VOTE SOCIALIST IN ’56!

The national election this year once again presents the American people with no real choice between the two parties of capitalism. This year more than ever, the differences between them are of no basic importance.

First of all, the vital questions of the day—are war and foreign policy, civil liberties and democracy, labor’s interests and trade-union needs, economic policy, and above all on the country’s burning issue, civil rights and the great struggle of the Negro people in the South—both parties make it very clear that the people can expect no great change in any matter which one wins office in November. The area disputed between the two parties is on inessential detail, or is on who can best administer the bipartisan policies which they share.

We the people have no more choice than this because the labor movement has not given the lead for workers and their liberal allies to quit acting as a mile-a-tail to the Republicans; they are fighting on their own as an independent labor party, in an independent Labor Party.

True, the new-united labor movement—potentially the new giant of American politics—is participating in the 1956 election more intensely than ever, through its Committee on Political Education. It has given official endorsement to the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket of the Democrats.

But thinking about this: the labor movement realizes as in ’52, that it cannot abstain from political action and political commitment. It must try to defend its interests and win its needs on the political field or else on the economic, because the workers are a distinct class with distinct class interests.

The entrance of the labor movement into the election campaign as a labor movement—which means, the mobilization of the workers as a class—expresses this elementary truth, even though not with crystal-clear consciousness.

Moreover, labor’s desire to out the incumbent Republican party is, we know, based on its hostility to the reactionary anti-working-class character of that openly big-biz, big-money, business party, and not on any personal antagonism to its candidate Eisenhower; indeed, its hostility exists in spite of the well-advertised national popularity which Eisenhower enjoys. This is an indicator of growing political consciousness and alarm at the_adverse reactions in this country.

THWARTED

But these healthly sentiments are steered inside the framework of the Democratic Party and so vitiated.

Tying labor’s support to the Democrats ensures that its aspirations will be thwarted, for a Democratic Party administration will not and cannot satisfy labor’s program.

This is most dramatically proved in this election in connection with the heroic struggle of the Negro people to end the Jim Crow system of discrimination, exploitation and oppression and to win complete equality.

The Democratic convention was able to adopt a shameful civil rights plank, which was a thorough surrender to the Southern racists, and to do so with only a farcical “debate.” In no small part because the official labor movement was already so committed to it in advance, and in particular to its candidate Adlai Stevenson. Thus the Democratic leaders could feel, rightly, that they had labor “in their pocket”; it was the reactionaries that had to be appeased.

So the Dixie Klan-ocrats got all they could have hoped for. They have their guarantees that a Democratic president will not touch their segregation system, not only in the party platform, but in the knowledge that a Democratic Party victory means, as usual, a stranglehold by Southern reactionaries over the powerful standing committees of Congress.

To be sure, even if stronger phrases had been thrown into the platform, nothing more than the most had been expected than in 1948, when stronger phrases were put in to lure Negro votes, and they were 100 per cent forgotten in the “Fair Deal” administration that followed.

NO CHAMPION

But this year, at least, a strong civil-rights plank could have given encouragement to embattled fighters for racial democracy in Michigan, in Tallahassee, throughout the South, as well as Harlem and Trumbull Park and Central Avenue, north and west. Instead, the forces that have been heartened have been the Citizens Council hoodlums in Clinton, in Sturgis, in Texan cities, and elsewhere, to stage their demonstrations of lynch spirit against the (Turn to last page)

In Los Angeles . . .

In Los Angeles, the way to defeat the plank-labor Socialists is to drop a line to the Independent Socialist League, at 8737/4 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles 46. We’d like to hear from you.

By GERRY McDERMOTT

Pittsburgh, Sept. 29

The lid has been blown off a Department of Justice scandal here, which, when the full story unfolds, could put the Harvey Matusow case in the shade.

It involves a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the notorious witch-hunter Michael A. Mussmann. It involves members of the Democratic Party, high in Congress. And it involves the whole FBI informer system and the Smith Act trials of Communist Party leaders.

The case broke in Washington on September 28 when the solicitor general of the United States, J. Lee Rankin, asked the Supreme Court to return a Smith Act case to the federal district court in Pittsburgh. The case involved the conviction of two Pittsburgh Stalinists under the Smith Act—James Dolan and Benjamin Osterhout. The Supreme Court was due to hear their appeal next month.

The government has asked that the Supreme Court return the case to a lower court because the government now admits that its star witness in the case, a paid FBI informer named Joseph Massei, is a liar.

The United States attorney for Pittsburgh, D. Malcolm Anderson, has tried to make the best of a bad situation by saying that the government acted in the interest of “fair play,” but the obvious reason for the government move was that it feared the highest court would rule against it when it heard Massei’s record.

The principal figure in the case, Joseph Massei, is an unsavory character as can be seen from the near-psychopath who infected the Stalinist movement not too long ago. He was a prominent and well-known member of the CP in Pittsburgh from 1942 to 1953, during which time he was also manager of a local movie house which showed Russian and other foreign movies.

He now claims that he was an agent for the FBI all of this time, although the consensus of opinion in Pittsburgh radical circles is that he is just another Stalinist back who got scared. The local FBI at present very obviously wishes he would disappear along with his unsavory record. But he won’t—he is a living reminder of the police-informant system.

INFORMER’S RECORD

The government’s petition to the Supreme Court maintains that it still believes Massei told the truth in the Smith Act trial. However, they want the case referred to the original trial court because “the government has serious reason to doubt whether Massei was in his career as an informer and ‘expert witness.’”

Here is the testimony that the government itself questions:

(1) On June 18, 1953 Massei told the [Continued on page 3]
Steelworkers Convention Sees McDonald on the Pan

By EMIL MODIC

David McDonald's variety of unionism is a powerful attribute of the steel workers. That is the lesson of the recent- ly concluded first-time convention of the union, which saw McDonald win a dues increase amid near-record strikes of the industry. The result is an important prelude to the autonomous of unionism.

The convention was spied by the charge from McDonald that the opposition would be "not welcome." The administration asked for and won a one-vote majority over the opposition of the previous year. Out of this the union staff of a thousand members got off to a wage increase, up to and including McDonald, whose pay was upped from $4,000 a year to $5,000 a year. So spirited was the demand for the resignation of some delegates that he didn't need it.

McDonald protested half-heartedly against the raise. It was defended largely on the basis that it would add to the "prestige of the union."

"It's not in the best interest of the union when the dues increase is passed away by a show of hands." It was an indication of the union's history. McDonald then rejected a proposal to throw out the convention. "Now please, you are all steel workers—men of dignity," McDonald shouted. "Answer me! Why won't you vote?" This McDonald threatened to have the delegates thrown out of the union, and that he would cut the pay of the officers of the union.

D. C. Rarick, president of Local 2227 of the union, works in the Pittsburgh area, openly charged that the vote was rigged and that the union could not speak against the motion. He pointed out that the union had a delegate from a small steel fabricating local is equal to a delegate from a local with several thousand members as many votes.

Before the vote was taken, McDonald had accused of "Trotskyites"; "This is a group of Trotskyites and trouble-makers" which he had no authority to be present, and he threatened to have them expelled from the union.

The new convention was a hill at the "close speaker" session, and the union's future was largely discussed. They were elected as delegates by the opposition. They were then instructed to join the other delegates. They fought Phil Murray and they fight today anywhere and any place. McDonald's explanation was that they are just trouble-makers. This was McDonald's explanation.

NOT POPULAR

As is well known, were large number of steel workers on strike in the early days of the union. This must be where McDonald learned the trick of being a "Trotskyite" who "gets elected as delegates by opposi- tion." The new convention was mostly in the leadership of unionism, and the new convention would have been more interesting than it was.

As it was, locals in the Pittsburgh area accused of being "Trotskyites" and "trouble-makers" pedantically demanded a renunciation and apology from McDonald — without, however, the matter had front-page headlines for sev- eral days in Pittsburgh, as well as a number of the administration machine, the dues increase probably passed because half of it—two dollars and a half—will be retained by the locals.

Neither the dues increase nor the pay hike for the locals were much of any importance. International representatives have been dumping meetings of locals into the "pressing the matter of the convention.

The way matter McDonald lost. The largest single center of militant opposi- tion in the union now comes from the Canadian members of the union. McDonald, who has been struggling to keep the union union, has endeavored to replace an appointed offi- cial with a paid staff. Two of the leaders pointed out that this would lead to a more effective union, and would help to grow the union in Canada. The change was voted down.

Another interesting change was made in the union's convention. The inter- national could assess members $2 a year if a majority of the membership ap- proved. Under the new measure, which was passed, all members assessed $2 a year, and not after a refer- endum of the membership but after a majority of the union's membership voted in favor of the convention. HOW TO TRUST TRUSTEES

Some delegates were curious as to how this plan will function for a huge war chest fitted in with McDonald's trusteeship motions and his publicly expressed hope that this measure will be "the last time"

"There are those who ask: How can you support this theory of mutual trust?" McDonald went on to explain, "Can we call to a strike in the year 1956?" Well, the answer is that it is very simple. If the steel workers in the great American steel indus- try choose to call to the management and trustees and force them through the "pact, it will be the tendency to live up to their mutual trusteeship."

The movement, is, to help keep the union on the true lines of trust, as the convention was pretty bad. During the "cruel speaker" session, the convention was passed on the sale of beer in the convention hall in order to keep the hall from being emptied. Steel workers from Pittsburgh, where at times smoke control regulations have been abolished, pointed out that the air pollution in Los Angeles. An attempt to establish the ap- poin- tment of the convention the bore about as little resemblance to the actual conditions as possible. When will the labor movement extend freedom of the press to its own publications?

LONDON LETTER

The Varion Convention

By OWEN ROBERTS

LONDON, Sept. 29

The file of the British Tory party appear to be in the scale, of headed forms, es- sentially university students and colorless folk from the middle-class sub- strata of the community. A number of other social functions arranged by the Tory party are representative of this odd collection of people who attend the annual conference of the Tory party.

That means for the most part that the party is not a very democratic one. Leaders parade before them like peacocks, show off the feathers of their roosters, tell the well-chosen intervals they burst into ap- plause. After the leader's speech, the party-patrons designed to convince the world at large, and the Tory party in particular, of the power and influence of the Tory government.

This year's conference is scheduled to take place at Llandudno, in Wales, in ten days—time. Like previous conferences it will be an elaborately stage-managed show with only a faint semblance of democratic process. For the Tory conference has no power to frame policies or to draw up election platforms; it is merely a sounding-board at which the government holds a microphone and endorses the temper of its supporters.

This year, however, it looks as if the leaders are quite happy to have the hands full trying to keep their rank and file happy.

The list of resolutions resolved by the Tory Central Office this week shows that the government's agreements at government level are matched by a growing discontent among the electorate, in this country as well as on the rank and file. The record number of 24,000 resolution complaints and 2000 samples of the cracks which are now run- ning in the Tory party, and through the Tory party the quick skin through the agenda will reveal the mood.

The biggest beef is against the ever- rising cost of living which has marked the middle-class war-paint of the Tory Britain.

Soviet Tiffany Closes with great con- tempt the continuous rise in living labor and its adverse effect upon support for it. "The government has not yet halted the rise in the cost of living, or the increase in the cost of living," said the Commons. Says: "The government is not prepared to undertake it any." Mrs. Bagwell-Patley, on be- half of the East Surrey Tories, will voice the opinion that the ever-increasing tax in the cost of living "could result in the downfall of the government."

Fears, amply justified, that the govern- ment's efforts to support the country are expressed in many resolutions.

The die-in-the-well Tory area of Bournemouth says that Tory policy should be reviewed in order to regain the confidence of the waving supporters.

GET TOUGH, THEY SAY

A more outspoken though very much mixed-up expression of opinion appears under the name of the Edmonton Tory party.

"This conference, the party says, alarmed by the decline in support for the government, is convinced that this is due to an implementation of socialist policies and lack of firmness in dealing with the dis- áplop and the government must be more con- cious of the present policy of ap- peasement and to act more in accordance with the conservative principles of the party."

This plea that the government should get tough with the trade unions finds much support in the resolutions of many other smaller conventions.

All of which suggests that pressures from the rank and file of the Tory party and the from the opposition are far greater than one reads about it the press. This hardly shadow an era of peace, and will, that fill the airwaves and satellite is a call for the "life-satisfied with American capitalism."

So does Textile show the image of its future? Does Textile show the image of its future?

By JACK WILSON

Detroit, Sept. 29

Seldom has the union movement issued a more damaging indictment of the in- tegrity and workings of capitalism than the report of the recent convention of the Textile Workers Union on the crisis confronting over 1,000,000 workers, who are it in a fight for an over-determining standard of living.

What gives this resolution such urgency is that it is a similar condition exists for a large body of independent and self-employed profit-maker, the auto indus- try. In this field, capitalism, working in- teriorly toward a concentration of wealth and control, has forced most small auto companies and many big sup- pliers out of business with, over 100,000 seniority employees floating around like lost sheep and jettison with no prospect of ever regaining work in the field where once the powerful United Auto Workers found them.

And while the UAW has just come up with a shorter work-week as the No. 1 event of the 1908 negotiations, and also for a longer retirement age, the fact is that this is a different type of work-employment are playing havoc with the lives of the workers.

"To be sure, the situation isn't like that in the auto industry. Countless mills have been closed as well as the textile mills. But the machinery has been pinned down, and many thousands of workers have been seen to menial work and employment. Dozens of communities have been turned into depressed areas; and a great many have been strained by management failures. Low pay for work that is hard and in hand; insecurity has been poverty's handmaid.

But it is still a shock to realize that, among the steel, rubber, and textile, the textile from to Auburn is not in good time. And Chevrolet announces that with only 82,000 employees he is about to employ 7,000 workers and to produce 2,400,000 cars and trucks in all. In 1936. Here is automation leading with giant strides in a vital industry.

FEAR EXPLOSION

No matter what the exterminators of American capitalism and the believers in small and large in the fabric of the auto industry and capitalism can provide little security and much anxiety for its workers, what can be expected from the textile industry, no matter what the program of the Textile Workers Union. The constant cry of the class enemy. "Let us thank our stars that we have a little less work than the had of 1925, what does a 30-hour week mean?"

It seems difficult to believe, yet it is true: less than 25 per cent of the textile workers are unionized. But the cry to the extent of this situation these bleeds is explained by the union report. "We do not want an explosion. We the more we can many workers and many women. We want to the class enemy to moderate—to forestall the methods of desperation which may otherwise be applied."

Here's the size of the problem: The big idea in America can't do anything but destroy every economic whip there is for the workers of the union. The union is a part of the class enemy, and the workers are the workers of the class enemy. The union is a part of it. The workers are the workers.

What are the obstacles to even elementary protection for the textile workers by union? 90 per cent of the workers. The Bill of Rights, scored the accepted the contract and become the standard for dis- ploy and for the workers and their families. The unions and the government.

All of which suggests that pressures for adequate and reasonable wages and working conditions are far greater than one reads about. In this very hard times the workers of the textile industry are far far more than one reads about. The textile workers are the workers of the textile industry. The unions and the government.

Subscri 2 LABOR ACTION —$1 a year for Student Subs
Progressive Editor Tells What He Saw in Russia

By GEORGE MANLEY

The September issue of the monthly Progressive carries a 50,000-word report by editor George Manley, his recent trip through Russia. Part 1. We deal with The New Mood of the Stalinist bureaucracy, that is, the general lack of enthusiasm and zeal. It attributes this to the use of Stalin as a scapegoat for past grievances, and a substitute for a real war against consumer goods added to a tangible cut in wages.

Furthermore, there has been a relaxation of the original image of the bureaucracy in the Russian press. The power of the bureaucracy has been reduced, and there is a new emphasis on collective farming and collective fighting against the enemies of Stalin.

Rumors of a collective farm rebellion are denied by the regime.

The foreign press has also been given a new lease of life. The foreign press has been given a new lease of life.

The foreign press has also been given a new lease of life.

Stalinism and its allies...

Mussolini...

The...
Supreme Court degression order.

But at the Democratic Party convention, labor leaders, including some of the delegates, felt that their influence was not being sufficient, and they again began to petition for a change in the rules to allow them more input. However, the Democratic Party leadership was determined to maintain the status quo, and the issue remained unresolved.

Before the Democratic convention, Walter Reuther said, “The Democratic Party is not going to change, but the people of this country and the rest of the world have the right to expect more from the Democratic Party than they have gotten in the past.”

Promises and plans

The Democratic Party promised to address the question of Negro rights and promised to fight against discrimination in all its forms. The party also promised to work for meaningful labor legislation and to support the NAACP in its fight for civil rights.

The promises made by the Democratic Party were largely symbolic, as the party continued to support the policies of the New Deal and the policies of the Roosevelt administration. However, the promises were a step towards a more inclusive democracy and the struggle for equality.

Mess of Potage

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, spoke at the California State Political Convention on August 13. The following excerpt from his remarks is reproduced below:

“Hill told the labor convention that the civil rights plank in the Democratic Party plank is not enough. The plank must be strengthened and made more meaningful. The civil rights plank is a common plank; it is not a civil rights plank; it is a means of winning the votes of the working class. The issue is to be fought on the bread and butter issues.”

Hill went on to say, “The battle for civil rights is not over. We must fight for the rights of workers and for the rights of all Americans.”

Pots of money

The Independent National Socialists of America, a group founded by Jewish socialist activists, was formed in 1919 to address the issues of discrimination and poverty. The group was known for its radical stance and its commitment to social justice.

The Independent National Socialists of America was a small group, but it was influential in its efforts to bring attention to the issues facing working-class Americans. The group was active in organizing workers and in supporting political candidates who supported their cause.

The Independent National Socialists of America was dissolved in 1925, but its legacy lived on through the work of its members. The group’s efforts to address the issues of discrimination and poverty continue to be felt today, as the fight for equality and justice for all Americans continues.

Assuredly an Indian

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 with the goal of achieving self-government for India. The group was made up of intellectuals and activists who were committed to the cause of Indian independence.

The Indian National Congress was a major force in the fight for Indian independence, and its members played a critical role in the struggle against British colonial rule. The group was instrumental in the organization of strikes and protests, and its members were often arrested and imprisoned.

The Indian National Congress was dissolved in 1947 with the establishment of the Dominion of India. However, its legacy lives on through the work of its members and the continued struggle for Indian independence.

The Indian National Congress was a key player in the fight for Indian independence, and its members were instrumental in the organization of strikes and protests, and its members were often arrested and imprisoned.

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The Indian National Congress was a key player in the fight for Indian independence, and its members were instrumental in the organization of strikes and protests, and its members were often arrested and imprisoned.
By MICHAEL HARRINGTON

There is no basic, fundamental difference between the policies of the two major parties in the coming election. The Stevenson-Kefauver and Eisenhower-Nixon tickets stand for a bipartisan devotion to the status quo which is incapable of offering progressive solutions to the problems before America.

This is not to say that there are no differences between the two parties. The Democrats command the allegiance of the organized labor movement, the liberals, and, if they are not completely sickened by the budget cuts of the last four years of the Truman-Republicans. The Republicans are a party of big business and out-and-out reaction.

But it is precisely the point that these differences have been muted, concealed; that the progressive elements which back the Democrats have subordinated their own independent policies and philosophy. And these are the two things which we must understand about the coming elections: that there is no real choice for the voter; that the basis for what would be such a choice is in existence here and now, but that it has been pushed off of the political stage.

First, is there a choice? Where do the Democrats and Republicans stand on the great issues which confront us, on civil rights, on the fight against the rise of totalitarianism, on the struggle for civil liberties and domestic social legislation?

Look at the question of civil rights. Negro children braved mobs in Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas; the Negroes of Georgia have been the targets of a mass campaign of harassment and violence. And yet, the existing legislation leaves the Negro child with no real protection from these attacks.

Look at the question of the right of affiliated Negroes to vote. The Supreme Court has held that the right to vote is the prime basis of citizenship; that the right of a person to vote is a fundamental liberty, and that the right to vote is a basic right which cannot be arbitrarily denied to any citizen on account of his race or his color.

But the court, in striking down the existing law, did not say that there was no right to vote for Negroes in the United States, but that the existing law was not sufficient to protect the right of the Negro to vote. And so, the right to vote is still a right which has not been protected by the existing law.

A Challenge to the Campus

The facts confronting American youth today are radical facts.

In the South, Jim Crow forces young Negroes to walk the gauntlet of a racist mob in order to go to school. And "Civil Rights," the organ of the NAACP, tells us that each day a thousand Negro students are shot, beaten or otherwise subjected to violence.

This is a radical fact. McCarthy has had his power diminished, but the witch-hunt still rolls on. There's still an Attorney General's List, that completely arbitrary and unchecked system which is used to deport everyone who comes to the United States, to arrest everyone who comes to the United States.

That is a radical change in the world, a change in the nature of society, a change in the nature of the world.

Young Americans today are denied an education for lack of money. Many of these students of Negro race, who have the best of minds, are held back by lack of money, who are held back by lack of education, who are held back by lack of opportunity.

We have no illusions that we are going to remake the world tomorrow morning. But we know that the world will never be changed if we simply hang around and wait for it to happen. We believe that we have to do something—whatever is possible, here and now.

"Young Socialist Challenge" is published by the Young Socialist League. That is an organization which does not simply discuss but which acts too.

This issue contains a short description of the YSL, and a series of articles which reflect the YSL view on the major issues of the day. The questions and answers which we find here are radical because the facts before youth today are radical.

For us the only real answer is organized socialist action. That is what this issue means and what the YSL means.

We offer this as a challenge to the campus, a challenge to America's youth to face up to the radical facts.

Both Parties Have Turned Their Backs On the Heroic Negro Fight in the South

By SAM TAYLOR

The issue of desegregation of the schools, on the background of the great fight being made for it in the South, is today's challenge to the nation.

It shows how great are the gaps in American democracy. It puts every meanly-mouthed politician on the spot, including those that want to be president. But behind the school-desegregation issue are the much broader problems of which the school issue is only a part. The South has not kept up its struggle against the bondages of Jim Crow just because of the racist theories of "white supremacy."

The barriers of segregation throughout the South is a means of keeping the Negro in an inferior economic and social position. It is a means of denying him the vote. It is a means of oppressing poor and ignorant Negroes, of oppressing Negroes. It is a means of oppressing poor and ignorant Southern whites by giving them someone to look down on.

Big business in the South and the Northern corporations with Southern bases of operation have an interest in the present economic status of the Negro and so do the politicians who have staked their careers on the support of segregation.

The barriers of Southern racism could not have been expected to go away by themselves. The Supreme Court decision just adjourned an already adjourned decision, and the inaction, especially in the more liberal urban areas, which were at the same time not accompanied by oscillating and week-wise attitudes in the government, served to stiffen the resistance of reactionary elements who were alarmed by the successes not encouraged by the vacillation. Now these hardwired white-supremacists feel that if they act tough enough, they can postpone the day of reckoning.

It is against this measure of the problem that we have to look at the performance of the two major political parties. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates are cut out of the same cloth on segregation, as they are on so many other issues.

They have deliberately and purposefully supported the real issue of the entire pronouncements. Neither has indicated the slightest desire for leadership or responsibility for leading the struggle against segregation.

The civil rights planks of both the Democratic and Republican platforms have been cut out after long and hard talk—not to take a clear-cut stand but to evade and dilute, with the Republican party can plunk coming out only a shade better.

(Continued on page 4 C)
GET ACQUIRED!
Young Socialist League

\[\text{ADDRESS}\]

\[\text{CITY}\] \[\text{STATE}\]

\[\text{PHONE (IF ANY)}\]

\[\text{TEL.}\]

\[\text{I want more information about the Young Socialist League and its ideas.}\]

\[\text{I want to join the Young Socialist League.}\]

**WHAT IS THE YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE?**

The Young Socialist League is the only nation-wide socialist youth organization in the United States. It was organized in 1984 to spread the ideas of democratic socialism among students and young workers and to participate in the day-to-day struggle for democracy and equality. Despite the efforts of defenders of American capitalism to picture this country as a land of plenty from which all has been stolen, or in which all is wrong, young people know that the American social fabric is rife with oppression, inequality and exploitation. Some have charged that by nature limits it on the hands of the people in the South and elsewhere, the witch-hunting assault on civil liberties and academic freedom have been the most ominous insecurity felt by millions of workers in the face of today's "prosperity," and above all the possibility of another world war—all of these integral aspects of the "American Way of Life" bear down upon our people and the people of the world.

To aid all progressive efforts to better the people's lot and to educate for the social and political recognition of society which will put an end to all exploitation and oppression of man by man—this is the purpose of the Young Socialist League.

**THE STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS**

The rising tide of militant struggle by the Negro people to realize their emancipation and to take back the power of which they have been robbed, or in which all is wrong, young people know that the American social fabric is rife with oppression, inequality and exploitation. Some have charged that by nature limits it on the hands of the people in the South and elsewhere, the witch-hunting assault on civil liberties and academic freedom have been the most ominous insecurity felt by millions of workers in the face of today's "prosperity," and above all the possibility of another world war—all of these integral aspects of the "American Way of Life" bear down upon our people and the people of the world.

To aid all progressive efforts to better the people's lot and to educate for the social and political recognition of society which will put an end to all exploitation and oppression of man by man—this is the purpose of the Young Socialist League.

**CIVIL LIBERTIES AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM**

The virulent excesses of McCarthyism have disappeared, the denial of civil liberties to communist party members and sympathizers, socialists and radicals has become part of the fabric of American life. Believers in a perfect ideology who are members or sympathizers of the Communist Party are excluded from government jobs, teaching positions, and some federal jobs; the employment of officials and employees.

We stand and fight for the fullest civil liberties for all, including those whose views are opposed to ours, and who are for the "innocent" victims who have been wrongfully treated because of "inadequacies" in the federal justice-security system and they call for the correction of the system's mistakes.

We call for the revision of the special law of 1950, and for the recall of the present "McCarthy-Browns List" (for which the present against 1951 government was responsible). We call for the rights of all who are qualified to teach, to hold teaching positions. We support the right of students to organize freely, to hear speakers of their own choosing, and to hold democratic student government, without suppression or interference by the administration.

**THE ROAD TO PEACE**

All of humanity dreads the prospect of a new holocaust. And yet it threatens.

Despite the fact that war does not blown imminently the way it did several years ago, no one believes or can believe that its prospect has been eliminated. Nor can it be so, as long as the rivalry of the two war blocs are left in power.

At present the world is divided into two war camps which contend with each other for the control of the world. One side is led by the strategic States, the last stronghold of capitalism, which in order to hold on to its markets and positions of power, exercises imperialist sway over the whole capitalist world. It is held up with a fearsome rivalry everywhere, propulsion the Franco-Chinese and Chiang Kaishek, supporting French and British imperialism in North Africa, Cyprus and Egypt.

The other side, under the imperialist hegemony of Russia, consists of countries decolonized and nationalized. This is in the process of definite and systematic destruction of imperialism, the primitive stage of imperialism, the socialist stage. These countries are run by a brutal ruling bureaucracy which exploits and oppresses the people. The revolutions against imperialism, by the Chinese and Vietnamese, and similar movements all over the world are Stalinist accomplishments and are now held under most stringent of control over the Russian people.

**THE THIRD CAMP**

No peace will come from the likes of these. For the forces who can create a peaceful world must look to those whose interests oppose the warmakers. We must be the working class of the world and the oppressed colonial peoples.

We call this force the Third Camp, for its interests are opposed to the American and Russian war camps.

**LABOR AND POLITICS**

We support the struggles of labor to build a strong labor movement, to fight for economic and social advance. We favor all progressive political parties and movements, inside the unions and fight against bureaucratic and bureaucratic elements.

We call upon the labor movement to organise a political party of its own, an independent party, the most powerful instrument in the struggle for labor and democracy.

The Democratic Party is the party of Eastland in the South, the party of "White supremacy." In the North it is the party of the bosses and city machines. Having controlled Congress most of the time since the war it has been unable to even repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, not to mention long list of acts. It is reserved exclusively for liberal rhetoricians.

A victory of the Democratic Party puts the control of all leading Senate and House committees in the hands of the Dixiecrats like Eastland and Co., who will make the progressive demands of the working class a matter of political blackmail or those who will fight the "New Deal" policies of罗斯福 against the people of the United States.

**SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY**

The thread of democracy runs throughout all of these struggles. All involve an attempt to achieve greater control by masking over its destiny. But capitalism is in fact a system which has been destroyed. The efforts of the military, of the police, of the hands of a tiny group whom all are dependent.

At present, the Imperialist class leads the Permanent War Economy. World War II got us out of the depression and our vast armament program kept us out now. Capitalism cannot provide real peace and prosperity at the same time.

We call upon the working people of this country to take the running into industry itself, to ashamed to run away from the situation.

There can be no socialism without democracy and no lasting or genuine democracy without socialism.

**Witchhunt Still Goes On In Post-McCarthy Climate**

By RALPH HODGES

The "post-McCarthy" period is felt by many liberals to mean a decisive change in the civil-liberties picture in this country. The sanguine reasoning which accompanied the "post-McCarthy" characterization of the new era can be proved that what is wrong with civil liberties today is that there are certain practices and procedures — "excesses" — which need to be modified and reformed. Stevenson and Eisenhower, for example, modified the "excesses" for the "innocent" victims who have been wrongly treated because of "inadequacies" in the federal justice-security system and they call for the correction of the system's mistakes.

We call for the revision of the special law of 1950, and for the recall of the present "McCarthy-Browns List" (for which the present against 1951 government was responsible). We call for the rights of all who are qualified to teach, to hold teaching positions. We support the right of students to organize freely, to hear speakers of their own choosing, and to hold democratic student government, without suppression or interference by the administration.

**THE NEW FEAR**

Students and young people have a special interest in civil liberties. In two of the areas mentioned above, academic freedom and the military-security system, young men and women are directly affected.

The very quality of student freedom to stand up for unpopular ideas, to join organizations, and to pursue an individual and social life without fear of the pressures and penalties imposed by the representatives of orthodoxy, has declined drastically in the last ten years. Today students tend to be afraid of isolated situations in which they must weigh their words and actions and fear that in the future time a McCarthy will "get" them.

If proof is needed that the "post-McCarthy" period has not done too much good thing more than a more favorable climate let us list some examples of how the witchhunt continues.

At City College of New York the school administration still requires membership lists from the various recognized organizations. The meaning of this requirement is that the school officials want to hold a blackjack over any student who has the temerity to join a "Marxist Discussion Group" or a Socialist Club. Preumably the list is private, but in fact it is open to any cop or any policeman who wants to take an interest in student political life.

Fortunately, in this case, one can find the evidence in the annual report of the "post-McCarthy"-that is, the students' annual report. "It is resistance to the "securing" office reach right into student life."

At UCLA the administration sends spies to off-campus student political meetings, where they "interview" the "suitors" of suspicious teachers. What is crucial is the witchhunting is on only the specific actions, but the threat of reprisals against the students as "over teachers' and students' heads."

Any young man, student or worker, must be aware of what his or her political and personal associations and beliefs to the army.

He must swear to them that he has never harbored a dangerous thought, spoken to an enemy or someone, or joined a suspect organization. If he has committed one of these forbidden acts—even though he was a civilian at the time and not subject to military control—he must justify it or else be tried and sent to prison for four years, the maximum punishment, which only the specific actions, but the threat of the witchhunt is a matter of life or death over teachers' and students' heads."

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The Stalinitists' New Turn: YLY Heads for a Face-Lifting

By GEORGE POST

The entire Stalinist world has been sent reeling by the impact of the 20th Party Congress of the USSR Communist Party in February of this year. In its wake have lapsed many "shibboleths" and "perversions" now are admitted to have been true by the current leadership of the Russian state, by the leading figure in the bureaucratic class which rules Russia with a totalitarian hand.

The discussion is in progress of a report about the growth of the mass movement and the state of the Russian political scene. This report began with an account of the Stalinist youth organizations within the past ten years or so, this drastic "changing of the guard" has created serious doubts about their allegiance to the Communist movement. The Stalinist youth, having had few years to go through the corrupting experience of liberal and radical movements, is the basis of the amorphous, unstructured, party line -- the "stalinitists" who, they say, have always looked for "socialism" and "perversion" in the past, and after the consequent questioning of the YLY leadership by the membership and after the YLY challenge, did the YLY leadership meet with the YLY to discuss a possible debate.

There were several meetings in June, and the YLY leadership agreed to a debate which would clearly force the YLY leadership to discuss Russian society and the nature of Stalinist Yugoslavia.

Politics continues to be de-emphasized by the Labor Youth League. Any thorough examination of the failure of the New Challenge (no relation, not even on the same track as the League challenge) can be completed in ten minutes, for it never mentions any articles which have much to do with politics or ideology. Based on format on the Backenstos, and newspaper of the 20th Party Congress, the ideological and political content of the New Challenge was not touched upon.

A great emphasis is placed upon the "social" for the social-political "life" of many young people, which has been founded by the Party, who have been involved in the youth politics for a year in which the Stalinist leadership continues to declare its own creation in political and organizational terms of the Party. The YLY convention also has been postponed from the original November date to February. It but the CP convention, while it may have more influence and prestige than the YLY convention, will not be a democratic one.

DECISIONS MADE

The leadership of the YLY will be decided upon by YLY representatives. The outline of those decisions has been made evident by the Draft of the National Council of the YLY in May of this year. It is difficult to say whether the leadership of the YLY will be the same in the coming years.

WHITENASH AHEAD

The YLY has been almost no longer. The people of the YLY have been elected to the National Council of the YLY in May of this year. It is difficult to say whether the leadership of the YLY will be the same in the coming years. The YLY convention also has been postponed from the original November date to February. It but the CP convention, while it may have more influence and prestige than the YLY convention, will not be a democratic one.

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324 SCHEDULE

All meetings at
114 Trent St. North Y.G.

Thursday, Oct. 11—6:30
Joint meeting with ISL: CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE CANDIDATES
Speaker: Max Martin

Friday, Oct. 19—8:30
FOREIGN POLICY AND THE ELECTION
Speaker: Sam Taylor

Saturday, Oct. 20—8:30
YSFL PARTY: Dancing, Folk-Dancing, Folk-Singing, Refreshments

Tuesday, Nov. 2—8:30
Pre-election forum: ANTI-HATE MOVEMENT IN THE 56 ELECTION

Columbus Day Weekend Camp: N. Y. Y. B. C. Camp, from Friday lunch (Oct. 14) at Mount Beach Camp in Springfield. Y.B.C. camp is for camping and recreation, and educational talks by local organizations. Or write N.Y. Y.B.C., 414 37th St., Brooklyn, New York.
What Makes Youth Vote?

Youth is the future, and in order to make an informed decision on how to vote, it is important to understand what motivates young people to participate in politics. Here are some key factors that influence youth voting behavior:

1. Personal Values: Youth often vote based on their personal values, such as social justice, environmental concerns, and equality. Issues like climate change, discrimination, and economic inequality are particularly important to young voters.

2. Educational Attainments: Education plays a significant role in youth voting behavior. Higher levels of education are associated with increased voter turnout. Young people with higher educational attainment are more likely to vote than those with lower levels.

3. Media and Social Media: Young people are heavily influenced by media and social media. They tend to follow political news and events through social media platforms, which can shape their views and voting intentions.

4. Personal Experience: Young people are more likely to vote if they have personal experiences that align with political issues. For example, young people who have experienced discrimination or inequality may be more motivated to vote to support policies that address these issues.

5. Political Education: Access to political education and information is crucial for young voters. Providing young people with accurate and accessible information about political issues can help them make informed decisions.

6. Vicarious Experience: Young people are also influenced by the voting behavior of their parents, friends, and mentors. If their close contacts are politically active, young people are more likely to follow their example and vote.

Understanding these factors can help political campaigns and organizations tailor their messaging and strategies to better engage young voters. By addressing the concerns and values of young people, political leaders can increase voter turnout and ensure a diverse and engaged electorate.