Youth Conflict Exposes Delinquent Society

by Robert Ellery

The police push the kids, and tell us to keep moving. They walk behind you, threatening you with arrest if you do not comply. This is a concentration camp. This is the way a Detroit teenager described to News & Letters what happens every afternoon when school lets out.

In the city of Detroit, a teenager's fist with a school book is the police's club. The headlines, and similar incidents get the same kind of publicity in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The press, radio and TV all conspire to get the headlines of adults, fear of and hostility toward the young are the tremendous assets for any serious approach to understanding this new generation. The threat of H-Bomb War and technological unemployment—worlds they did not make.

In NEW YORK

The most recent interest in teenagers follows a series of juvenile murders in New York. Like so many acts of teenage violence, the motivations for the murders were readily understandable, and thus enraged officials and police moved against the young as if solutions could be found by a show of force.

Mayor Wagner in New York has sought to drop the age at which a juvenile may be tried as an adult from 16 to 15. Parents have been made financially responsible for property damaged by their children. The police rounded up hundreds of "juveniles"—and filed charges.

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LIEBOWITZ RACIST

He has more recently coupled his personal war on youth with sheer unbridled racism. Ignoring the fact that the rate of "juvenile delinquency" in Puerto Rico is less than 1/10 the rate of juvenile delinquency in Manhattan, Liebowitz has placed the responsibility for teen crime on the "war invalid," making these Americans responsible for the very system that created them. This has been accompanied by the use of segregation of the schools and by the use of the police as an armed guard.

The attitude of Samuel Liebowitz, a Brooklyn, N.Y. Circuit Court judge and one of the leading exponents of the "juvenile delinquency" approach to youth, is exemplified by this statement he made some time back when sentencing a 16 year old who had a record as a juvenile offender. He said: "These kids are despicable, vicious and depraved and the approach of the courts toward dealing with these young thugs must be reasserted and redoubled."

STEELEWORKERS AND TAFT-HARTLEY

The Taft-Hartley Act has been used by Eisenhowser to send the steelworkers back to work without any of the basic issues of the strike settled. If it had not been clear before, it is now very clear that the Taft-Hartley Act has as its sole aim strike breaking and union busting. Eisenhowser claimed that the "national interest" was at stake. The question of workers' rights and working conditions never concerned him in the slightest. Automation continues to take its toll of workers' lives but the Administration and the Courts have heard their master's voice and ordered the steelworkers back, for production of steel is essential to the war effort.

The Landrum-Griffin-Kennedy anti-labor bill is already on the books to regulate and bust unions. It was no sooner there than they began clamoring for new "labor legislation. This time to "prevent industry-wide strikes, such as the steel strike." Under the guise of the "rank and file" workers are not opposed to the Landrum-Griffin law they are determined to intervene on the part of the company has not opened up to actively participate in union affairs in a manner which would turn them into the kind of unions maintained by the Fascist and Communist states.

CONDITIONS GET WORST BUT UNION DO NOT

The week after the convention workers struck one of the Chrysler plants because of the company's complete disregard of minority and working conditions. The union forced them back and six workers were fired. Several days after they went back to work three more were paid off. The plant was then completely filled with strikebreakers. As yet no word has been heard from the union.

A union convention was held in the shop. Union members took up automation and its toll in the shops—speed-up, lay-offs, unemployment and even death—was a complete bust as far as the working man is concerned. The officers get their raises and the workers get a dues hike. The union leaders go to work in nice offices and the workers continue to go into the shop facing speed-ups and lay-offs. Certainly this must stop somewhere.

STEELWORKERS HARDEST HIT

When $50,000 American workers were out of work as a result of the longest steel strike in U.S. history, the huge majority of these workers were solidly behind the strike. They have suffered a lot, done without many things they needed, but nowhere had there appeared a "back to work" movement.

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STARTING NEXT ISSUE:

British Labor News
Union Committee's O.K. Permits Loading of Coal Between Shifts

Morgantown, W. Va.—One of the big squabbles at our mine is over the issue of loading of coal between shifts. This has become a big issue ever since we got the continuous miners in the mine.

Our mine committee had taken the position that there would be no coal loaded between shifts, except in cases of emergency where it was a matter of safety affecting the miners. We felt that if you have a situation like this come up, you should have a say about the matter.

The reason for this stand was based on two things. First, we had a lot of guys in the mine who knew that if the company would have been able to go ahead with its plans for a new building, those guys would never have been laid off. And second, even the guys who were on some conventional sections were working short weeks.

MINERS FIGHT OVER COAL WHILE SOME UNEMPLOYED

So you had a situation where some men were getting five and six days, and four days, and sometimes even every day, and others, on some conventional sections, were working less than that. This was the situation in the mine, and the bosses were always on the lookout for ways to cut back on wages.

8 HRS. IN PIT IS TOO LONG, SAYS MINER

SCOTTS RUN, W. Va.—I'm working on this continuous miner section and the job is by no means an easy one, when you have to stay in between shifts and load coal. Sometimes we have to stay in as much as five or six days a week, while others, on continuous miner sections, were getting five and six days, and sometimes even every day.

The committee made their stand because the men were taking a hell of a lot of abuse from the company and the public about loading coal between shifts. A few weeks ago the company put a note in the locker saying we had to stay in to grease the machines and rock-dust when this was the case.

COMMITTEE GIVES IN TO COMPANY

But now that's been changed. An agreement has been made with the new committee that the work will be loaded during the shift and the miners will not have to stay in after the shift. This is a big win for the miners, and it's about time the company started doing what's right.

I'm working on this section during the shift and was at the loading cable. The next day I was told that I would have to move the continuous miner from one place to another. I went down to the office and asked and I was able to move the machine cable.

I went down to where the cable was, and I knew there wasn't another miner around. This same thing happened before, and I didn't want to be cut back again to move that cable by myself.

You can do it all right, but the company won't let you do it. It's a good job for two men to do it, and I wasn't about to bust a gut trying to move it myself.

So I just stood there by the cable.

In a couple of minutes the boss came running up and said, "I thought I told you to move that cable. Why is it still laying there?"

It was pretty near the end of the shift, and I wanted to move that cable. He then asked me if I wanted that cable moved. Why is it still laying there?

The boss then connected the cable and replaced the cable. He then explained, "Was to help move the cable."

I'm moving it myself.

The only thing about this is that there isn't a guy on this section, and let alone a boss, who can't figure out the work almost every day so a little bit in the quitting time. It amounts to a green light for the company to do what they want to and now they have a union agreement to back them up.

The company is not going to do something though. They cut out what wasn't really doing that big of a deal. He said there could be no more greasing of machines or rock-dusting between shifts.

BOSS READY TO BREAK YOUR BACK

SCOTTS RUN, W. Va.—I've been struggling on this section during the shift and was at the loading cable. The next day I was told that I would have to move the continuous miner from one place to another. I went down to the office and asked and I was able to move the machine cable.

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WORKERS STILL TO HAVE THEIR SAY

In recent years the labor bureaucracy has been trading away the hard won rights of labor, giving concessions on the questions of production, moving back, closer and closer to the position of employers. Their demands would force the workers to have miserable cents in a "package deal" which the workers never saw. For so-called "fringe benefits" they saw job rights, working conditions and union democracy traded away to the point where in auto even their rest time has been cut in half.

The capitalists have moved into the void left by the labor leaders. It is big steel that has taken the ball lost by the labor bureaucracy. Their demands would force the working class to carry the movement for freedom for the road between Africa and America. When 24 Africans are killed in South Africa in protest at the bargaining table, both of which he uses against the workers.

* * *

WORKERS STILL TO HAVE THEIR SAY

The campaign against the working class, to take away their rights and to make their working conditions worse, has begun. Taft-Hartley was the first step, the Landrum-Griffin-Kennedy anti-labor bill provides the legal framework. The capitalists have moved to smash labor organizations and to bring in slave labor and to drive down conditions in the shop.

But the progress of the working class will not be stopped by either one. The men may be back at work but nothing is settled.

Comments Heard at a Meeting of the American Association for Afro-American Relations

The struggles of the African masses to obtain their freedom are of direct concern to the Negro rank-and-file here in America.

The movements toward freedom travel a two-way road between Africa and America. When 24 Africans are killed demanding independence in the Belgian Congo, the continuous outbreaks occur in South Africa in protest to vicious policies of segregation practiced by the White rulers, when mothers are banished to exile in the jungle for preaching solidarity and organized action in Kenya, there are Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., marching by the thousands against the state capital in protest to a trumped-up rape charge against a Negro youth, as they stiffen daily resistance to police brutality and policies of political, social and economic discrimination—all these actions cross boundaries, but pressing the determination of each to carry the movement for freedom forward.

* * *

I know and understand the class struggle in any country. Anywhere and any time a revolution breaks out in a country, I have a strong feeling that I am part of it. It means something to me as a worker. And the African freedom is a direct concern to me as a worker and as a Negro American.

STEELWORKERS AND TAFT-HARTLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Eisenhower has ignored their demands, taken numerous vacations and the only "fact" uncovered by his fact finding committee was that the steel companies refused to bargain in good faith. This was called a breakdown of collective bargaining.

The issues of the steel strike are clear enough to the workers, and it is not a question of money. The basic issue on both sides is a question of production relations.

* * *

"SELL-OUTS"

RIGHT now, all the guns are trained on the steel-workers in the Taft-Hartley strike. If they're broken, it sure won't long before all the other workers have the same medicine. I don't care what they have to do—I hope they hold out to the last good of all the people working in the steel mills.

Auto Worker
Detroit

When Khrushchev was making his visit here and the steelworkers were on strike, Ike said this was a sign that we had freedom in this country—that workers had a right to strike.

Now we know what he meant: So long as only 500,000 steelworkers were hurting, we had rights; but when the 25,000,000 steel mills of the United States felt the pinch, we better forget about rights. Right now the public says we've got rights, we got them. When he says we've got rights, he means that the difference between that and what we have in Russia?

Steelworker, Wyandotte, Mich.

MacDonald says that the company is trying to break the steelworkers. He said that he thought he could get away with it he would sell them out and think nothing of it. I watched him on TV one night and he had this cocky look. The com­pany thought the men were going back to work without getting what they wanted, they were crazy. It sounded good, but he wasn't fooling anybody. It's still true, "You can fool all the people some of the time, and you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Steelworker, West Virginia

I don't know just why, but when the unions were testing the Taft-Hartley, I didn't have the feeling that the workers them­selves were involved. I kept feeling that some­thing was being put over on the workers. It's a sure thing the thing was made with Kaiser was a complete sell-out.

Auto Worker
Detroit

The Taft-Hartley law is being made more reaction­ary than ever by the government. Its interpreta­tion of "health and safety" to mean, of all things, that the company isn't re­sponsible for the strike and the men are out of work. Now that we've all been ordered back to work by the government, our union lawyers ought to make sure the men who aren't called back right away get their compensa­tion.

Steelworker, River Rouge, Mich.

LEADERS AND RANKS

Workers in our shop talked a lot about the steel strike. Everyone of them seemed convinced that if neither had won, negotiating he wouldn't be hold­ing out any 100 days. He would have been out right at the start.

Auto Worker
Detroit

Before the UAW convention was held, there was discussion on what constitutes a member. Ap­parently the UAW leaders want to get around the unemployed, the men who claim to be union members. The way I un­derstand it, they would make a member for only 6 months after you're laid off. If you want to remain a member after that you have to inform them in writing etc., etc.—some procedure that seems de­signed for making it diffi­cult for unemployed members to stay in the union. I guess they're trying to cut the mem­bership down to what they can handle.

Unemployed
Detroit

NEGRO STRUGGLE

I don't care what anybody tries to tell me, I think there's a lot more colored in the South than in the North. No matter how far you go out in the country, you find colored people trying to stick to the old south. There's one whole section of Texas where there's one thousand colored to one hundred whites. When you go to big cities, like Montgomery, I don't know any white neighborhood as big as the colored neighborhood.

I can't understand how so many colored can let a few whites rule them.

Negro Woman
Detroit

I fail to see how we can talk against the totalitar­ian one-party system in Russia, when we have what amounts to a one­party system in 13 Southern States right in our own back yard. It's a sad day for the country, and he ought to have some smart ad­visers. But those guys who had a hand in this Taft-Hartley on us sure didn't have much sense. Why there isn't a man in the mills with nothing to gain. Sure, the bosses are going to watch the men close now, but you don't have a boss to watch every man — and all it takes is one.

Steelworker, Wyandotte, Mich.

STEELWORKERS AND TAFT-HARTLEY

A lot of men are being called back to the mills since Ike threw the Taft­Hartley at us, but there aren't also plenty won't be called back for weeks. I know the company has beaten men out of compensa­tion before by saying that he preached the Taft­Hartley Act at a meeting.

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If they're broken, it sure won't long before all the other workers have the same medicine. I don't care what they have to do—I hope they hold out to the last.

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If people tried to understand and bring out the reasons why kids are in trouble now (and they must, else there would show a lot of what is wrong with parents and adults in this country. 

Teenager Detroit

A few statistics can reveal a lot. For example, in a small town in the Southwest, 111,000 Puerto Rican youth don’t speak English. And there are 90 teachers who speak Spanish.

Ex-New Yorker Detroit

AND EDUCATION

Rickover’s method of bowing to the money men for war. He wants all scientists. For what? There is a demand for youth to become educated men and women in order to do the important work—any good—just to blow it up.

Auto Worker Los Angeles

Education would mean a world of difference to all of us. I had it. I came from the South and had to work all the time and didn’t have a chance to go to school.

Ex-New Yorker Detroit

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New Subscriber Los Angeles

WITH THE COMMITTEE

The neighborhood was going door to door with the paper to introduce it to new readers and then going back to get reactions—and subs—great.

I never used to like work like that before, but sometime’s happened to make it seem worthwhile. But I’m not. It’s not just the subs and the money that makes it seem worthwhile, but that a whole area, even those who don’t subscribe, know us, and that many give it to their friends in still other areas. You feel you really are getting to know the people you visit.

Committee Member Detroit

I hope you’ll forgive me if I seem slow to accept everything, but frankly, I’m skeptical of organizations and, I think there are very few people just like me. You’re leery of organizations when you know that a large number of them talk one thing and do another. If you throw your whole self into one that seems to have your aims, like I did, and then find that they’re not about what you thought at all. The worst part is that it can spoil your entire day and make you feel you’ve gotten nothing out of it at all, because they’ve done such a good job of brain-washing you. An experience like that sometimes spoils it for you when the right group does come along.

New Reader Detroit

I got interested in the committee because I was made to feel that the contribution of anyone would be appreciated and that he still may have an important contribution to make. I’m sure that recognition it needs everyone has to grow, the way I see it.

New Friend Detroit

WAR AN PEACE

The world seems so remote before the Almighty Dollar. In one way, you really have to bow to the money men for war, because it’s a struggle these days just to earn enough to live. There are so many who want money because it means power. I work for myself how power changes people, even power on a little scale, and I don’t want any parts of it. And I don’t want “money.” All I need is a job that will live in security and peace.

New Reader Detroit

All this wanting to go somewhere has made |o feel that the concentration is not worth the time and I didn’t have a whole lot more to me if that means so much.

Copper Worker Los Angeles

The development of capitalism has produced an undisturbed surplus. It’s everywhere so much so that it seems from a social point of view that money is the thing. Now how about spending some money on that instead of taking collections from everyone’s pocket?

DAVID WALTON'S APPEAL

In 1829, so extraordinary a sensation was caused by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the United States, that legislatures in the South were called into special session to pass laws against free Negroes as against slaves for reading it. They put a price of $5,000 on the head of its author, David Walker.

David Walker was a free Negro from North Carolina who had settled in Boston where he earned a living by collecting debts. Walker was addressed to the free Negroes. He took them to task for their meekness. He urged them to make the cause of the slave their own because the conditions of free Negroes conditions was due to the existence of slavery.

Walker urged them to make freedom their business. He pointed out that many American Negroes were living in slavery, and that this was a social evil.

The Cambridge Modern History writes that “the excitement produced by Walker’s appeal had not subsided when the danger of writing of this sort was brought home to the slave-owners by a rising of slaves in Virginia—an outbreak known as Nat Turners Rebellion.”

What the historians fail to see is that it was not “writings of this sort” that produced the revolts, but the revolts that produced the writings. Before Nat Turner, there was Denmark Vesey and the Underground Railway. The revolts of the Negro slaves were in fact one of the crucial chains of struggle from the moment they were brought to this country in chains of bondage. These slave revolts not only produced the writings, but the actual Civil War.

The Negroes had no money, no press, no vote, no party. They were armed only with their feelings for freedom—and often not even those were right and could not and would not be kept down.

THE ABOLITIONISTS & TODAY'S HISTORIANS

Out of the genius of America, with no assistance from any alien people, there emerged our movement which combined white and Negro in the cause of freedom.

As Wendell Phillips put it: “We do not play politics; anti-slavery is no half-jest with us; it is a terrible business with life or death, worse than life or death, on the issue. It is no lawless passion, no form of opposing counsels which way the verdict goes, and where advocates can shake hands after the decision as pleasantly as before.”

This great American saw more clearly 100 years ago than the intellectual sees today. He saw that even the Civil War would establish new human relations unless “the blacks (became) the very basis of the effort to re-establish a nation and as one of the most important contributions of the Negroes in our era. They have been called to register the Two Worlds on this clause that is yet to gain recognition in our country.—Ed.

The split of this country into two worlds—white and Negro—wars the mind of the white much more than it does the Negro.

In a small way this warping can be seen in the books on Lincoln. The current crop are as superficial as they have been for nearly a century, but because they will not seriously grapple with the life and time and the activity of the Negro people in the era of the Civil War. It is as if, during that great turning point of 1861 to 1865—history didn’t turn at all. At best, the Second American Revolution is presented as a mere economic development which made this country the great industrial land it is, without in the least remarking, or being remade by live people. Let us turn instead to one of the live people of that critical era, the Negro, David Walker. He made history there, and his utterances are more alive today than this month’s crop of books on Abraham Lincoln.

Two Worlds

By Roy Dunavant, Author of ‘The Indian’s Story’

The idea of exposing the Negroes’ war mind of white is a very important one. It is a necessary step in order to Free the Negro. It is a necessary step in order to Free the Negro.

The world seems so remote before the Almighty Dollar. In one way, you really have to bow to the money men for war, because it’s a struggle these days just to earn enough to live. There are so many who want money because it means power. I work for myself how power changes people, even power on a little scale, and I don’t want any parts of it. And I don’t want “money.” All I need is a job that will live in security and peace.

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UNEMPLOYMENT HITS YOUNG WORKERS

When I started working the pay was so low and the job so uninteresting that it was a long while before I made enough money to en-
title me to any significant employ-
ment compensation. I used to read to the workers who drew checks as well-to-do, I was on my own fully two years before I was ready to draw my first check, and that was a small one.

I've never worked a full year and one month of mine. We have always seen interruptions of strikes and lay-offs or both. I men-
tion these things because I believe they are the common experience of young work-
ners.

6 MONTHS A YEAR

In the last two years, I've averaged 6 months work each year. Now, like a lot of other chaps, I've just been running from job to job, and I've run out of checks and I wonder what's going to happen next.

Not long ago, a good friend of mine, the same boat went down to the State employ-
ment office to see if they had any jobs. The clerk told him they had a job, but his general line of work that paid $1.50 an hour. He said that would be all right and asked if he could apply for the job. It was then that the clerk studied his file and categori-

cized that on his last job he earned over $2.50 an hour. She told him she couldn't send him out on the job be-
cause he wouldn't be happy earning that much money, so he didn't do anything to convince any-
body in the office to permit him to accept the job.

A Look at Prejudice

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, most of the people are prejudiced. This is because of the Negroes who have come to find new jobs. The most prominent area is Marquette City and vicinity. I know about this because every year, in the middle of the summer, my whole fami-
ly takes a trip to the Marquar-
tea area.

One of the main reasons that makes a Negro here a problem one in the Marquette area like this, is that all of the people here are white. One in a while, they may go to the lower half of the family who are here for new work or for a vacation. When they do that, it makes them mad because they say that the whites are the same as the Negroes.

These people have prob-
ably never thought that "all men are created equal." They have probably never thought that Negroes were human beings. They have probably never thought that Negroes were human beings.

Another reason that some people are prejudiced in the Marquette area is that some of them have come from a different country and they don't understand the way a Negro person. They think, "Who is this? Where did he come from? What is he doing?"

All of the people in the Northern part of Michigan believe that this is a free country. And they should especially remember that they are not the only people here. They must be nice to one another, instead of thinking that the person they see come from some place they haven't heard of from. If people throughout this country would act more civilized, this country and the world would be a lot better to live in.

High School Boy, Detroit, Mich.

College Restrictions

Since college students are so clever, it is ob-
viously necessary that con-
cerned authorities be given policies and regulations. Although the majority of wom-
en have not achieved their own, they are very much responsible for them-
selves, we must be inside at five o'clock. We are permitted a certain number of "hours" per week upon which we must sign a slip explaining where we will be and how late we will be out, and even on these there is a deadline.

The administration of course is most concerned with the "standards" of us students. They regard our dormitorys, evidently not recognizing that what we have to learn is how to be free.

Such conditions as these restrict more than just their concern with our morality; but also are related to a whole series of cultural and social factors. We are forcing them into dormitories, evidently not recognizing that what these universities should be teaching is how to be free.

College Student, California

JEWISH FAMILY PERSECUTED

I read an article recently about a Jew who had fled Germany before World War II and had just come back to Germany and was killed in a small town. The new busi-
ness was prospering. But as soon as the people of this town found out this fact, they, like the Jews, there was trouble. For a while the cafe did a thriving business, but soon it began getting a beating and people come in to beat them up. In addition to major ones in the city, there were outbreaks all over the country. A Society which believes in the integrity of the human being will find the need of such restrictions.

College Student, California

On John Brown

John Brown has been and
perhaps always will be one of the most controversial personalities in the history. He is also one of the most fascinating. Fully a hun-
dred and fifty years after his death a discussion of his opinions, achievements, and his tragic end, he is a symbol of moral worth, diverge almost as violently as in 1859.

There are those today that teach in institutions of higher learning who see in John Brown only the murderer of Pottawatomie, a horse thief and a midnight assassin.

On the other hand there a t h e s e apologist who view his deeds as merely martyr, a elevated character, the liberator of Kansas, and a man unaided, struck the chains from more than 3 million people.

The truth lies between these two extremes. But Brown was actually partake in the murder at Pottawatomie (1856) but without a doubt he both inspired and approved of them.

"I have no choice," he said before the massacre. "It has been God's will, and I don't see how to do otherwise."

Once I told them I would pay them if they would just leave me alone. But they just shook their heads and said we could sit on him because he had no money. Then they got their gang together.

We colored kids are not being beat up and thrown in jail for nothing. We did not put ourselves out of jobs, you white people did.

—Detroit Teenager

No Place to Go, Nothing to Do

We don't have a chance to move out of our homes and see another world after going to school for all these years. You get out of school and there's nothing to do, no place to go.

So, it's nothing to do but sit around. You wait for your father's unemployment check and you can try to pay a little rent. You have to eat and you have to buy your clothes and food and maybe take your bus fare out of it and give us half of ours. The bus fare is going to have to last half the time we walk.

If you should happen to catch a ride with some work-
man going to look for a job, you can live off that for a little while. And you can get a little rest be-
fore he gets to work.

The minute you get under the same roof as your wife, you can get a car out of nowhere. They tell you, you are not earning that little money you are writing. So you are writing up your two or three tickets before you get half way to where you are going.

If you're colored, they tell you to go to the post office to pay your ticket. When you ask them, "With what?" there is nothing else you can do.

But whatever maneuvers are made, the discontent of the young workers can't be submerged for long.

—Detroit Teenager

"Emerson's prediction that Brown's gallop would become like the cross was already fulfilled. The old hero, in the trial hour, had behaved so grandly that men regarded him not as a murderer but as a martyr. In the year he was singing the John Brown song, his body was in the coffin, but his name was marching.

"His defeat was already assuming the form and pressure of victory. If he was defeated, it was with the principles of justice and liberty. He had spoken great truths in the middle of death. If he was defeated, it was in a way he had not feared before. What he had said by the sword he had more than gained by truth." —Frederick Douglass

"December, 1859: the execution of S. John and the "Jew of the North."" —Louis A. Malleau, an entry in her diary.

JEWISH FAMILY PERSECUTED

I read an article recently about a Jew who had fled Germany before World War II and had just come back to Germany and was killed in a small town. The new busi-
ness was prospering. But as soon as the people of this town found out this fact, they, like the Jews, there was trouble. For a while the cafe did a thriving business, but soon it began getting a beating and people come in to beat them up. In addition to major ones in the city, there were outbreaks all over the country. A Society which believes in the integrity of the human being will find the need of such restrictions.

College Student, California

On John Brown

The 100th anniversary of John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry took place during the month of October. With it, many articles were written in daily newspapers and magazines.

The period of the Civil War in the United States is one of the most distorted ever to be put down in current books.

The following is an article written by a student-worker. It is printed in full.
STEELEWORKERS SPEAK THEIR MINDS

Worker Blasts Big Steel

Wyandotte, Mich., Nov. 1

It is now evident to the nation and to the world that the steel workers strike still in progress is a result of the dominating position that the company has in its own affairs.

At the time of the steel strike in July of this year, they put the potatoes in to boil. They boiled, they boiled, and they boiled.

But the potato is just like any cookable matter; it can only get so hot. Then it begins to deteriorate, or becomes dry and starchy.

How it happened in the steelworkers strike, is no secret. But labor says they put the potatoes in to boil. They boiled, they boiled, and they boiled.

Big Steel says: We rule the roost. But labor says that by collective bargaining we both rule the roost.

COMPANY OUT TO DESTROY SENIORITY

Detroit—The kind of "seniority" agreement that labor is now demanding has sent out to the men and which it wants the unions to accept, means no protection whatever.

If a lay-off or promotion, the company will consider these things from its own point of view—physical fitness, and length of service. But one day the company says is it.

"No Dice," it says. Then it feels the pinch. Eisen-

hower is throwing the Taft-Hartley Act at us. Nothing was done while we were hurting, but now that the steel companies are hurting, Ike says we got to go back to work.

They say this is a free country, but how can any man who is a steelworker, sit down and be forced to work. However or therefore I have a right to be— is an essential condition for regaining one's existence.

The acceptance of one's own existence therefore I have a right to be— is an essential condition for regaining one's existence.

But now, when the steel companies are hurting, they feel the pinch. But management will not talk about getting more out.

So, at the time of the steel strike, there was a lay-off provision.

Another provision is that if an agreement is not reached, the company can have a free hand in layoffs and promotions.

Another provision concerns new job classifications, and with Automation, the workers will be out of a job. Then the company can hire the same man for less money. This is an essential condition for regaining one's existence.

The experience of one's own existence is the foundation for the development of one's potential. The acceptance of one's own existence is a self that is not just a reflection of others' views of oneself.
**YOUTH CONFLICT EXPOSES DELINQUENT SOCIETY**  
(Continued from Page 1)

Undeniably a staggering problem exists and it is unsolved. Against the flood of delinquency has been unable to cope with it. Administrations—Federal, State, and local—stand still on funds, and yet where the funds are made available problems are solved. It was the very area in New York where church, police, and school forces—each patrolling all to pacify, that first erup­ tion in juvenile violence in September of last year. It suggests that the precepts of even the doc­ trines of pacifying. The soci­ ety is outrageously more delinquent than the youth. It has even been said that those who "just seem bent on de­ stroying one another" are an expression of the personal relationship of man to man that begins in production and pervades the rest of so­ ciety.  

A Negro mother told Religion News that when her boy was 12 he had seen so much police brutal­ ity he was educated away from the schools.

atrois men and subject them all to funds of harassment. It is not without reason that the kids have dubbed the cops there as their particular street police.

The daily humiliation the teenagers suffer at the hands of the adult world is met in the schools too. A Detro­ it high school girl told News & Letters that she had been reprimanded along with 30 other girls for wearing skirts that were below the knee by the school officials. The skirts covered the knees. Another 14 girls were asked to dictators that the boys must wear belts in their trousers, even though in much of the country high school girls wear skirts that end an inch above the knee.

There is no segment of the population more ac­ clious than the youth. It is an area where they assert their independence at the same time their collectiv­ ity. It is part of the youth culture which expresses itself in speech, music and dance. What does it matter if the adults do not understand them? If they carry on their activi­ ties in the face of repressão infantile, that's the main thing. All is definite.

The imbecility of the school system is all too laughable if it wasn't so seri­ ously resented by the teen­ agers. The principal is a sym­ bolic of a drive toward greater reg­ nations of the nation.  

**YOUTH LAWS**

Dr. Milton L. Barlow of Co- Operative News in his book, The Juvenile in De­ linquency, points out that the young migrants should put up with "generally over not only mass arrests but many, which adults are held re­ sponsible, but they also bur­ dened with the responsibility for the avoid­ ance of a number of ambigu­ ous types of penalties: delin­ quencies and behavior prob­ lems presumably peculiar to children as a social manifestation of the law if com­ mitted by adults.

An article that appeared in the August issue of Re­ porter magazine stated that in 1937, the latest complete fig­ ures available, juvenile con­ demned or committed while under seventeen was 9,727, or 27%. In September the FBI released its figures for 1958. Arrests of persons under 18 years of age rose 8.15% over 1957.