction. Draftees are now given a 16-item questionnaire relating to association with listed organizations and reading habits. False answers to this questionnaire are to be taken as ipso facto grounds for a less-than-honorable discharge. But true answers which indicate political contamination will result in the suspect not being drafted at all. Thus the onus of blacklisting is shifted from the discharge papers to the draft card.

There is no question of "privilege" involved in being drafted, since it devolves on every eligible male. Thus pre-induction screening would relegate "security risks" to the status of second-class citizens. Again the real or suspected political maverick is subjected to the loss of his good name without benefit of due process. There are already a number of such cases in the Army's appeal machinery, one of which is that of YOUNG SOCIALIST Managing Editor Tim Wohlforth. Thus the civil liberties fight must now be broadened to include objection to political screening on principle, and thereby to opposition to any undemocratic program of ideological legislation by administrative fiat.

CORRECTION: The Midwest Conference resolution of the right to travel was inaccurately quoted in the last March YS. The last sentence should read: "We call for widest possible united action in defense of the civil liberties of the 41 and of the right to travel for all."

YS Supporters Raise \$2330 in Fund Drive

The YOUNG SOCIALIST is happy to announce that its supporters have successfully concluded a fund drive raising \$2,330 for the paper. This makes it possible for us to wipe out the large debt we accrued in putting out our first six issues and with the help of a sustaining fund system we are guaranteed the financial support necessary to continue the paper for the next six months without another fund drive.

The YOUNG SOCIALIST has no angels either in the form of a political party or an individual and thus must survive from sales of the paper and contributions from its supporters.

Contributions have been received from the following areas: Bay Area, \$277; Boston, \$25; Buffalo, \$25; Cleveland, \$25; Chicago, \$247; Denver, \$25; Detroit, \$175; Los Angeles, \$550; New York City, \$660; Philadelphia, \$100; Seattle, \$60; Twin Cities, \$125; Toronto, \$36.

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