Djilas Arrested — World Labor Must Mobilize to Save Him

Milovan Djilas has been arrested by the Tito regime. It is necessary in every country for the socialist labor movement to organize protest meetings against the Yugoslav government. Only this kind of action can save him.

Djilas is the former Titoist leader who, at the beginning of 1954, was purged by the ruling totalitarians in Belgrade for daring to propose real steps toward political democratization. A year later, he was arrested and put on trial by the regime for making critical remarks against the government and its bureaucracy in an interview given to the N. Y. Times. After some world protest, he was given a suspended sentence, and has been living in Belgrade since then under close police surveillance.

Now, again, he has been arrested by the Tito government. For daring to be critical. Although, in the totalitarian pattern, no reasons have been given for his arrest as yet, it seems clear that the immediate cause was the article by Djilas sent to and published in the November 19 issue of the New Leader (re-published in full on page 6 of this issue).

In this article, Djilas not only discussed the Polish uprisings and the Hungarian Revolution as a clear-cut defense of the revolution and enemy of all types of Stalinism, but also, for the first time, analyzed the Tito regime itself as a "national Communist" which is socially a threat to the Stalinist state and as a cause which is sure to fall before the democratic aspirations of the people.

The heavy hand of the Tito-Stalinist police descended on him for expressing his opinion, even though suppression at home made it publishable only in a foreign land.

Taking of Djilas is not merely defense of an individual, important as it is, but this particular individual is defended. By arresting Djilas, the regime hopes to intimidate all critical voices at home.

Tito has just had to postpone the social congress of his ruling party. He is engaged in Villifying and calling for the destruction of the Hungarian Revolution, in spite of the sympathy that must exist among the Yugoslav people for that glorious struggle. He is under pressure from Moscow at the same time. He reacts to the tightening of circumstances in the Stalinist manner.

We ask all labor and socialist groups and movements to raise their voices in energetic protest to save Djilas. We ask all organizations to bring it up with their organizations.

THE CP DISCUSSION ON SOCIALIST REGROUPMENT

Berlin Story: Aid to Hungary

Deutscher and Russian Guns

By Milovan Djilas:

THE STORM IN EAST EUROPE

FIVE CENTS

Hungary's Revolution

Still Lives and Fights

By GORDON HASKELL

The Hungarian Revolution, which has already been declared ended several times, is setting a world-historical record for sheer tenacity and stubborn courage.

Since the Russian attack-in-force of November 4, information has been especially fragmentary, coming mainly from correspondents in Vienna who listen to the radio and talk to refugees. The heroism and social character of the revolt shows through their dispatches.

The over-all picture seems to be this: In the second month after massive Russian attack which has devastated Budapest more than the Siberian in World War II, the spirit of the revolution remains unbroken.

The weight has shifted decisively to the workers, whose general strike continues to paralyze the government and the Russians, and to symbolize and organize the revolution.

Some form of workers' council or council exists which is powerful enough to negotiate with the Kadar puppet government under Russian supervision.

Even when driven back to the factories by hunger, the workers refuse to support the government or to give up their demands.

STRAINING MOSCOW

Such is the tenacity of the revolution that even now it cannot be said to be decisively crushed. It is driving a new wedge between Tito and the Russians.

From Poland reports come of stormy protest against the Gomulka government's refusal to support the Hungarians. With every additional day of resistance, the Russians are increasing in every Stalinist party and regime in the world.

(Continued on page 7)

What Is U. S. Labor Doing for Hungary?

UAW to Act; Also Hits Assault on Egypt

By JACK WILSON

Detroit, Nov. 18

More than 500 local union leaders of the United Auto Workers met here last week to take up the crucial issues of the Hungarian revolution and its suppression by Stalinist imperialism. The meeting had been called by Walter P. Reuther, UAW president.

Besides adopting a four-point program on the Hungarian events, after a hard-hitting speech by Reuther, the conference took a turn surprising to the leadership and also passed a motion recommending a special resolution by the UAW executive council condemning French and British imperialism, as well as all "aggressors." This was interpreted as a slap at Israel.

As an indication of the real sentiment of the UAW secondary leaders, a motion was passed that the UAW act on record against all imperialism.

The four-point program included:

1. A strong denunciation of Russian imperialism and its brutal counter-revolution in Hungary; (2) the holding of anti-painstaking meetings at lunch time on Wednesday, Nov. 21; (3) the collection of funds from the workers to aid the Hungarian people; and (4) the initiation of a campaign to get the United States behind a move to establish a large United Nations voluntary army to be placed in trouble spots throughout the world.

The denunciation of France and Britain was made a result of the action of Ford Local 600 officials. Carl Stellato and Bill Grant both made speeches pointing out that denunciation of Russia alone did not solve the problem of ending labor.

(To turn to last page)

Shachtman to Confront Daily Worker Editor and CP Spokesmen at Meetings...
The leaders of the Liberal Party in New York State extracted few grains of credit from their election returns, drubbed to new lows, despite a strenuous campaign by the Liberals in behalf of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. They rolled up 280,673 for Stevenson on their line, compared with 394,471 votes for him in 1952, a drop of 113,798 votes.

Attributing the Eisenhower victory to the "war scare," the Liberal Party, in a national organization statement, explained the even sharper decline in their vote for the Democratic Party candidates.

The leader of the Liberal Party, Mayor Frank G. Wagner, he received a total of 286,771 votes on the Liberal line, an improvement of 85,381 votes for Senator Herbert Lehman in 1948, but a show of 521,500 for Governor County in 1952, when he ran as an independent Liberal Party candidate for mayor.

In the case of the campaign for U.S. Senate, the self-defeating policies of the Liberal Party were cast in high relief.

Republican Attorney General Javits had refused to challenge Wagner or go over again when he ran as a Republican for the Senate. Three times the Liberal Party endorsed him, campaigned vigorously for him, and built up his status as a state-wide candidate.

Now, in 1956—as he had plagued them when he ran as the Union Liberal slate attorney general—this Frankensteen Liberal party sought to challenge him to successfully oppose him.

He was armed with their credentials, accusing his "liberalism" and his pro-labor program. Liberal Party campaign workers especially got into the Washington Heights area of New York, appealing to the very people whom they had educated to recognize Wagner's leadership and ask how he had changed. After all, he had never concealed his Republicanism.

The Liberals demanded of him that he break with that party. Since he refused to do it he was "in" the main danger to be exposed.

With a show of 521,500 votes for the Liberals, given Javits, was good, part good, their own creation, the "dead-end of people supporting good" Republican.

Not only was Javits armed with acco-

lades from Liberal Party campaigns of the type he had his Democratic opponent, Wagner, was buriedly denounced by Liberal leaders in New York as the machine-picked candidate fronting for Tammany Hall. In that election Wagner got a free ride on the independent candidate Rudolph Halley against Tammany and the Tammany-machine issue. Wagner was a "bad" Democrat without sup-

Local elections in 1956, the Liberal Party had to count on the voters' pet-privileges of municipal office if it was going to persuade them to support a man whom they had vigorously denounced as an opposite of Joseph McCarthy.

"Local victory is, in great part, due to the Liberal Party's policies, and has aroused great interest in the party's advisability of endorsing "good" Republicans.

The Liberal party, the sale of Liberal vote followed a strong campaign on the part of the Liberals, but it was only a show. It cast its shadow effectively to the election of Democratic Party can-

In the case of the election of the Monroe Liberal party, the candidates were known to the state's voters. Yet they were not endorsed by Liberals who they believed of any kind of activity or interest to a larger Liberal group.

The Liberals, having fewer independent Liberal Party candidates, and the few were mainly for "kill them" and "no credit for them," no campaign was rejected, as it was the case in the Bronx when the "no credit for them" was endorsed by Liberals' sup-

Interestingly enough, in some of these local cases for assemblymen, the Liberal Party was in the Lower Eastern districts where there is a tradition of running independent Liberals, re-

On the West Coast California Underlies the National Pattern

By S. ARNOLD

California's election results again followed the national trend as Eisenhower swept the state with a 560,000 vote margin over Senator Humphrey, the GOP incumbent. Eisenhower swept the state with a 560,000 vote margin over Senator Humphrey, the GOP incumbent. Eisenhower swept the state with a 560,000 vote margin over Senator Humphrey, the GOP incumbent.

Californians, like the country-wide, were apathetic in their voting. A number of significant issues were at stake, but the result of Eisenhower's landslide victory was not unexpected. The state was solidly Republican, and the election was not expected to be close.

In the 1948 election, California was a swing state, but in 1956 it was solidly Republican. The state had traditionally been a bellwether for the national election, and the results in California often signaled the outcome of the national race.

The state's economic boom and the rise of the automobile industry contributed to the Republican sweep. California was known for its strong anti-communist sentiment, and Eisenhower's unequivocal stance against communism resonated with the state's voters.

The 1956 election results in California were significant for the national political landscape. It was a clear indication of the growing Republican strength in the country, and it set the stage for future elections.

As the state moved more firmly into the Republican camp, the Democratic Party faced growing challenges. The party's issues, such as civil rights and medicine, did not resonate as strongly with voters who were more focused on economic prosperity and national security.

In the years following the 1956 election, California would become a solidly Republican state, a trend that would persist for decades. The state's political landscape was shaped by this swing, and it would influence the direction of national politics for years to come.

In conclusion, the 1956 election in California was a significant moment in American politics. It marked the beginning of a new era in California's political history, and it set the stage for the growth of the Republican Party in the state. The state's political landscape would be forever altered by this election, and its impact would be felt far beyond the state's borders.
By H. W. BENSON

In the bitter discussion of irreconcilable views that is slowly shaping up inside the Communist Party as its national convention approaches, the focus of the discussion is the question of a "new united party of socialism" in the United States.

No one tries to define its nature with precision, a task that would doubtless prove fruitless and unnecessary at this stage of the discussion. But it is clear that Communists join together with "other Left groups" in a new broad front, which would combine all "socialist currents" and allow for the coexistence of divergent views within the framework of a united organization.

In the debate, all comers pay at least lip-service to the aims for reasons and with different aims. There's the rub.

The slogan "For a Mass Party of Socialism" was advanced by Eugene Dennis in 1882. In 1963 the CP National Committee, the draft resolution prepared for the February 1967 convention speaks of "the perspective of a united party of socialism in this country."

William Z. Foster, who changed his views on this question on the revolution, still endorses the call for a new movement. He’s the one who writes the resolution, but who whitewashes the Russian attack on the Hungarian workers' revolution last year in his single sentence: "We have a majority to be for it. And the Daily Worker newsprint announced an unprecedented at stridulation of Russian attacks in Hungary. It is also for all: Seem united; everyone seems calm, at least on this front. But it is.

The entire discussion of the call for a united party of socialism belies the surface agreement. In fact, the same few divergent positions will cover at least two utterly opposed and hopeless perspectives.

FOSTER'S WAY

One way would be to hide behind the call for "unity on the Left;" to gloss over the CP internal crisis; to wait and to hope that the lessons of the 26th Congress and the new lessons of Hungary will be forgotten and then to go on as before as nothing: fundamental had been changed. This is the way a united front, all-side-lip-service: it means talking about unity: it means talking about unity of socialism while apologizing for the crimes of the Communist Party of Hungary.

This is the clearly the way of Foster and Dennis.

On the other hand, the perspective of a new, broad socialist movement can and does serve those who are honestly and deeply disturbed by the Khrushchev revelations and are horrified by the realization that these party consistently and unwaveringly advocated for every crime against socialism committed by the Kremlin. They are writing for a wide, new road to socialism.

In the past they claimed what they now call "dogmas;" they were disoriented in the face of changes in the vast social changes that are occurring all around them. Now they look toward collaboration and discussion among all currents of the Left.

SEEKING ANOTHER WAY

For Foster the basic question is "filling up every crack with plaster; gluing together the national wounds.; He is integrating with new terms, all into a reasonable facsimile of the old. For other groupings the question is how to resist against the ideologically socialist way out of the unreded crisis.

They have a long way to go; one cannot devote the energies of a whole generation to the question of socialism and distribution of the work of the new movement.

No one tries to define its nature with precision, a task that would doubtless prove fruitless and unnecessary at this stage of the discussion. But it is clear that Communists join together with "other Left groups" in a new broad front, which would combine all "socialist currents" and allow for the coexistence of divergent views within the framework of a united organization.

In the debate, all comers pay at least lip-service to the aims for reasons and with different aims. There's the rub.

The slogan "For a Mass Party of Socialism" was advanced by Eugene Dennis in 1882. In 1963 the CP National Committee, the draft resolution prepared for the February 1967 convention speaks of "the perspective of a united party of socialism in this country."

William Z. Foster, who changed his views on this question on the revolution, still endorses the call for a new movement. He’s the one who writes the resolution, but who whitewashes the Russian attack on the Hungarian workers' revolution last year in his single sentence: "We have a majority to be for it. And the Daily Worker newsprint announced an unprecedented at stridulation of Russian attacks in Hungary. It is also for all: Seem united; everyone seems calm, at least on this front. But it is.

The entire discussion of the call for a united party of socialism belies the surface agreement. In fact, the same few divergent positions will cover at least two utterly opposed and hopeless perspectives.

FOSTER'S WAY

One way would be to hide behind the call for "unity on the Left;" to gloss over the CP internal crisis; to wait and to hope that the lessons of the 26th Congress and the new lessons of Hungary will be forgotten and then to go on as before as nothing: fundamental had been changed. This is the way a united front, all-side-lip-service: it means talking about unity: it means talking about unity of socialism while apologizing for the crimes of the Communist Party of Hungary.

This is the clearly the way of Foster and Dennis.

On the other hand, the perspective of a new, broad socialist movement can and does serve those who are honestly and deeply disturbed by the Khrushchev revelations and are horrified by the realization that these party consistently and unwaveringly advocated for every crime against socialism committed by the Kremlin. They are writing for a wide, new road to socialism.

In the past they claimed what they now call "dogmas;" they were disoriented in the face of changes in the vast social changes that are occurring all around them. Now they look toward collaboration and discussion among all currents of the Left.

SEEKING ANOTHER WAY

For Foster the basic question is "filling up every crack with plaster; gluing together the national wounds.; He is integrating with new terms, all into a reasonable facsimile of the old. For other groupings the question is how to resist against the ideologically socialist way out of the unreded crisis.

They have a long way to go; one cannot devote the energies of a whole generation to the question of socialism and distribution of the work of the new movement.

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A DREAM OF NIKE

A
An Honest Voice From Israel

The following communications are from Israeli newspapers in recent issues:

"We have great faith in the international and in the unity of socialists all over the world. This is why we speak out freely," they conclude.

In view of the Iranian initiative, and the fact that the American Socialist Party, and apparently has, it is necessary to anticipate the United States campaign, the following letter was sent to the Sofia Socialists:

"The referendum is being held on October 24th. It is a referendum on war and peace. It is a referendum on life and death. It is a referendum on freedom and independence, for a human life. And in this battle wages will be paid in blood. One side will be the Sharon-Liberman bankers, and the other side will be the people of Israel. The people of Israel will not allow their homeland to be sold out for a few dollars. They will not allow their children to be used as cannon fodder.

The attack of the United Nations and the imperialists is not only an attack on Israel, but it is also an attack on the rights of the people of the world. It is an attack on freedom and independence, for a human life. And in this battle wages will be paid in blood. One side will be the Sharon-Liberman bankers, and the other side will be the people of Israel. The people of Israel will not allow their homeland to be sold out for a few dollars. They will not allow their children to be used as cannon fodder.

This was followed in Risorgimento as follows:

"The IVth Section of the Italian Parliament was scheduled on October 24th to examine the slander suit brought by Ignazio Silone against Liberman. However, Silone has appeared before the court as a witness in the trial of Liberman for slander. If Silone wins the case, he will be entitled to a substantial sum of money as compensation for the damages suffered.

The court of law decided that Silone must produce evidence to prove his case. If he does not, he may be ordered to pay costs and expenses incurred by Liberman in defending himself.

"The Pravda" Line

In his first magazine article on the Pravda Line, "The Pravda" line, by L. Stein, a socialist anti-Communist, is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of I going to show the world that the Russian Communist Party is a real force and not a propaganda machine."

The article is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of Ignozi Silone" (La, Nov. 25, 1955). Silone, at LA's invitation, made a political reply and a second political reply, one regarded as "pro-Communist," and the other as "anti-Communist." The article addressed the issue of whether the Russian Communist Party should be allowed to continue to function, and the implications of the decision on the future of the party. The article concluded that the Russian Communist Party was a genuine political force and should be allowed to continue to function.

The "Communists" and the "anti-Communists," the implication is that the former applies to the pro-Russian quietist and the latter to the "reactionaries," whose ascendency in government would be followed by a more liberal and conciliatory government.

There is a real and tantalizing prospect, however, that the pro-Russia quietist might be the only alternative to it, which asserts, in the face of Russian repression, the autonomy of the anti-Communist, authoritarian but not Stalinist.

Deutscher Sticks by His (Russian) Gun

By L. EIRIKSSON

Oslo, Nov. 12

Two weeks ago, on October 27, Isaac Deutscher delivered before an enthusiastic crowd of about 900 students at the Swedish Student Union on their topic "Whither Russia?"

This was followed in Risorgimento as follows:

"The problem in Hungary today is the problem in Russia. The Russian workers have no more step than our Deutscher friends in continuing to expose their apologies for the Russian leaders, including their notorious "pro-Communist" allies, because they have voted bushthe in denouncing Russia from above."

"I have been asked his talk, but I must say he is not happening in Hungary as a tragedy. I don't believe a victory for the anti-Communists in Hungary will bring anything but another dictatorship, and this is the tragedy of the USSR. If Hungary follows Poland's way, there is no further democratization of the society.

"The battle which goes forward in Budapest, against where Soviet troops are, can have serious consequences in the direction of the revolution. First Secretary Kadar's position is compromised. If the revolutionaries are forced to surrender, as the situation on the ground threatens, the problem of whether if a military dictatorship would be imposed."

"The Pravda" line, by L. Stein, a socialist anti-Communist, is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of Ignozi Silone" (La, Nov. 25, 1955). Silone, at LA's invitation, made a political reply and a second political reply, one regarded as "pro-Communist," and the other as "anti-Communist." The article addressed the issue of whether the Russian Communist Party should be allowed to continue to function, and the implications of the decision on the future of the party. The article concluded that the Russian Communist Party was a genuine political force and should be allowed to continue to function.

"The Pravda" line, by L. Stein, a socialist anti-Communist, is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of Ignozi Silone" (La, Nov. 25, 1955). Silone, at LA's invitation, made a political reply and a second political reply, one regarded as "pro-Communist," and the other as "anti-Communist." The article addressed the issue of whether the Russian Communist Party should be allowed to continue to function, and the implications of the decision on the future of the party. The article concluded that the Russian Communist Party was a genuine political force and should be allowed to continue to function.

The article is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of Ignozi Silone" (La, Nov. 25, 1955). Silone, at LA's invitation, made a political reply and a second political reply, one regarded as "pro-Communist," and the other as "anti-Communist." The article addressed the issue of whether the Russian Communist Party should be allowed to continue to function, and the implications of the decision on the future of the party. The article concluded that the Russian Communist Party was a genuine political force and should be allowed to continue to function.

The article is published in Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party. This was "The Case of Ignozi Silone" (La, Nov. 25, 1955). Silone, at LA's invitation, made a political reply and a second political reply, one regarded as "pro-Communist," and the other as "anti-Communist." The article addressed the issue of whether the Russian Communist Party should be allowed to continue to function, and the implications of the decision on the future of the party. The article concluded that the Russian Communist Party was a genuine political force and should be allowed to continue to function.
**Young Socialists Protest Russian Atrocities in Hungary**

Los Angeles YSL and YPSL Send Joint Protest Telegrams to Mollet, Ben-Gurion

**Los Angeles, Nov. 3**

Two groups of young socialists today joined in a criticism of the prime ministers of France and Israel, both socialists, for their countries’ attack on Egypt. The Young Socialist League here and the Young Peoples Socialist League together signed a telegram to Guy Mollet and David Ben-Gurion opposing the Middle East war.

In a telegram to Premier Mollet of France, the young socialists contended that France’s war in Algeria and in Egypt “have made French socialism desecrated throughout the world.” The wire declared Mollet’s resignation to end the dirging of the name of socialism by his countrymen, into the socialist war.

A telegram to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion defended Israel against Arab attempts to destroy it, but accused Ben-Gurion of destroying Israel’s myths by becoming a tool of the same British colonialist against which Israel had stood. The telegram blamed the British and said that the young socialists held Ben-Gurion responsible for the destruction of Jewish myths.

A Young Socialist League spokesman explained that he and his communist friends were acting as a special responsibility to critics Mollet and Ben-Gurion because the latter called themselves socialists. Ben-Gurion cannot fight Russian imperialism effectively without also clearly opposing the imperialism of capitalist countries, he said.

“The recent statements of Bulganin, Gomulitch, and other Communist leaders,” it added, “make it obvious that the military strategy of 1939 is toxic for the future of the world and that only direct pressure for keeping troops in Eastern Europe can help to save the Republic.”

The telegram, signed by the YSL and YPSL, were as follows.

TO PREMIER GUY MOLLET

AS SOCIALISTS AND AS DEMOCRATS WE PROTEST TO YOU, DEMOCRACY AND OF THE TRADITIONS OF 1789 BY YOUR COLONIALISTS IN THE ARAB PEOPLES. YOUR WAR AGAINST ALGERIAN FREEDOM AND NOW YOUR AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT HAVE MADE FRANCIAL SOCIALISM DESERITED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. YOU SAY YOU ARE THE FRIENDS OF PEACE AND EQUALITY. PROTEST AGAINST OUR SOCIALIST COMPATRISTS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS WHO STAND FOR INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD AND PEACE. YOUR IMPESSIBLE ASSAULT ON EGYPT HAS ALSO GIVEN YOUR COLONIAL CONSCRIPIRENTS

**YSL TOUR**

The Young Socialist League is sponsoring a tour for this month and December. Following is the schedule for this tour, which will commence on November 24 and end on December 7.

- **Philadelphia**
  - Nov. 24-26
- **Pittsburgh**
  - Nov. 27-28
- **Dayton**
  - Nov. 29
- **Chicago**
  - Dec. 1-4
- **San Francisco**
  - Dec. 5-7

Comrade Harris, a YSL NEC alternat, was national secretary of the Socialists from 1912 to 1917.

**ACLU Lists Student Rights**

Challenge publishes here some excerpts from “Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties of Students,” a pamphlet published by the American Civil Liberties Union under the direction of its Academic Freedom Committee. Louis Hocker is chairman of the committee.

**STUDENT GOVERNMENT**

Students should be offered opportunity to participate in the total work of the institution. Participation is in the planning and evaluation of the educational process, and in the general work of the college, will be a part of the college’s incentive toward a sense of responsibility to the college campus. Any group which plans political action or discussion of

5. Advisers for Organizations: A student organization should be free to choose its own leaders. The organization should be forbidden to function until, after reasonable effort, it has failed to secure a faculty adviser. An adviser should consult with and advise the organization, but his office does not mean that his authority or responsibility to regulate or control it is any greater.

**STUDENT FORUMS**

In deciding how to face the problem of free speech for students and guest speakers alike it is important for the college administration to consider that the degree of freedom that students enjoy. They also have responsibility for defending this freedom against hostile and often irresponsible forces in the outside community. While it is important for the public to have an increased responsibility for controlling the process of education for life in a free society.

**STUDENTS AS OFF-CAMPUS CITIZENS**

1. No disciplinary action should be taken against a student of a college, although failure to register as a student may be a reason, for engaging in off-campus activities such as political campaigning, playing sports, participating in political elections, or in any other activities, providing the student does not violate any rules or regulations of the college. The college should not be held responsible for the protection of the student when he leaves the campus. If the college fails to protect the student off campus, it should be held responsible.

2. The administration should exercise control over off-campus activities, such as off-campus clubs and activities, but it should not be held responsible for the activities of students when they are off campus.

3. The administration should not be held responsible for the activities of students when they are off campus, but it should be held responsible for the protection of students who are off campus, but who are members of the college.

4. The administration should be held responsible for the activities of students when they are off campus, but it should not be held responsible for the activities of students when they are on campus.

5. Advisers for Organizations: A student organization should be free to choose its own leaders. The organization should be forbidden to function until, after reasonable effort, it has failed to secure a faculty adviser. An adviser should consult with and advise the organization, but his office does not mean that his authority or responsibility to regulate or control it is any greater.

6. Advisers for Organizations: A student organization should be free to choose its own leaders. The organization should be forbidden to function until, after reasonable effort, it has failed to secure a faculty adviser. An adviser should consult with and advise the organization, but his office does not mean that his authority or responsibility to regulate or control it is any greater.

7. Advisers for Organizations: A student organization should be free to choose its own leaders. The organization should be forbidden to function until, after reasonable effort, it has failed to secure a faculty adviser. An adviser should consult with and advise the organization, but his office does not mean that his authority or responsibility to regulate or control it is any greater.
By Milovan Dijas

The STORM in EAST EUROPE

By MILOVAN DIJAS

With the victory of national Communism in Poland, a new chapter begins in the history of both the Communist and the subjugated countries of Eastern Europe. With the Hungarian people's revolution, a new chapter began in the history of humanity.

It is a day of destiny, a day whose outcome, sharply expresses the internal condition of the East European countries. If the events in Poland encouraged the aspirations of Communist parties particularly those of the Eastern European states for political equality with Moscow, the Hungarian Revolution made a gigantic leap and placed on the agenda once and for all, the problem of freedom in Communism; that is to say, the replacement of the Communist party by a new structure.

Between the two events, although they were separated almost simultaneously, there lies a whole epoch. The changes in Poland were through and through an event in which not only are we, but the whole world, aware of the fact that if 40 years of Communism were to be terminated, there would be nothing more, a new phenomenon which had its origins in the phenomenon of the French or Russian Revolution.

In short, these events have brought to the forefront: (1) the further possibilities of national Communism in regions other than those dominated by the Communist by a new system, and along with that, the struggle in the East of Europe for a new kind of party, under Communist rule to choose its own—non-Communist—path of development that the economic, cultural and foreign (and, in my opinion, internal) policies in the new system would necessarily be.

The experience of Yugoslavia appears to foreshadow this: it is the inescapable transcap of the boundaries of Communist as such, that is, in its original, Leninist form, and, must lead to the gradual transformation and lead Communist to freedom. This experience seems to indicate that national Communism can thereby break from Moscow and, in its own national tempo and way, construct essentially the identical Communist system.

If this happens, however, than to consider these experiences to be unique is to ignore all the countries of East Europe.

MEANING OF TITOISM

Yugoslavia's resistance to Moscow in 1948 ensured that, as the first experiment, the revolution took place in the course of the process of freeing the country; in this revolution, an independent Communist party arose in Yugoslavia, with it a new class, the Communist bourgeoisie. Not one of the Eastern European countries had this kind of a class, because their Communists received power in the hands of the Soviet regime.

For this reason, a united, autonomous Communist bourgeoisie could not have been formed. Therefore, there were and are still essential differences between Yugoslav Titoism and that of the East European countries, even though their common yoke is equality with Moscow.

Yugoslav national Communism was, above all, the resistance to Moscow of the Communist party, that is, of its leaders, primarily in its spirit of independence, but not in its actual life, that is, not that they did not support it and act in accordance with the line of the party. But the interests and initiative of the leaders and the workers were of decisive importance, of course.

The existence of the leaders encouraged and stimulated the resistance of the workers, and the existence of the latter, the whole process was led and carefully controlled from the top. Consequently, everything that went on, if we take the process in Yugoslavia while the was fighting for independence from Moscow, it became obvious that the struggle was necessary to move forward—to political freedom.

The events in Yugoslavia, however, the reverse is true. There, Communist resistance to Moscow resulted from the struggle of the popular masses. There, from the very start, unbridled tendencies were expressed to transcode the bounds of national Communism itself. They sought to transcode and subjugate the popular masses; therefore, they tried to haul it at any further estrangement from Moscow. That is the case, that is where in Czechoslovakia and Romania. In Bulgaria and especially in Albania, further de-Stalinization and the strengthening of national Communism have been halted—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative were decisive.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SO FAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.

SOFAR, NO FURTHER

Yugoslavia, both as an example and through the initiative of its leaders, played an indispensable and important part in bringing about the two revolutions in Eastern Europe to national Communism. However, the national Communists in Moscow dominated—only at that moment, because of fear of Yugoslav domination, although that plays some role, but the initiative played decisive role.

The victory of national Communism in these countries would probably have meant the coming to an end of the existing system.
November 26, 1956

Hungary’s Revolution Still Fights

(Continued from page 1)

There are ways to come to the aid of the Hungarian Revolution other than in- direct ones. The answer lies in the need to start the third world war. There was a political answer. The U.S. authorities have not yet squelched it.

This is the damning charge made recently in the American New Leader by Rainer Hildebrand, the well-known author of The Explosion, an account of the first 300 days of German revolution that is of great impor- tance.

Hildebrand states what the West Ger- many, particularly West Berlin, workers would have done anyway: The Jews Germans workers to active aid Hungary.

The ground was fertile, says Hildebrand, who maintains organized contact across the border. On October 29 there was a movement in East Germany toward- wing solidarity strikes with Hungary which “was prevented by the authori- ties.”

Moreover, in West Berlin the workers were straining at the leash imposed on them by their own authorities. On Nov.- ber 5 a mass torchlight demonstration of more than 100,000 denoted “action” and “hoped to make an actual march to the Brandenburg Gate only to be blocked by water hoses.

But Hildebrand does not mention this possible adventurist intervention by Western arms, as do some desperate people. He condemns the fact that “the West Berlin government, supported by the Western imperialists, has been prepared to unleash any active movement” to help the freedom fight against the Iron Curtain. A plan was made to broadcast a radio appeal to the West Berlin trade unions. Ernest Schramm, a German worker for a “peaceful gener- al strike” of solidarity.

Hildebrand says: “The West Berlin radio stations, including BIAS (Ra- dio American Sector), were all prepared to broadcast the appeal and May- Day song so as to prevent the Soviet Union would force to refrain it.”

The West Berlin radio, that potential danger, weakened or “wedded” with power, “remained vitally silent” while the Hungarian Revolution on October 19 for solidarity strikes in other satellites.

“I personally believe,” adds Hildebrand, “that if at the end of October Hungary will have any solidarity strikes in Germany, the Soviet government would not have been able to launch their bloodbath in Hung- ary. The Soviet military forces are not homogenous. Soviet soldiers joined the Hungarian freedom-fighters from the first days of the revolt, and many Russians in Hungary who were not in the majority, to call off the strike on November 18:

A workers’ delegation protests to the

Djilas: The Storm--

(Continued from page 1)

only a phase in the evolution and wither- ing away of contemporary Communism. There is no longer possible to stop the struggle of the people of Eastern Europe for freedom. It is with great pride that we support their struggle for freedom. These two struggles are gradually becoming one and will lead to the defeat and is prevented from war adven- tures by the existence of a significant Chinese factor. A new world war is possible. Modern wars are taking place in one and the same living organism. At the highest level of its activity, separat- ing itself from Moscow, initiated the crisis of the Soviet imperialism, which is the fundamental cause of the world war.

This is the way the revolution in Hung- ary unfolded. We do not think that the Communism generally.

The rise and decline of histori- stic events, the Hungarian fighters for freedom, struggling for their existence and independence, may not have known what an epochal deed they had initiated. The world has been witness to and unprec- edented unity of the popular masses and such heroism. The utility of the popular masses was so strong that it appeared as though there had been no clear and decisive victory as though a ruling class had not been crushed. Therefore the masses remained un- jeered. And the heroic intoxication was so high that bare-handed boys and girls were prepared to accept the demands of the people, who, like the Cossacks of Nicho- las II’s Russia, tried to suppress their lib- erty and enslave their country.

Once before, the West passed up such a magnificent opportunity: On June 16, 1952, when the construction workers of East Berlin called for a general strike, Western government quarters knowingly suppressed the words “general strike.” The radio stations were not permitted to broadcast it. Today we know that if the forces which on the following day cried “June 17!” had not assumed the form of an explosion but of a strike lasting several days, the strike would have spread to the major centers of the Sat- ellite and the forced-labor camps of the West. It might have resulted in an all-out war.

And he concludes: “Only a political in- tellectual who claims to be nothing but a repeat- er. But the Hungarian Revolution blessed a path which sooner or later other Com- munist countries must follow. It is not clear yet which of the satellites, in- cluding Hungary, will be able to withstand. All its evils and weaknesses, both of the picture of the imperialistic system of suppression, have collected on the back of the world, and there, like fer- tiling scum, could be enough material for the Hungarian people.

The尸体 of the German Revolution is at the decisive point of the present move- ment world. “World Communism now faces sunburnt days and insurmountable difficul- ties, and the peoples of Eastern Europe face heroic new struggles for freedom and independence.

There’s No Angel Around to finance LABOR ACTION. It has ap- pealed every week and every day, but because it’s been backed by the dime- dollars of independent socialists and your subscriptions.

A sub is only $2 a year—

WEB NEW YORK LABOR ACTION FORUM

Thursday, Nov. 29 — 9 p.m.

Albert Gates

Secretary, ISR

on REGROUPEMENT FOR A NEW SOCIALIST MOVEMENT—

Current Discussion Among

Socialists and Communists

Labor Action Hall

114 West 14 Street, N. Y. C.
What Is U.S. Labor Doing? -

The ISL Program in Brief

The Independent Socialist League stands for socialism and the abolition of all forms of exploitation and oppression. It believes in a system of production for use, not profit, by an equalitarian society, based on democratic participation. All men and women will have equal rights and duties, and decisions will be made by majority vote. The ISL also advocates the immediate end of all capitalist剥削, and the establishment of a world without exploitation or oppression.

On December 10, Detroit will see Max Shachtman of the ISL partici- pate in a meeting for the distribution of speakers on one platform, discuss- ing “Which Way to Peace?” The other panelists are Norman Thomas, the International Socialist Party, CP, A. J. Muste, and Bert Cochran. Sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the meeting will take place 8 p.m. at the United Dairy Workers Hall, 15840 Second Avenue.

Shachtman & CP'ers in Detroit Meeting

At two broad discussion meetings scheduled in New York City for December, Independent Socialist speakers will participate in a confrontation of views among panels including Communist Party and ISL speakers. The first, on December 1, will see Max Shachtman, ISL chairman, on the same platform with John W. Gage, editor of the Daily Worker, and Paul Sweezy, editor of the Monthly Review, plus three other panels.

The second, New York meeting, also to be held at Community Church, is sched- uled for December 21, with Shachtman, ISL editor of I. F. Stone’s Weekly. An article by the editor of the New York Daily News will appear in the Monthly Review. The ISL will also present a motion calling for the establishment of a national committee to discuss the question of “Socialism and Democracy—East and West,” and will be invited to participate in the discussion of this topic.

We do not mean that the Western labor movement abroad has done a fraction of its duty to the Hungarian Revolution; on the contrary.

For us, however, it is more important to speak of another movement and its leadership. The Hungarian nationalism and church organizations instantaneously took the streets in militant expression of support for their government. It should be noted that they were not concerned, whether the uprising was led by the working class or anti-Stalinist socialists; all were against a Stalinist revolt against Stalinism or not. They did not hesitate, flee or evade. They fought and died. The Socialist Workers Party, saddled with its theory of the "segregated worker state" in Russia, had no notion of picketing or demonstrating; nor would the Socialist Labor Party, of which we are part, change such activity.

The ISL and whatever it represents, the American labor movement in general, does not even talk about the possibility of an American Socialist party. But we have found in the current movement a mobilization of the working class that is a new experience of the American labor movement: the uprise with mortal and the strongest expression of international class solidarity that we have ever seen. The world’s workers have organized to support the Hungarian workers without reservation. Not only the Communist leaders of the United States, but the whole help of the swift action of the American labor movement to support the people of Hungary and to mobilize the workers of the entire hemisphere from Canada to Argentina.

WHERE WERE THEY?

Why, for example, did David Dub-inskyl’s ILGWU rally the New York labor movement, together with Pede- fly’s Amalgamated, the UAW, IUE, IBT, Transport Workers, to call their workers to the street to back the Hungarian revolutionaries? What was the Budapest uprising, if it is not the movement of 600,000 workers? Did the workers act in support of the Hungarian working movement?

And, these, sad to say, are the only so- cially significant events in the United States. The Socialist Workers Party, saddled with its theory of the "segregated worker state" in Russia, had no notion of picketing or demonstrating; nor would the Socialist Labor Party, of which we are part, change such activity.

One prominent UAW leader in De- troit, Harry Solomon, executive direc- tive of Local 174, briefly tried to argue for a consonant decision on the rally in response on Hungary on the ground that it was high time the UAW had a meeting to decide whether to change the union’s policy on international union pre- sentations. He got a rousing applause from into and Reitner is rebuttals for bringing the kind of argument as a UAW gathering.

The important point about the meeting, and interestingly, get into a discussion of this or that policy emphasis, is what they may be. The point is that the UAW is deeply divided by interest; its leaders are thinking; and it is quite evi- dent that a fresh look at old foreign- policy statements of the union is making a start in the American labor movement. The Detroit meeting is just the beginning of the debate, not the end.

Nor will it be lost on the UAW activ- ists that in English labor does not occupy a second-class seat in the discussions of foreign policy. The Labor Party speaks for it in Parliament. The contrast be- tween that role of labor in England and American labor’s tailing role to the Democratic Party in just too obvious to be ignored. The subject is bound to come up more frequently in the future.

Interestingly enough, there was not a single socialist present in the meeting; what we call Stalinist arguments to applaud Moscow’s crushing of the fight for freedom in Hungary. The Stalinist leaders should not be placed in that camp. They were not present from that side. Rather, they insisted on calling all socialists as Commu- nists.

It can be said with assurance that the UAW is going to have quite a different discussion of its foreign policy position than that of the American labor movement in general; the sensitivity of this union to all events, because of its democratic character, is again demonstrat- ed.

MISCELLANEOUS

The question was a moral and political question. It should be answered by people on how to do; that of the people about labor movement; the sum of labor movement and the independent labor movement, of the people.

The question that solidarity and be ex- pressed in the widest possible demo- cratic consultation, meetings, whatever be the immediate despot of all materiality of the people.

That is what was lacking; the sense of urgency, the sense of fighting solidarity. To do this, the UAW labor move- ment has called not a single mass meet- ing, single demonstration, single strike, single work stoppage, not a single conference to aid the Hungarian workers and the organinized labor movement in be- half of the rebellion. Not one TV or radio an- nouncement, not one radio speech—nothing.

In New York, it is true, some of the Samsung Defense League did take the initiative to call labor leaders together in confer- ence to find out a program of support to the Hungarians. But this effort has not been taken off the agenda of the meeting the most precious time has gone by.

Oh yes, the International Reserve Com- mittee held a rally at Madison Square Garden through a committee with conservative adumbrals and generals, which labor was also allowed to support. It was held on the 5th, that’s right, on the 1st, on the 3rd, the other, this, rally heard little that was in-

 Indeed, it was unfortunate that one of the more noteworthy events of the meeting was the absence of the ISL, the American Social-Democratic minister of finance, by an audience which apparently was not concerned with the workers during the massacre against the workers among them. The glaring deficien- cy of this meeting, as much as the fault of the labor movement, existing in the relation of parties who tried to

AMERICANS FAILED

It is Senator Knowland that has sought to become the "American spokes- man" in Congress for the Hungarians! He has not been behindhand in demanding such solutions as the expulsion of Russia from the UN, breaking of diplomatic re- lations, and the mobilization of "volun- teers" to "fight" in behalf of the people in the satellite countries. The extreme right Democratic and Republican National Review and Newsweek for it. They try to show the American people that the failure of the American labor movement in Hungary is their fault.

This failure is the American part of the tragedy. As far as the Hungarian working class, of course, knows anything, it is better for the people than anyone had a right to expect. What is the time of the American labor mo- tion has been shaken everywhere. But in this period, the ISL, the American labor movement and the labor movement of the West have failed hard.

To reverse that course, they must act with their own hands. They must act as a force that has been missing.