

The Condemned

By Joyce Cowley

THE VIOLATORS, By Israel Beckhardt, with Wenzell Brown—Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.75.

Israel Beckhardt was a parole officer for 18 years and obviously has very little faith in the system he served. In this book he discusses 27 cases out of the vast number he handled. He makes it clear that there wasn't much point in sending these 27 to jail. Some were dangerous and were likely to be much more dangerous after a five or ten year stretch behind bars. Most of them, while legally "sane," were emotionally sick people or drug addicts who desperately needed help.

"Drug addiction," says Beckhardt, "is a sickness." On this point all authorities on the subject are agreed. Yet paradoxically a youthful addict is treated as a criminal. More often than not, he appears before the court without having secured medical aid. He may be sentenced to prison by a judge who has no medical knowledge. Indeed there are many judges who are so revolted by drug addiction that the penalties they inflict upon youthful offenders are harsh beyond all reason."

He discusses the new narcotic laws which were passed a few years ago after sensational revelations of teen-age dope addiction. "To date not one single major figure in the international drug cartel has been caught in the net of the law. The only effect of these laws has been to consolidate the highly organized syndicate that controls the illicit drug supply. An analysis of those individuals caught and sentenced to long terms in prison under the newly established laws relating to narcotics shows that, with a few exceptions, the prisoners are youths who themselves were addicted in their adolescent years and as a result became pawns of the men who control the traffic."

Beckhardt's job was to investigate the background of young "criminals." Sheilagh, a

pretty girl of sixteen arrested for burglary, is typical. She held a party in an apartment where she had been baby sitting. Furniture and dresses were damaged. To cover up, she removed some clothing and trinkets (valued at \$90) to make it look like a real burglary. Beckhardt called at her home. "I found myself in a dark corridor littered with refuse. A child directed me down a flight of crooked stairs to a basement apartment. The room was clean but small and gloomy, the furniture cheap and tawdry, the only decorations a few religious pictures on the wall."

Questioning revealed that Sheilagh's father worked as a porter for \$22 a week and paid \$25 a month for the apartment. There were four younger children and the family was "having great difficulty in keeping together." (He probably means putting enough food in their stomachs to keep going.)

He also visited the woman from whom Sheilagh had stolen. A maid conducted him to a large and beautifully furnished living room. "I felt considerable sympathy," says Beckhardt, "for Sheilagh's desire to bring Ronny here instead of into the dinginess and squalor of her home." He hoped that Mrs. Patton would be lenient but she was eager to prosecute. She didn't believe in coddling criminals.

A few of the 27 violators were from well-to-do homes (invariably homes where the children found bitterness, conflict and rejection) but most of them came from the misery and filth of crowded slums. Beckhardt reports the details of these cases but offers no solution to the problems raised. He must realize that the factual material in itself is an indictment of our laws and court procedures, while his pathetic stories of the lives of these criminals, the violence and degradation of their daily environment, is an indictment of our whole social system.

A "New Approach"

By R. Gale

Gerald Heard, author, lecturer and industrial consultant was buzzing around San Francisco last week with the revelation that a "new revolution" is taking place. Although he was speaking about a revolution in the minds of the "captains of industry," the revolution is aimed at making the workers happy — and more "creative."

This revolution is not to be confused with the first "managerial revolution," called "Taylorization" by Mr. Heard. In case you haven't worked on an assembly line, "Taylorization" was unforgettably burlesqued by Charlie Chaplin in the factory scene of his movie *Modern Times*.

No. This is a brand new, red-(!) hot revolution.

Heard broke the news in an interview with the San Francisco Chronicle: "Our bonus system has failed. It's being supplanted by a pattern of prestige—a feeling in the worker that he is doing something of essential value. We are crossing the path from profits as a motive to the thought that the worker is, after all, a human being."

Now, there's a revolution for you. The recognition that "the worker is after all a human being." It comes a few hundred years late, but why quibble about trifles—it's here.

But hold it. For a moment I thought Heard was talking about abandoning bosses' profits as an incentive in favor of realizing that the worker is human. But looking closer I see that's a mirage. What Heard is saying is that the bonus system (that's a form of piece work

wages, Mr. Heard) has failed. Failed to do what? Obviously, it has failed to make the worker work harder, faster, longer, and happier to produce profits for those who don't work, never have worked and are determined that they never will.

And what will replace the bonus system? Simple: "A pattern of prestige." I suppose that means, for me, (I've been drilling holes in the same spot on thousands of identical metal parts, month in and month out) that my "pattern of prestige" will consist of acquiring a title. Maybe, "Chief Hole Driller on piece No. 2W34."

Since the title and the other trimmings on my "pattern of prestige" will then provide me with incentive, I take it that I will be expected to show less interest in such questions as wage rates.

I was particularly interested in Mr. Heard's report on how management's "the worker-is-a-human-being" approach affects their attitude to the unemployed.

"Management," says Heard, "is seeking to attain a truly civilized community. They no longer talk of sacking a man, washing their hands of him and dropping him into the reservoir of labor."

Well maybe they don't talk about "sacking" workers; they just fire them and let it go at that. After the workers are on the street, we got a good idea of the real attitude of Big Business when General Motor's cabinet member, C. E. Wilson, forgot the modern managerial lingo and compared the unemployed to dogs.

Notes from the News

BASIC IMPERIALIST DRIVE of the U.S. economy was demonstrated by the lead article of the Wall Street Journal of November 10, whose main story was headlined: "Federal Teams to Hunt Foreign Opportunities for American Capital. Eisenhower Prods Diplomats to Get Better Treatment for Businessmen Abroad."

BREWERY EMPLOYMENT in Milwaukee is down 28%. CIO Brewery Workers Union attributes drop in demand for premium beer to unemployment throughout country.

BILL OF RIGHTS FUND, recently organized by Corliss Lamont to defend America's fast vanishing civil liberties, has taken its first action. It has granted \$1,000 to the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles to assist its legal battle against the loyalty oath now required of California churches as a condition for tax exemption. The church is trying to raise \$10,000 to fight the loyalty oath as a violation of the First Amendment and an attempt by the state to control the conscience of the church."

ANOTHER NEGRO YOUTH FACES CHAIR. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to order a new trial for Jeremiah Reeves, Jr. convicted by an all-white Alabama jury and sentenced to death. Reeves was arrested in 1952 four months after a white woman claimed she had been attacked by an unknown assailant. The 17-year old Negro youth who was known to be psychologically unbalanced was taken to the State prison and held incommunicado for three days. In this period he was constantly grilled in the room containing the electric chair. He was told that he would die unless he confessed. At his

trial no audience was permitted despite defense motions for a public trial. Also excluded over protests of the defense were reporters and a private secretary for defense counsel. Testimony of numerous witnesses placed Reeves away from the scene of the alleged crime. Toward the end of the trial the defense learned that one of the jurors was the chief of a volunteer police reserve organized to track down "Negro rapists" and had been active in Reeves' arrest. A defense motion for a mistrial on these grounds was denied. A subsequent request for a new trial was turned down by the Alabama Supreme Court.

WAGE WORKERS SURPASS WHITE COLLAR WORKERS in income, a University of Chicago research project has revealed. This historic reversal was attributed to the unionization of industrial workers and the fact that white collar workers are only 10% organized. In 1939 the white collar worker in a factory office averaged \$33.04, while the production worker got 30% less, or \$25.44 a week. Today that white collar worker averages \$66.63 while the production worker averages \$69.24.

CHRYSLER STRIKE VOTE. Emil Mazey UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer has announced that workers in Chrysler Automotive Body Division, Local 212, have voted 92.4% for strike. Also voting to strike Chrysler was Local 265 in Evansville, Indiana. Immediate strike authorization is being asked of the union's International Executive Board. Issues involved are reinstatement of discharged office workers, collective bargaining agreements for office workers, many production standards disputes, health and safety, wage rate reclassifications that have cut wages, seniority violations and "a general breakdown of collective bargaining."

Interview with Jim Kutter

By George Lavan

James Kutter, the legless veteran, who since 1949 has been fighting his firing from the Veterans Administration for membership in the Socialist Workers Party since 1949, arrived in New York the other day at the end of national tour.

We took the opportunity to arrange an interview to find out about his tour. Jimmy is one national celebrity who is always very willing to grant the Militant an interview.

A national speaking tour is an exhausting business for the hardest individual and it was a pleasant surprise to see how well Jimmy had borne up. Indeed, it seems he thrived on it, even though he travelled alone, driving his own car, which is specially equipped for amputees. He rather proudly estimated that he had driven 2,000 miles by himself plus another 4,000 miles in "side trips" in the cars of friends. The mileage statistics were impressive. But what about speaking? Kutter answered: "I'd say I made over two hundred speeches — a lot of them before union locals and organizations I hadn't spoken to on my first tour five years ago."

What kind of organizations did he tell his story to? "Mainly union locals — AFL, CIO and independent. More AFL unions this time than before. Also student groups, Negro organizations, meetings of local chapters of the American Civil Liberties Union. In Detroit I attended a luncheon of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, itself fighting government persecution, and discussed my case and sold a number of copies of my book, 'The Case of the Legless Veteran.' Oh, yes, in Willmar, Minnesota, I spoke to a meeting of farmers, the Farmers Progressive Union."

SPPEAKS TO FARMERS

To the inquiry of what he told the farmers' organization Kutter replied: "Well I started right off by saying that I knew farmers had a lot of problems today and that I didn't know too much about these problems. But I did know it wouldn't do them any good if their civil liberties were taken away from them and that was why I presumed to speak to them about my case. They seemed to agree and it was a very good meeting."

When Jimmy was in Minneapolis he was interviewed on the radio and also an interview was filmed for TV news broadcast. "I was curious to see myself on television," Jimmy confessed, "so when the time came for the broadcast I went into a bar to watch it. But I'd forgotten the World Series was on at that time and there was no chance of persuading the bartender to change programs. But some friends who saw it told me that it was pretty good and took up half the time of the news broadcast."

Jimmy also related that in a mid-western College he was in



JAMES KUTTER

invited to speak to seven or eight classes. One of these was an American history class. Before he was introduced the professor gave out the reading assignment for the next day. It was on the Compromise of 1850.

Jimmy, whose youthful ambition was to be a teacher, couldn't resist this opportunity: "I started by telling them that the period they were studying had many similarities to the present. It was a period of conflict and tension. That though all the top politicians of the day tried to work out one compromise after another they couldn't find one that would stick because there was an important section of the population that wouldn't agree to any compromise — the slaves. They kept escaping and thus kept raising the issue that the politicians hoped they had settled. I also said that there was a small band of intrepid radicals, the abolitionists, who couldn't be silenced even though their civil rights were constantly violated. Then I drew a parallel between the abolitionists and the Socialist Workers Party."

Had Kutter observed any major differences between this tour and the first one made in 1949?

INCREASED FEAR

"Oh, yes. It is more difficult to get support because of the general fear of the witch hunt. People are more afraid to be associated with any cause now than in 1949. You must remember when I made my first tour McCarthyism hadn't emerged as an incipient fascist force. It has had an important and blighting effect on people speaking out or giving public support. I noticed a timidity on the part of some union leaders — not about telling me personally that they wished it were over but about telling me in public associating themselves with any 'controversial' case. However, it isn't that they're running like rabbits it's only that they have become over-cautious or timid."

"Most of the unions I spoke to were unions that had given me the platform on my first tour. Many of these were as staunch as ever on the civil liberties issue.

Our Readers Take the Floor

Tax Problems For St. Louis Workers

Editor:

"Unions take some sort of united stand against workers paying a greater share of Federal and State taxes. However, many unions go along with the idea that the workers should pay more of the local taxes."

When the pressure was put on for the people of St. Louis to continue the city tax on workers' earnings many union leaders and unions stood shoulder to shoulder with the Chamber of Commerce and the two St. Louis' daily papers and advised workers to "Vote for Progress."

This meant to vote for the deduction of city taxes from workers' earnings before other taxes are deducted. Corporate taxes are paid after the deduction of taxes and expenses.

Many arguments were used to support the earnings tax, but those most often used by workers I talked with went like this:

"It is better to pay a few cents a week (one-half cent on the dollar) out of one's salary than to have to pay a lot more rent or taxes on your home. You know all of the earnings tax goes to the city, but most of the taxes on homes goes to the state. That means that home owners would have to pay much more money for the city to get its money. That would make rents go up, too."

"The people who live out of the city but work in it use things that we city workers have to pay for. It is only right that they help pay for them."

"Besides, if we don't get the earnings tax the city won't be able to collect garbage or take care of the sick and injured who have no money. We know we've got to pay our share of taxes; so the earnings tax is the best way."

Many people, including class conscious workers, put it that way.

Out of the whole one-sided debate on the earnings tax, which I followed closely, it seemed like all we had was a choice between an earnings tax or higher taxes on small homes. One little ray of light came through the dark clouds of big business pressure. Ernest Calloway, staff member of Local 688, Teamsters, said over a local TV station that one large railroad paid less in taxes now than when it owned less taxable property.

Also, he told how owners of a large bank building paid no taxes to the city because of a small room in the building with a few books in it. This small room with a few books was called a library, and

so no taxes are paid on this large building.

Because union leaders never made a real fight against the earnings tax, St. Louis workers never learned how much tax money the city fails to get because of phony libraries and other tax evasion tricks used by the employing class.

We never learned why (if it is true) most of the tax money on small homes goes to the state when this tax money in nearly all states is almost all kept by the employing class.

We can be sure that workers will be called upon to pay more than their share of the interest, and later the principal, on these bonds. It is time that St. Louis workers and those in other cities put the pressure on their union leaders to fight against earnings taxes and other taxes that place the tax burden nearly all on workers.

D. C.
St. Louis, Mo.

Continued Terror At Trumbull Park

Editor:

On the day after election the liberal Chicago Sun-Times published an editorial, the whole tone of which was that the local authorities had the Trumbull Park situation well in hand. It was particularly indignant toward public housing administrator Albert M. Cole who had proposed federal intervention during the election campaign. It charged Cole with "playing politics with racial tension." At the same time it was arguing that there was little or no tension.

The Sun-Times, of course, is merely attempting to defend the local Democratic Party regime which stands most completely exposed for its failure to stop the Trumbull Park violence for over a year.

A letter to the editor, expressing disagreement with the Sun-Times editorial exploded that newspaper's contention that the local authorities were "adequately dealing with the situation." It brought out that just the other day, "A Negro mother of three small children had a homemade bomb thrown at her which exploded directly behind her. In the evening her husband left a South Side community center and went into a drug store saying, 'I have to phone the police to meet me at the bus stop.' Their children have been beaten and still need police protection when at play."

The Mineola, Long Island, school board, "in the spirit of free reading of books" decided not to remove "slanted or controversial" books from its school libraries. But, to "protect students from propaganda" it permits pupils to use books considered controversial only with a teacher's approval and "under direct supervision of a teacher." Any book criticized as controversial or biased will be considered by the school staff, which will decide whether it should be relegated to "reserved status." Dr. Frank E. Barnes, president of the school board, explained: "We don't keep children in glass cases. I think they should be subjected to controversial literature if they're going to learn to think."

My book was well received. Many workers remembered me from my first tour and came up and addressed me by name and asked how my case was coming along.

S. F. LONGSHOREMEN

In this connection I well remember my stay in San Francisco. On both tours my appearance before that longshoremen gave me a marvelous reception again and bought well over a hundred copies of 'The Case of the Legless Veteran.'

It's things like that which give you the encouragement to keep on fighting."

a word for or against my case. I was told by a number of people that their conduct when I spoke there five years ago has been thrown up to them many times since inside the local. The longshoremen gave me a marvelous reception again and bought well over a hundred copies of 'The Case of the Legless Veteran.'

It's things like that which give you the encouragement to keep on fighting."

Was There A Class Vote?

By Daniel Roberts

What is significant about the 1954 elections? Is it true, as the Republicans claim, that nothing really happened? That it was only a normal mid-term shift from the party in power? Or did the elections bring a definite change in the political situation in the U.S.?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

Subscription \$5 per year:
\$1.00 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$6.00 per year; \$1.25 for 6
months. Canadian: \$3.00 per
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.
Bundle Orders: 5 or more
copies to each in U.S., 7c
each in foreign countries.

THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7460
Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN
Business Manager: DOROTHY JOHNSON

Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's policies. These are expressed in its editorials.

"Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Vol. XVIII — No. 47

Monday, November 22, 1954

The New Face of Congress

A sober appraisal of the kind of Congress we can expect now that the Democrats have regained a majority can lead to but one conclusion so far as the working people are concerned: the 84th Congress will be just as anti-labor, just as anti-democratic, just as anti-Negro as the 83rd, if not worse. One fact alone suffices to point up the ultra-reactionary character of the new Congress. Both the Senate and the House will be under the leadership and domination of the race-hating, union-hating Southern Democrats.

Two Texans will hold top posts in the House and Senate. Rep. Sam Rayburn will again become House speaker and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, present Democratic minority leader in the Senate, will become majority leader with convening of the new Congress in January.

Another even more startling—and significant—fact is the composition of the standing committees, particularly the powerful chairmanships. Fourteen out of 19 committee chairmen in the House will be Southerners. In the Senate, 11 out of 15 standing chairmanships will be held by men from below the Mason-Dixon line.

These posts are no mere honorary titles and the committees don't play light-weight roles. Chairmen of committees in Congress can frequently block or delay desirable legislation for long periods or ram through quickly, without adequate public hearings, special legislation against labor and in the interests of Big Business. Key committee posts the Southerners will grab include armed services in both houses, finance in the Senate and banking and currency in the House, the labor committees of both bodies, the Senate foreign relations and House foreign affairs committees, the Senate government and judiciary committees and the House commerce committee.

Cardinal Spellman and McCarthy

Evidence keeps increasing that a powerful, if not decisive, section of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America is lending aid and comfort to fascist Senator Joseph McCarthy and encouraging popular support of the man who would be America's Hitler. The Senator is being backed by no less a figure than Cardinal Spellman, although the prelate piously pleads political "neutrality" when directly asked for his stand.

On Nov. 4, an official representative of the Cardinal, at a communion breakfast for Catholic War Veterans in New York City, praised McCarthy to the skies and claimed that "I know personally that over \$5,000,000 has been pooled to kick Joe out of the Senate, and that's only a small portion of what is pouring into Washington. The reason is solely because of his Catholic ideals." Msgr. Edward R. Martin, former chief chaplain of the First Army and now pastor of a Bronx church, also told the Catholic War Veterans to "keep on doing what you are doing: in your individual lives carrying the message of the Catholic Church by patience, fortitude and courage—the same kind of courage that McCarthy has. Joe is a really sincere Catholic."

Aside from the question whether or not there does exist a \$5,000,000 slush fund to fight McCarthy—and Msgr. Martin just shut up about this when he was asked to submit proof of his "charge" there remains the inescapable fact that Spellman's spokesman glorified McCarthy and held him up as a

This pattern will continue for Democratic-controlled Congresses to come. Succession to Committee posts in both houses is based on a seniority system and the Southern Democrats have a long political life-expectancy once they get elected. The 13 Southern states have maintained what amounts to a one-party system that has kept 10 million Negro people in hideous economic exploitation, political enslavement and social segregation and has crushed hundreds of unionizing attempts. When one Southern committee chairman dies there's always another with enough seniority to take his place. Thus, no less than five Southern Democrats in a row are in line of succession for the Senate Agricultural Committee chairmanship.

Big Business well understands that when you take the Democratic party you are taking a "package deal" that includes the Southern wing which comprises nearly half the strength of the entire party. For that reason, leading Republican papers could find the Democratic victory this election not altogether unpalatable. The Nov. 13 N. Y. World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard sheet, wrote an editorial commenting favorably on the fact that Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia is slated to head the Foreign Relations committee and Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia to take the lead of the Finance Committee. The World-Telegram finds them "experienced, capable and intelligently patriotic. Neither is an obstructionist" and "would make a real effort to work with President Eisenhower."

Many workers didn't realize what they were getting when they voted Democrat in their understandable desire to get rid of the Republicans. But it won't be long before the acts of the 84th Congress, led by the Democrats, will prove another case of jumping from the political frying pan into the fire.

General Douglas MacArthur and Shigeru Yoshida, Japan's prime minister, meet in New York. They were enemies in World War II, when each sent youth of own country into slaughter for profits of own capitalist class. Yoshida came to U.S. hoping to get \$4 billion to rearm Japan. Japanese warlords, bankers and industrialists are now Wall Street's allies against Soviet bloc and colonial revolution.

model Catholic. The only comment that came from the Chancery office of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in New York was the statement that Msgr. Martin had the "sole responsibility of conveying the greetings and blessings of the Cardinal—and nothing else." But there was no disavowal of the pro-McCarthy sentiment. This is just a devious way of indicating to the Catholic faithful that "Joe" rates with the Cardinal, but that Spellman prefers not to make a public commitment.

Last April 4, Cardinal Spellman did demonstratively appear on the same platform with McCarthy, who was principal guest speaker at a communion breakfast for 6,000 New York police who roared approval of the Senator. Spellman beamed while these cops, many of them fresh from strikebreaking duty against New York dock workers, including thousands of Catholics, hailed their leader. Over in Belgium, a few months earlier, Spellman had attacked European critics of McCarthyism who voiced fear of the rise of American fascism. He defended McCarthyism by name.

American workers—Catholic workers, above all—have reason to look with the greatest concern on the relationship of the authoritarian hierarchy with McCarthyism, especially in the light of the close affinity of The Vatican and the hierarchy with European fascism, including Mussolini in Italy and Franco in Spain. The terrible fate of millions of Italian and Spanish workers, who are overwhelmingly Catholic, is an object lesson of history which none should ignore.

Einstein's Advice to Youth

A few days ago Albert Einstein declared that if today he were a young man and had to choose a career he would not become a scientist, scholar or teacher, subject to thought-control investigations, but would rather choose a trade such as that of a plumber where he could still hope for a degree of intellectual independence.

The N. Y. Times, in an editorial, Nov. 11, said Einstein's statement "will come as a shock" to many Americans. They offer Einstein sympathy for his feeling and deplore the "excesses" committed "in the name of security."

"But," they say, "for Dr. Einstein to urge in effect that young people renounce science and scholarship because of these phenomena is a grievous error."

They list three counts against Einstein's "error": (1) Einstein "exaggerates" the extent of the witch hunt. (2) If young people accepted Einstein's advice "the Soviet Union would soon have a commanding scientific lead over the free world." (3) Einstein turns his back on "the most glorious quest of the human spirit"—scientific inquiry.

The charge that Einstein exaggerates the extent of the witch hunt shows how completely and deliberately his meaning has escaped the Times editorial writers. They are apologizing for "excesses." He is indicting the whole organic structure of American society—sick with the witch hunt disease.

Einstein is recognized as one of the greatest living men. Along with Galileo, Newton, Dar-

A Smuggled Appeal from Algerian Leader

Below we print in full a statement by Messali Hadj, foremost Algerian nationalist leader. To the threats and proffered bribes of his imperialist jailors—Daladier in 1939, Vichy in 1941, De Gaulle in 1943 and Mendes-France in 1954—this indomitable fighter has had but one reply: "Independence for Algeria!"

He was founder and leader of the outlawed Star of North Africa, then of the outlawed Algerian People's Party and at present of the persecuted Movement for Democratic Liberties, whose members in Algeria and France are now being hunted down by the French imperialists.

He himself has for long been imprisoned in France.

When on Nov. 1, new independence struggles broke out in Algeria, Mendes-France rushed troops to Algeria for new repressions and simultaneously put Messali Hadj in solitary confinement. Nonetheless the Algerian leader managed to smuggle out the statement printed below. Short excerpts of this were printed in the French capitalist press. The Stalinist press never printed a word. Only La Vérité, French Trotskyist paper printed the entire text and demanded his immediate release.

By Messali Hadj

Since the announcement of the events in Algeria during the night of Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, 1954, the watch over me has been seriously reenforced.

Three days later I was placed in solitary confinement, preventing me from seeing anybody and depriving me of communication with the outside. This worsening of the conditions of my residence was followed by a search and dissolution of the Movement for Democratic Liberties (MTLD).

In Algeria, searches and arrests were carried through with great brutality and often in violation of the laws. Moulay Merhab, general secretary of the MTLD, and a big number of leaders and militants were carried away by the police, and their families do not know to this hour where they are.

VIOLENT REPRESSIONS

Mrs. Renee Stibble, Counselor-at-Law has filed a complaint with the Prosecutor against this imprisonment which has lasted longer than the 24 hours allowed by law.

In France, in the whole Parisian region and in all the cities, there were searches and raids by the police. To this wave of repression must be added screenings and the continuous shipment of all kinds of troops to Algeria.

Everywhere the administration calls for violent, energetic and exemplary repression. This repressive frenzy repeats the methods of May, 1945.

We have on previous occasions declared that repression, no matter what its form, never has been a solution to the Algerian problem, which more and more confronts the government and international public opinion.

From 1830 to our day the profound anger of the Algerian people

against the (French) colonial regime has exploded many times. The first insurrections followed the conquest, and then the risings of 1871 took place. All these explosions were met with ferocious repression, followed by expropriation and exile.

ALGERIANS WANT FREEDOM

All these methods of force have never prevented the Algerian people from demanding its wealth, its rights and its liberty.

That shows that the policy of force is bankrupt, because it goes counter to the real aspirations of the Algerian people, which remains faithful to its historic past and its tradition of

gerians, although they outnumber the Europeans 10 to 1 are represented in the municipal and general assemblies by elected delegates whose number is limited to two-fifths of the seats of these bodies. The famous Algerian Assembly, fruit of electoral trickery, is in reality only an administrative council devoted entirely to the interests of large colonization.

RIGGED ELECTIONS

The organic law of Algeria, which was imposed on the Algerian people although it was unanimously rejected by all the Moslem delegates, is only deceit, because the skeleton reforms provided for are not even carried out. The municipal and cantonal elections and those to the Algerian Assembly and the French Parliament are more nominations of individuals who have gone over to the cause of colonialism than an electoral competition. That is why the great majority of the Algerian people clearly shows its indifference for all these prefabricated elections.

The political, economic, social, cultural and religious repression is a weapon of the terror in the hands of the administration, which it utilizes permanently.

Also searches, arrests and beatings are common in the country. Militants can be carried off and led to star chamber imprisonment, in defiance of the laws that guarantee respect for individual liberty. This system of repression and seizure is designed to create terror with the aim of separating the patriots from the national movements.

ENFORCED MISERY

In the field of education, the Arab language, mother tongue of ten million Algerians, has been systematically smothered and destroyed a foreign language.

The miserable condition of our youth, adds further to the attack against the dignity of our people. Two million children wander in the most complete destitution and, lacking schools, without education and without a future.

Our youth is thrown on the street without work and without the possibility to set up their own home. To this crushing picture must be added the horrors of slums, of dampness, of hunger which grips millions of children, old people and women, who for the most part eat meat only two or three times a year.

The Algerian Moslems are deeply indignant when they see that the cult of Islam has been transformed together with its cadi, its mufits and all its personnel into a propaganda agency in the service of the Algerian [French colonial] administration.

On the political plane, the Al-

gerian, although they outnumber the Europeans 10 to 1 are represented in the municipal and general assemblies by elected delegates whose number is limited to two-fifths of the seats of these bodies. The famous Algerian Assembly, fruit of electoral trickery, is in reality only an administrative council devoted entirely to the interests of large colonization.

For our part, we have condemned this regime for more than twenty years and have particularly called it to the attention of the government in order to put an end to it. Yes, this is what we have denounced in writing and speech thousands of times, and never has the government wanted to hear or consider our appeals. On the contrary, we have been mistreated and thrown into prisons for long years.

It is in this unfortunate situation in which the Algerian people has always struggled that we must find the causes of all the explosions of the past and of the events which broke out recently.

Expropriated, exploited and submitted to exceptional laws without ever being listened to or respected, the Algerian explodes because he sees all the doors slam shut before him.

Such explosions are the result of the colonial policy against which the Algerian people has not ceased to cry out since the first days of the occupation.

URGES SOLIDARITY

Such has been our struggle in the past, such it will be tomorrow and always.

Thus, faithful to our past and to our feelings of sympathy with the French people and its working class, we ask them to hold out a fraternal hand to the Algerian people, which right now is undergoing a heavy repression throughout the whole country.

Today as yesterday, we will continue to work in such a way that the friendship that links the Algerian workers to the French people is developed in the struggle which will permit our two peoples, freed from all colonial and capitalist enslavement, to march forward towards liberty, progress and justice, peace and solidarity among all peoples.

World Events

THE EDITORS OF TRIBUNE

newspaper of the Bevanites in the British Labor Party, refused to retract their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in the Nov. 12 issue of Tribune to the National Executive of the British Labor Party, which on Oct. 27 sent the Bevanite editors a letter demanding that they withdraw their criticism of the strike-breaking policy pursued by Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers Union, during the recent dock strikes. Michael Foot, Jennie Lee and J.P.W. Mallalieu replied in

Detroit Campus Witch-Hunt Gets Cool Reception

By Sherry Cohen

DETROIT, Nov. 14—A witch-hunting attack on the newly formed Young Socialist Club at Wayne University has met with almost universal rejection by the campus community.

Three weeks ago, for the first time on the Wayne campus, a socialist political club was organized by a group of students dissatisfied with the war-depression programs of the Democratic and Republican parties. Barely a week old, the club was confronted with a smear assault by Ken Froslid, editor-in-chief of the Wayne Collegian, the student newspaper.

The Young Socialist Club was organized after meeting the requirements of the Government Department political education program, and immediately began participating in campus and election functions. Robert Himmel, Jr. was elected Acting Chairman and Paul Montauk, Acting Corresponding Secretary at the initial constitutional meeting.

The club organized a symposium on the question of "Which Party Can Best Meet the Needs of the American People?" with speakers from the Young Socialist, Republican and Democratic campus clubs. The club also organized an open house to introduce to students candidates from the Socialist Workers Party and the Socialist Labor Party, the two socialist parties on the Wayne County ballot.

Quite a few students took advantage of the opportunity to come down to the campus campaign headquarters to meet Frank Lovell, candidate for U.S. Senator, and Robert Himmel, Jr., candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District in Detroit, all on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, and also the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor, James Horvath.

SUBVERSIVE?

Three days later, on election day, the Wayne Collegian came out with the first of two editorials written by Ken Froslid. In the first editorial, referring to the Socialist Club, he stated: "And who is head of this organization? . . . Robert Himmel, Socialist candidate for the First Congressional District and member of the Socialist Workers Party, which was called 'subversive' by the Attorney General."

Froslid asks, "Is a program designed to create good citizenship in students going to be turned into a sounding board for those advocating overthrow of the government by violence?" In his second editorial he continued: "The Socialist Workers Party HAS NOT ADMITTED 'subversiveness.' But, on the Square D strikers."

On April 30, 1951, the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 3, severely criticized the Attorney General's "subversive list" and the way in which he prepared it. It said: "The organizations received no notice that they were to be listed, had no opportunity to present evidence on their own behalf and were not informed of the evidence on which the designations rest. . . Under such circumstances the (Attorney General's) own admission renders his designation patently arbitrary. . . The situation is comparable to one which would be created if the Attorney General, under like circumstances, were to designate the American National Red Cross as a communist organization."

HEARING REFUSED

"On six different occasions the Socialist Workers Party asked the Attorney General for a hearing at which it could answer the smear charge and present evidence to show why it should not be listed. Neither before nor after the Supreme Court rebuked any Attorney General granted this request. The listed groups thus have never had their 'day in court.'

"On August 22, 1951, the U.S.

Subscribe!

Start your subscription now. Clip the coupon and mail it in today. Send \$1.50 for six months subscription or \$3 for a full year to The Militant, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Name _____

Street _____ Zone _____

City _____ State _____

\$1.50 Six months \$3.00 Full year New Renewal

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XVIII

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1954

NUMBER 47

UAW Delegates Draft '55 Contract Demands; Scrap Five-Year Clause

Why Senate Threatens Censure

By Art Preis

When we examine the actual findings of the two recent Senate probes involving Sen. Joseph McCarthy, there would seem to be little reason for the great furor surrounding these events. The Mundt committee hearings on the Army-McCarthy controversy were concerned chiefly with the fact that McCarthy permitted one of his staff members to seek favored treatment in the Army for another former McCarthy side. That's the sort of thing that goes on all the time in the capitalist government and McCarthy has been no more reprehensible in this respect than a great many other Senators.

The reaction to these editorials was immediate. Numerous letters were sent into the Collegian from students protesting Froslid's smear tactics. Peter Albertson, Managing Editor of the Collegian, and Ralph Nicholas, Collegian News Editor, printed an article in the Collegian stating: "It should be remembered that the Attorney General's subversive list (that to which Mr. Froslid refers) is not legal nor is it accepted as evidence in any court of the nation."

The Student Committee on Rights and Reforms unanimously passed a resolution condemning Froslid's witch-hunting tactics and the Student Council itself, the official representative of students on the Wayne Campus held a hectic meeting at which Froslid was severely called to task and a motion was introduced to censure him for his editorials. This motion was not submitted to a vote because a quorum was lacking one at that time. The Student Council will take up this motion at its next meeting and there is every indication that it will be passed.

HIMMEL REPLIES

What most effectively refuted Froslid's smear, however, was contributed by Himmel, as Acting Chairman of the Young Socialist Club, in an article printed in the November 8 Wayne Collegian (See article below.)

In addition, the Young Socialist Club at a well attended meeting passed a resolution unanimously condemning Froslid's editorials.

The Young Socialist Club has embarked on an ambitious program of bringing to the attention of the Wayne student body events and issues that not only directly concern students but also the nation as a whole.

Next week the Socialist Club is sponsoring a public meeting featuring Paul Silver, President of UAW-CIO local 351, and one of the UAW leaders in the recent Square D strike. Silver will speak on "Why the Detroit Labor movement Came to the Aid of the Square D strikers."

The Republican high command only last February regarded McCarthy as their prime campaigner. He made the opening '52 election tour for the Republican Party.

Favor "Free Enterprise"



Edgar H. Dixon and E. A. Yates (right), who were awarded contract to build a new generating plant and supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission. The government supplies the money and they take the profits. (See story, page 1.)

patched up on the basis of concessions by the liberal-labor faction to the Southerners. But McCarthy is no weak-kneed compromiser. He is sticking tough and not budging an inch. He is demonstrating to all the fascist elements that they make no mistake in choosing him as their führer.

The contradictions surveyed above are the key to the apparently furious struggle against McCarthy within Republican ranks and their unwillingness to break with him or go beyond a mild censure.

If the ruling American capitalists are unwilling to dispense, as yet, with the traditional two-party system of political control and therefore must put limits to the advance of McCarthyism as a movement to establish one-party fascist domination, they are likewise unwilling to have the existing parliamentary government institutions undermined.

The Watkins committee hearings reflected the additional factor, in the whole McCarthy controversy, of the resistance of the

Senators, both conservative Democrats and Republicans, to any weakening of the Senate's prestige and influence. From the day of its foundation, the Senate has served as a special bastion of capitalist reaction within the boundaries of the capitalist parliamentary system. The "Upper House" with its six-year terms, contrasted to the "Lower House" with two-year terms, was designed to serve as a conservative brake upon any legislation favoring labor or opposing capital.

When McCarthy puts to ridicule and scorn this institution, defies its decorum and rules, he not only threatens individual Senators but the Senate as an effective instrument of capitalist rule. It is not for any reasons of democracy, therefore, but to maintain the necessary aura of wisdom, dignity and sober thought the Senate must wear to keep its influence as an institution that has moved the Senate to select six of its most conservative members, of both parties, to try to keep McCarthy in line with Senate rules of conduct.

DETROIT, Nov. 13—Some 1,100 local delegates of the CIO United Automobile Workers met here yesterday and today in an extraordinary national "economic conference" and drafted a program of contract demands for next year's negotiations with General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and other auto concerns.

The conference reaffirmed the guaranteed annual wage as the chief demand for 1955. This had been previously approved by the last UAW convention and the UAW's Unemployment Conference in Washington. But this time the demand was spelled out to call for 52 weeks of work or the equivalent in pay for auto workers with two or more years of seniority.

REUTHER'S RETREAT

At the same time, CIO and UAW President Walter Reuther retreated on his open opposition to the growing demand for the 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay to the extent that he made no frontal attack on the shorter work-week program.

Reuther's program as offered to the conference deferred the shorter work-week demand but said that it "will take its place at the top of our collective bargaining agenda" after the "annual wage is secured." Reuther insisted that no contract will be signed next year which does not include the guaranteed annual wage.

The softening of Reuther's attitude on the vital "30 for 40" demand reflects pressure from the ranks that also forced him to retreat on another big issue,

the question of the long-term five-year contracts that he foisted on the union back in 1950 and which have been a source of dissatisfaction among most of the auto workers ever since.

A limitation of two years was fixed by the conference for future contracts and one year if contracts fail to include cost-of-living and improvement factors clauses.

OTHER DEMANDS

A series of other demands were adopted providing for a 25% increase in pensions, health insurance fully-paid by the companies instead of one-half by the workers as at present, increased overtime and holiday premium pay, and preferential hiring for laid-off workers.

Although it is claimed that the demands total a "package" of from 40 to 50 cents an hour in increases, wage raises asked that would actually appear in the regular pay checks total 10.3 cents an hour. Of this sum, 5.3 cents is needed to rectify the

softening of Reuther's attitude on the vital "30 for 40" demand reflects pressure from the ranks that also forced him to retreat on another big issue, the question of the long-term five-year contracts that he foisted on the union back in 1950 and which have been a source of dissatisfaction among most of the auto workers ever since.

A limitation of two years was fixed by the conference for future contracts and one year if contracts fail to include cost-of-living and improvement factors clauses.

Awareness that the UAW will gain little or nothing without a strong fight is reported among the conference delegates. Reuther himself reflected this concern of the membership when he told a press conference today (the UAW conference was closed to all but delegates and union officials) that if the union's major demands are denied "then we will have to exercise our economic power." He indicated that "if there is a strike" it will take place "in the corporation that has demonstrated the least moral responsibility" — generally believed to be a reference to Ford's.

This would imply a continuation of the one-at-a-time strategy that so weakened and prolonged previous struggles, rather than a unified industry-wide fight. Reuther did ask for a \$25 million strike fund through an additional membership assessment. But two big questions remain to be answered. 1. Will the UAW make real preparations in the ranks for a militant struggle? 2. Will Reuther give away most of the other demands in an attempt to clinch the GAW program without a fight? The kind of fight the UAW will make will become of crucial importance as the UAW national convention comes nearer, next March 27, when final strategy will be decided.

Christmas Bazaar Planned in N. Y.

Plans are being made for the annual Christmas Bazaar of the New York local of the Socialist Workers Party. It will be held Dec. 11, at 116 University Place (near Union Sq.). Those who have attended in the past know what a variety of gifts and clothing can be found at bargain prices.

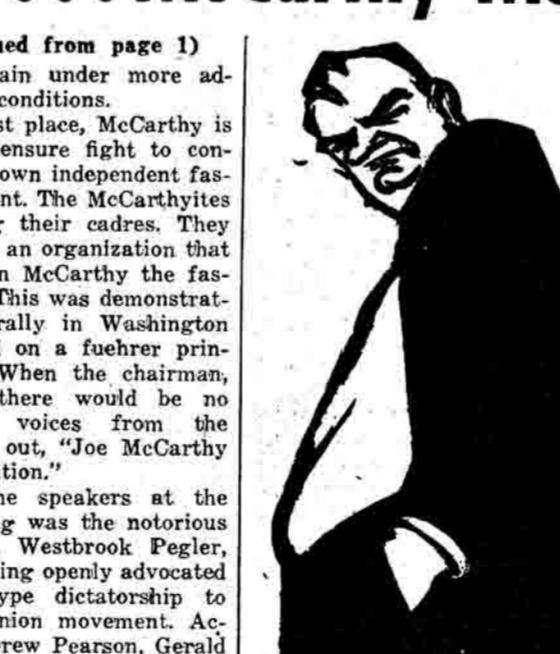
This annual event is very much looked forward to by friends of the Socialist Workers Party, as well as Militant readers and their friends and relatives.

The bazaar committee is asking for contributions of articles — books, lamps, clothing, jewelry, dishes, perfume, appliances — anything and everything that is in good condition will be gratefully accepted.

Articles should be sent to 116 University Place. Or the committee will arrange to pick up donations, if notified. Telephone ALgonquin 5-7852

... McCarthy Mobilizes His Followers

(Continued from page 1)



had an independent character and brought together many of the leading fascist figures.

On the other hand, these recent events show that the fascist movement is still in its beginning stages. It does not yet operate as an independent political party but continues to work within the Republican and to a lesser extent the Democratic party.

At the same time that they seek to consolidate their cadre, the McCarthyites have cemented alliances with ultra-reactionary groups in the country. These include the isolationist crowd around Col. McCormack, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and General Wood, head of Sears and Roebuck, as well as most of the Catholic hierarchy. These alliances give the McCarthyites added forces with which to pressure the Senate. It is through these alliances that the ten million signature drive was launched. These groups provide the hardened fascist cadres with a broad arena in which to operate, recruit and conduct their campaigns.

Thus, according to Wm. Michelfelder and Fred Cook, writing in the N. Y. World Telegram on Nov. 16, "volunteers — all said they were strictly volunteers — dropped in (at the McCarthy headquarters) to pick up batches of petitions to be distributed through the ranks of the insurance company employees, American Legion posts, Catholic church groups and patriotic societies."

McCarthy has cemented an alliance with a faction of the Republican Party headed by Sen. Knowland (R-Cal.). The Knowland crowd charges that the Eisenhower Administration is