Where's That New Bold Program the Dems Were Talking About?

By GORDON HASKELL

In a discussion of congressional reaction to the "Eisenhower Doctrine" on the Middle East, N. Y. Times correspondent William H. White wrote: "There are few in Congress wholeheartedly welcomed by so many."

For one thing, they have been moving on the new Middle East policy, it appears that White is not far from wrong.

There is a lot of reluctance and querying about the policy from parties in Congress. There is Democratic frustration about the way in which the Republicans played out the Eisenhower doctrine. The program is seen as a matter of weight given to various items in the budget for the 1957-58 fiscal year. The proposal to spend $71.5 billion is the largest amount for an unexpected line and is almost a $5 billion increase over the last fiscal year.

(War to last page)

Here we come, it would seem to the first test of the issue which was supposedly leaving the Democratic leadership apart a few weeks ago. Should they announce a program to meet the needs of the Middle East and win the support needed by the program just coming on the line, or should they announce a bipartisan program that would require the cooperation of both parties?

Since the Johnson-Rogers Democratic leadership had announced before this session of Congress that they were going to split the caretaker role in Congress, it is easy to see why they have not come forward with a program for the Middle East. But then in speaking of the programs like Stevenson and Humphrey, Douglas, Magnuson, Williams, and the like. They were for the policy of bold new programs, and much of Stevenson's character in the left presidential campaign was spent on talking about imaginative policies and bold leadership. What have these men to offer as an alternative to this program which meets with so much hostility and resistance by so many leaders in Congress, and in the country at large, and even by America's allies and the peoples of the area themselves?

The answer is: they have absolutely nothing to offer. This program is a direct result of the vast military containment programs, alliances, economic aid and just plain bribery with which the world since World War II has been passed together, prepped and given a foible semblance of self-animation by the American colossus during the post-war period. While its predecessors have proved incapable of solving the problem of capitalist stabilization, and as often as not have been ruinous to the areas to which they were applied, they have been the step-gates of a sort.

That is all that the "bold approach" of the liberals amounts to in the realm of foreign policy, and that is why they are caught in a position in which they cannot hope to oppose Eisenhower on this issue.

He is actually proposing all the program they have, and is demanding the right to carry it out in his own way, which is more or less a fiction of his own.

In the months and years ahead, it is true, the present reluctant agreement will reach the final confrontation of the program. The labor movement in the United States has already made clear that the economic aid will do little if anything to liberalize the position of the minorities in the Middle East, and will that the field of social struggle wide-open to the Communists in the Middle East and the movements in the area, as long as the U.S. forces remain in the region.

The time to start bellowing that this is new, and not later. The leadership of the labor movement is regularly incapable of doing it.

Socialist Party-SDF Merger Goes Through

After a split that lasted more than 30 years, the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Federation united into a single organization at a merger convention at New York's Hotel Biltmore on the January 18-20 weekend. The only session open to the public was held on Saturday, but its deliberations were of a strictly internal nature. In actuality, the business of the merger convention was transacted in executive session on Friday, and the Saturday session was devoted to public presentation of the resolutions adopted on the day before.

Each of the two delegations at the convention was represented by 50 delegates, as agreed upon in the negotiations that preceded the merger. In accordance with another agreement, a special National Committee of 22 members and the same number of alternate members, was divided equally between representatives of the two groups, 11 each from.

After his nomination by Norman Thomas, Frank Zeidler, mayor of Milwaukee, who was also the president of the Cleveland convention of the Socialist Party in 1906 at which it split into two branches, and was acceptable to both sides in the fusion, was chosen as national chairman of the federation. He is to be assisted by two vice-chairmen, Dartington Hoopes, of the Socialist Party, and Louis P. Goldberg, former SDF national chairman.

Norman Thomas, the most prominent leader of the Socialist Party, did not take any official post in the united organization. However, he actively supported the unification movement, and was the leading figure at the convention itself.

One of the results of the unification is sure to be recognition of the group of "left-wing" or "socialist" in the Middle East, and the aid program to be undertaken by the Socialist International which, prior to the unification, declined to accept either.

Nathan Gartstein, head of the British Labor Party, who has been one of the leading figures in this movement as he is now in his 80's, has been elected to the leadership of the movement. The party's new name is "Socialist Party-SDF."

(War to last page)
**Fringe Benefits Don't Help When You're Laid Off**

By JACK WILSON

Detroit, Jan. 18

In a press conference today, a national General Motors union delegate conference held by the United Auto Workers, vice president, announced that the main goal of the union is to make sure that fewer people become unemployed and that those who are jobless receive more money and fewer hours, with fringe benefits that are not cut down. The goal of a Guaranteed Annual Wage has been abandoned. As a propaganda effort, it was replaced a long time ago, with the more modern concept of Supplementary Unemployment Benefits to identify those who were laid off in that direction.

Fundamentally, the shift in bargaining pressures that will prevail in the 1970s negotiations with General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler is a tacit recognition by the UAW leadership that its pressure for the ordinary deteriorating fringe benefits are limited. Capitalism remains as unchangeable as before, and the pressure for the American Auto Workers to improve their lot is a severely limiting factor.

Already in January, 1973, there are only 16,400,000 UAW members; the 1970-2000 auto workers will include approximately 12,000,000 additional auto workers.

Increasing unemployment, for what it means to the auto industry, is a period which the relative benefits since the unemployed are not eligible grants. We've done our best to make that happen. Let's take some fresh and new examples.

The Local 22 in Richmond, Indiana, and Local 212 in Detroit, are for all UAW locals as a demonstration of what can be done. When Chrysler bought out its union, the union's service to its members was improved. Recently, Chrysler moved its plan and back work from Automotive. Wiring, to a service performed in a near-plant field for $1.25.

Penalize Ag.

As another example of how the auto workers have no place to go, Local 212 officials voluntarily tried to impose a one-week's seniority on members who met a vote to broaden their seniority set-ups. Those meetings were closed to the public and the vote was voided. A secret referendum vote was taken, and a one-week's seniority was agreed upon and made effective. The sectional president of UAW, who vouched for the positive action of the vote, found that he had been lied-to make up for his lack of honesty.

Since 1970, in thirty cases where local unisons have not been able to protect their members, there have been over 4000 additional auto workers. More than half of these workers have been laid-off.

SEAMY SIDE

It is not a very pleasant picture, but it looks to be one of economic growth, and workers who are underpaid. Workers who are underpaid, the GNP and the cost of living index, which are under cubic, are under the cost of living index, which is a factor in determining the rate of industrial profits. Workers who are underpaid, the GNP and the cost of living index, which are under cubic, are under the cost of living index, which is a factor in determining the rate of industrial profits.

It is not a very pleasant picture, but it looks to be one of economic growth, and workers who are underpaid. Workers who are underpaid, the GNP and the cost of living index, which are under cubic, are under the cost of living index, which is a factor in determining the rate of industrial profits.

Dr. Peretz: eight years of the arabs-israeli conflict

**ISL Chairman Plans For Socialist Regrouping**

New York, Jan. 18

A symposium on "Can the Arab State of the United?" drew about 400 to hear four speakers today discuss the subject of the Arab states' contributions to the early and later development of socialism in the Middle East. The speakers, all of whom are well-known for their views on socialism, were: Max Shaubacht, ISIL chairman, pre- vented by the recent closure of their offices in the United States and Canada; A. J. Msta outlined some thoughtful ideas on the development of socialism in the Arab world; John T. McManus, National Secretary, discussed the various issues on which he thought his readers fitted into the picture.

Shaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.

Schaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.

Shaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.

**Democratic Basis**

He asked: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?" He added: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?" He added: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?"

In conclusion, he added: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?"

Outlines Proposal

By political agreement, he stated: "I mean a common declaration of firm and unambiguous adherence to the elementary principles and practices of democratic socialism—without any changes to the United States, Canada, or the U.S.R.

Schaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.

In conclusion, he added: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?"

Schaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.

In conclusion, he added: "Who is in position to be able to claim that the concessions are not made for the benefit of the working class?"

Schaubacht explained that he did not want to deal here with any of the other important questions he's now called "major questions," a re- assessment of Middle East policy. One of the ways he made it clear that so far as we are concerned, there are differences on such questions and are not in discussion of them is not to ask about them. He added that the recent events, which he views as a serious setback for the socialist movement, is one of the reasons why he is making this effort to learn to know and understand the ideas of the socialist movement.
The Daily Worker and Hungary: Beating a Shamefaced Retreat

By H. W. BENSON

Where does the Daily Worker stand on Hungary? If we followed its line only for the past month we would be totally unaware of the fact that Fidesz has been in power in Hungary all along and that the basic differences remained. There has been a shift from criticism of Russian policy toward a silent acquiescence to it.

What caused the change we cannot know in detail, but in general it is a symptom of a new balance of forces inside the party and an apparent decision of the DW board to retreat before the pounding of the Stalinist wing.

A DW editorial first notified us in the middle of December. It was reminiscent of a meeting of the party's National Committee. Just what was described and why we were to be dis- covered as also we cannot know the altitude of the DW board and its supporters. But it is obvious that a change of tone followed.

The DW National Committee meeting, William Z. Foster summed up the two-month running discussion on Hungary in the socialist world.

"At this stage, it can be said too that among the various national leaderships there is practical agreement that the socialist world is living through a primarily out of serious errors made by the Soviet and Hungarian Communities with the support of other Eastern and the reorientation playing decisive role as a result of a sudden and rapid change in the Hungarian situation. The changing situation produced a sudden change of tone in the DW.

But at the same time, it reports a wave a violent reaction, a failure of unity, councils, demonstrations—all with a certain objectivity. Joe Clark on December 11 said "Perhaps the ultimate solution of the Hungarian crisis will be the formation of a new Hungarian National Committee with the most vital force in that situation".

End of December: The National Committee meets. The Daily Worker begins reports on Hungary. The DW now says that the Hungarian masses have disappeared from its pages. The DW is now, only official and uncritical news.

BACK TO THE DEPTHS

One of those who is relieved of an aspersions in the daily action against anti-Semitism in Hungary and Poland, the two countries where the popular struggle against Stalinism has reached new heights. Is it true? From which direction does come it: from the Stalinist forces at bay, or from the revolutionary democratic opposition? Anti-Semitism, the drain of the main factors of reaction against the Socialist movement, has become a factor in the social struggle in Hungary. The Social Democrats are on the defensive. The Hungarian masses are not represented in their daily papers. The DW only publishes official and uncritical news.

THE RECORD

For the record, here is a partial chronology of Foster's bloody tactics:

November 3: As Russian tanks shot their way back into Budapest, the Daily Worker editorialized:

"The action of the Soviet troops in Hungary does not signify the beginning of the development of a new socialist movement in Hungary. There is no breakup of the counter-revolutionary forces in Hungary. The working class in Hungary, under the leadership of the Social Democrats, is on the defensive. The DW is in a state of confusion and uncertainty.

"The DW will only report official and uncritical news. The DW will not discuss or comment on the events in Hungary. The DW will not publish any material that is critical of the Soviet Union."

November 15: The counter-attack of the Social Democrats, led by James Allen. In the weeks that followed, Foster, Sargent and the rest of the DW leadership were faced with a crisis. The Social Democrats, led by János Kadar's government, had seized power in Hungary and were launching a campaign against the DW and its leaders.

November 20: The Daily Worker editorialized:

"The DW will continue to fulfill its duty to inform our readers about the events in Hungary. The DW will not publish any material that is critical of the Soviet Union."

November 26: The Daily Worker editorialized:

"The DW will continue to inform our readers about the events in Hungary. The DW will not publish any material that is critical of the Soviet Union."

THE END

All socialists and all democrats have reason to be concerned with the events in Hungary and Poland. The two countries where the popular struggle against Stalinism has reached new heights. Is it true? From which direction does it come from: the Stalinist forces at bay, or from the revolutionary democratic opposition? Anti-Semitism, the drain of the main factors of reaction against the Socialist movement, has become a factor in the social struggle in Hungary. The Social Democrats are on the defensive. The Hungarian masses are not represented in their daily papers. The DW only publishes official and uncritical news.

Antisemitism in Poland and Hungary

Watch Out for Smears Against the Anti-Stalinist Revolution

By HAL DRAPER

All socialists and all democrats have reason to be concerned with the events in Hungary and Poland. The two countries where the popular struggle against Stalinism has reached new heights. Is it true? From which direction does it come from: the Stalinist forces at bay, or from the revolutionary democratic opposition? Anti-Semitism, the drain of the main factors of reaction against the Socialist movement, has become a factor in the social struggle in Hungary. The Social Democrats are on the defensive. The Hungarian masses are not represented in their daily papers. The DW only publishes official and uncritical news.

All that is general prelude. What evil awaits the hardy? Take Hungary first.

There have been several very strong movements in the last century that have been called "antisemitism." One was the movement of Jewish descent as their quislings in the "European" struggle against Socialism. The other was the role of Jakob Kornem and Biala Milne in Poland, and Kacsi and other demagogues in Hungary. It is only an apparent paradox that it is true that the Social Democrats and the Stalinist apparatus in Hungary have "antisemitism" in their repertoire. They have been accusing the Social Democrats of being "antisemitic" for years. They have even launched a campaign against the DW and its leaders. In 1949, for example, they accused the DW of being "antisemitic".

It is not the case that the DW is the only newspaper in Hungary that is critical of the Social Democrats. There are other newspapers, such as the "Szabad Gazdasag," that are critical of the Social Democrats. But the DW is the newspaper of the Social Democrats, and it is the newspaper that is most critical of the DW.

ANTI-SEMITISM: 2 VIEWS

Morriss drones whatever passes through his mind as long as it can denigrate the Jews. He talks about the "blood libel" and says that most of the refugees are Jews; that the Hungarian government is a Jewish government. He says that the Jews are a "job force!

What do you think of this? Do you think that this is a fair characterization of the Hungarian government? Do you think that this is a fair characterization of the Ukrainian government? Do you think that this is a fair characterization of the Polish government? Do you think that this is a fair characterization of the Russian government?

In any case, the DW is not the only newspaper in Hungary that is critical of the Social Democrats. There are other newspapers, such as the "Szabad Gazdasag," that are critical of the Social Democrats. But the DW is the newspaper of the Social Democrats, and it is the newspaper that is most critical of the DW.

AUTHORITATIVE EVIDENCE

Very strong testimony was published in the "Expansion of the Jewish Workers' Union," one of Europe's most authoritative Jewish organs, by the well-known Hungarian journalist and author, Juriin. He wrote:

"It was myself in Hungary during the worst of the Stalinist persecution and then interviewed hundreds of Hungarian refugees, some of whom were from the ghettos where the DW was being published. I questioned them thoroughly, and all of them, Jew and non-Jew, categorically denied that there had been any acts of anti-Semitism; they declared that they had seen no such manifestations of anti-Semitism as could be described."

One can only conclude that the DW is not the only newspaper in Hungary that is critical of the Social Democrats. There are other newspapers, such as the "Szabad Gazdasag," that are critical of the Social Democrats. But the DW is the newspaper of the Social Democrats, and it is the newspaper that is most critical of the DW.

(Continued on page 4)
**Anti-Semitism in Poland**

(Continued from page 31)

prologue as follows:

(1) Anti-Semitism is now thoroughly identified with the philosophy of the conservative and reaction- ary elements in Russian and Hungarian revolutionary politics.

(2) The overdue Russian revolution will have to take into account the fact that Anti-Semitism is the foundation of all Russian politics.

The Comintern really is nothing else.

It is a complete generation of Hungarian Jews who are the leaders of the new revolution; they are of a higher and more idealistic type than the men of the older generation, many of whom were brought up by the caricatured and false picture of the "Awakening Magna Carta" or the like. The present generation is based on the general Zionist theory that anti-Semitism is a potential domestic problem in the country where Jews live and is bound to break out in time of revolutions and uprisings.

This is far from settling the matter.

**STALINISTS WERE EXPOSED**

When we turn to Poland, there is one thing at least that is certain, and that is that the Comintern in Poland was not a mere reaction, but one that is more or less understood, that is, that the Comintern arose quite unexpectedly, and its primary source is best to be traced to the effect of events from the Stalinitization of the "Saloniki group," who are the pro-Fascist opposition to the Comintern line.

This was already well known in Poland, as the Comintern branch in Poland was a new and much-needed element in the work of the Comintern.

Before October, one of the leading elements in the Polish bureaucracy was the student organ Pol, and the Stalinitization of the Comintern branch in Poland has been written in this spirit, and sometimes almost as a confession of an awakening of a"new element." If there is, however, no such element in the Comintern, it is, of course, not surprising, and not the more surprising, that the Comintern in Poland has been written in this spirit.

The Comintern branch in Poland has been written in this spirit, and sometimes almost as a confession of an awakening of a new element that is in Poland, which is not in Russia. There are passages in which Grunow makes the crudest and most anti-Semitic attacks on the Russian Jews.

**FREIDIN ACCUSES**

There is some good testimony that this is a falsification.

(1) Seymour Freidin, N. Y. Post correspondent writing from Warsaw, says in one of his dispatches that he is in just about as many words that whereas the Comintern branch in Poland is an entirely new element, the pro-Russian element who still insist on such a political apparatus, the Polish regime tries to shunt it off on the revolutionaries.

His writing experiences showing the prevalence of anti-Semitism especially among the Comintern circles and in the press in Poland, as soon as Soviet policy began to use anti-Semitism as a political weapon, its supporters—still powerful here—turn it against Grunow and his wing.

(2) Freidin is an anti-Semitic Russian who, under Russian pressure, has been forced to write in a Russian paper.

**'PO PROSTU' EXPLOINS**

(2) More important, Pro Prostuph with all authority at his disposal, and with authority given him by the Comintern, has made an announcement that the source of the new anti-Semitism in its first issue is a collaboration of three and a half million Polish-Jewish elements in Poland who are not coming over from the old bad ways (to the new)

In summary, it would seem that no mystery as to why it comes from. The whole situation of the revolutionaries is complex, it is not only a new element in the Polish revolution.

**GRUNOS AMALGAMS**

But here we come up against a most vicious element.

The Comintern regime is faced not only with the machinations of the pro-Russian elements, but also with the Jewish people, there being revolutionary aspirations of the Russian type. For such people, the Comintern regime and not only national freedom—which is also a danger to its own brand of totalitarianism. The Comintern regime and its spokesmen have been busy at work, telling the people to vote for the "anti-Semitic" candidates.

It is not so bad ex a libris that the Times Warsaw correspondent Sidney Freidin recently has obviously been told by the Comintern regime's headquarters in London to write in this spirit, and sometimes almost as a confession of an awakening of a "new element" in Poland.

The difference between this and the one in Russia is that in Russia the anti-Semitic element has not been made a subject of the Comintern regime's briefings. A number of dissident groups have been subject to the attacks of the Comintern regime's briefings.

In Poland, Freidin says, there have been written in this spirit, and sometimes almost as a confession of an awakening of a "new element" that is in Poland, which is not in Russia. There are passages in which Grunow makes the crudest and most anti-Semitic attacks on the Russian Jews.

**SUBSCRIBERS—ATTENTION!**

Check your NAME—ADDRESS—CITY—STATE—APPAREL—PAYMENT.

If there are any mistakes or if you have not sent in the TONE NUMBER, cut out your error stub and send it to the Publisher's Office with the corrections clearly printed, penciled, or typed.

If the above number appears at the bottom of your address, your subscription is not active. RENEW NOW!

---

**Austrian Nails a Lie**

Among the many exposures of the Stalinists' falsification of "Fas- cists" infiltrated Hungary from Austria, one was the launching the Hungarian Revolution, to be executed by the German Reichstag, was de- clared by Chancellor Raub of Austria. The evidence was that they had it rich enough to give in one of his bi- graphs, and that they had been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aus- trian firm that produces B-8 pistols, but only up to 1917, is no longer in business. In this year, production was dis- continued and was never resumed, I have been told, and that of the alleged start in 1917 is enough.

"Even the Soviet foreign minister, in his recent trip to Europe, man- aged to an eyewitness report of the two Soviet journalists, since he has been seen Austrian fascists in front of weapons in question had been pistols.

It is interesting to note that an Aust
B'klyn College Moves to Evade Court Verdict in Slochower Case

The ritual of academic self-purification is continuing at Brooklyn College where, for the second time, the administration has been implicated by association with Dr. Harry Slochower, who continues to loom as a terrible menace in the minds of many.

Slochower was dismissed from his post on October 3, 1952. The charge against him was that he had refused to testify before a Senate subcommittee whether or not he had been a member of the Communist Party. The finding itself was only the basis of the infamous Subcommittee of the City Council of New York which parallels for the academic administration the situation that existed in the courts of inquiry before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Supreme Court took the case on appeal and ruled in favor of Slochower. It held that he must be reinstated, given back all his earnings and appointed to a sum of $40,000, and it condemned some excellent principles about the significance of silence at a congressional hearing.

Hardly had the news appeared in the Times than Brooklyn's indefatigable president, Harry B. Sieben, charged up to the print with the assertion that he was going to rehire Slochower—and fire him as quickly as on a new brand, and that was the upset of this week's news. He promised to suspend the settlement of new employees against Slochower pending the outcome of the Supreme Court case against him. This time it is alleged that Slochower lied under oath on various occasions about Communist activities in the schools of New York State, and that he still denies whether or not the Rapp-Coudert investigation figures in all this.

The court's statement could be that of the same man who said in the same piece that his denial of the charges of charging and fair disclosure of all the facts with which he is familiar is an assertion and that he is not attempting to accomplish the new language in which the Supreme Court has spoken to him.

The statement of the Supreme Court describes the situation accurately, and that Slochower is being held on the very same grounds which figured in the Supreme Court case, that is, for refusing to testify. And this would mean that the court is bringing up the same old charge, that he is only tactfully sounding the language in which he is trying to accomplish the new words which the Supreme Court has spoken to him.

So far, all of this has been off the record. There is no question that Slochower's defense of his political positions in his books and articles, which he would not, but rather of affirming his fundamental beliefs.

The main point is that the time is coming when Slochower's defense will be crystallized in a new language, and Brooklyn has made the crucial statement clearly.

The court, in a case for clear enough for any civil-liberalist. There is no question that Slochower's defense of his political positions in his books and articles, which he would not, but rather of affirming his fundamental beliefs.

The point is that the time is coming when Slochower's defense will be crystallized in a new language, and Brooklyn has made the crucial statement clearly.

Hopes to Be of Use...  

"The old concept of the living teacher is dead. Today a modern university, such as UCLA, is a bridge between education and the community. We profit from the presence of mature, devoted students on our campus, and we hope that our academic disciplines and our risk-capital of ideas are of use to business and industry."  

RAYMOND B. ALLEN  
CHANCELLOR OF UCLA  

BARCELONA STUDENTS IN THE YAN  

As we go to press, we have just received sketchy information on the transportation boycott in Barcelona. The American press has mentioned demonstrations and strikes, but the role of the students was not specifically spelled out. Now the Foreign Delegation of the National Federation of Catalan Students has little to our information on the subject.

The Barcelona boycott was a popular movement of the entire city in protest against the large increase which was announced in Barcelona. The demonstration began on the 14th of January, and it was led by students. On the first day of the demonstration, there were skirmishes between the students and the police.

In the course of the day, some 200 armed guards were wounded. In the evening of the 14th, the boycott was extended from the streets to the houses and the trains of the city.

The radio and the press, both officially controlled, have not made any mention of the boycott, although some news of it has appeared outside of Spain.
'The Mark of an Old, Detested Style'

THE GOMULKA ELECTION IN POLAND

By PHILIP COHEN

On Sunday, Jan. 20 the election rigging up by the Gomulka regime in Poland was carried off with relative efficacy by the government as a victory.

"The official returns are that 94 per cent of the eligible voters cast for the single list, and that 98.4 per cent of the vote cast was for the single ticket. The last figure, it is naturally not clear, since there is no report of how much counting was done," wrote The Herald Tribune in this dispatch: "Little more than 10 per cent" according to officials of the Polish United Press. "The campaign was a bloody one, with incidents of violence and threats against candidates and party workers. The result is not surprising," the paper added.

The balloting marks the end of one period, and the beginning of another, in the attempt to resolve the seeking for power in Poland. A new era of the last week before the vote was a hot spot on the opposition ferment among the masses. And now that the balloting was over, the Gomulka regime had forced all his formal OK, the tension will rise again as the people wait for delivery on their expectations from a popular leader who has a coveted bureaucratic and party worker who is going over the opposite direction of delivering on hopes for more freedom.

The question the people ask about the rigged character of the election, is whether the voting could have been altered by means of the formal setup (LA, Dec. 24), it turns out that the government has given two persuasive practices on election day itself that denied notice, and therefore a chance to impose a secret ballot on the electorate.

The only free opportunity for popular opposition to keep the electorate in line, adding measures of pressure from the church to the already extreme arm-twisting from the secular authorities of the regime. Gomulka regime as a whole was the one deviation from the classic formula of the one-party totalitarian election, a concession made in the hope that the Polish revolution in full bloom would give total victory to the left. Obviously, this would not make a difference in the effective political composition of the parliament; it was a peaceful demonstration of the failure of the regime to clean out the old Stalinist cadres.

Gomulka regime was said that the students called for the crossing-out of Communist candidates by nominating separately the two controlled shadow parties. Their fire was directed on the existing power they commanded the best examples of the unrepresented candidates who were mentioned.

It was this danger of a peaceful political demonstration at the ballot box for the real representatives of the whole nation that the Gomulka regime set up to smash with whatever weapons it dared to use at this time, when the Polish revolution is still bubbling from the October days.

PLEBISCITARY TACTIC

The Gomulka regime had some legitimate moves at its disposal. There was the old-time appeal to the masses according to all accounts, which was tied up with the image of his standing up for the Russian Poland of Polish independence. There were the steps to support the existing power by nominating separately the two controlled shadow parties. Their fire was directed on the existing power they commanded the best examples of the unrepresented candidates who were mentioned.

In the final Joint Declaration, Gomulka accepted the code-word "proletarian internationalism," which is a current Communist euphemism for Soviet leadership in matters of the "international Communist world," admits Grunz, who had been criticizing the extent of Gomulka's influence, and the AP (but not the NAC) quoted Gomulka himself as referring on Jan. 14 to "the socialists headed by the Soviet C.C."

CAPITULATE ON HUNGARY

Chu's other great victory was on support of the quelling Kadar regime in Hungary.

In one of his first speeches in Warsaw, where the great bulk of the workers sympathize vividly with the Russian Revolution, he had provocatively dem-
Some Sidelines on Gomulka’s Poland

Bureocracy, the Economy, & Democratization

BY HAI DRAPER

Gomulka’s Polish Peasants Party, which has just set up a new political alliance with the Polish Communist Party, is respectable for its spontaneous emergence and its claims of respect for democracy, but it has failed to deliver the goods to the people. It has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.

The New Order

One of the main reasons for the failure of the Polish People’s Party is that it has failed to provide a steady stream of unenlightened views, and it has failed to maintain a firm grip on power. This has led to the conclusion that the Polish people are not ready for democracy.
Eisenhower Program

(Continued from page 11)

spending by the time the budget was released. Humphrey held a news conference in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the proposal and called for Congress to pass it down.

But what is to be done about it? A
knows it, when "urban Congress to
temporary emergency. In fact it is
to do at the present time." How much
can be cut, how much can be left.
He also pointed out the
military-oriented foreign policy there is
to deserve any cut in the front of espionage?

But the projects are being made and
the personnel is being cut down in the
in the light of a change of point of view.

The Bureaucracy

(Continued from page 7)

of the masses" is a factor in economic life.
This priority ingredient would
indeed permit an enormous cut-down in
overfunded agencies, but it would also
its economic crisis along the lines that

But the projects are being made and
the personnel is being cut down in the
in the light of a change of point of view.

The Bureaucracy

(Continued from page 7)

of the masses" is a factor in economic life.
This priority ingredient would
indeed permit an enormous cut-down in
overfunded agencies, but it would also
its economic crisis along the lines that

But the projects are being made and
the personnel is being cut down in the
in the light of a change of point of view.

The Bureaucracy