Fryer's Book Nails Stalinists On Hungary

By John White

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Dec. 21—Peter Fryer, former London Daily Worker correspondent in Hungary, has now published a book, Hungarian Tragedy. It is a sequel to his well-received book, The Man Behind the Curtain, which was based on the events of 1956.

The book begins with the story of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, which Fryer covered as a correspondent for The Man Behind the Curtain. The book was published in the United States in 1956 and became a bestseller.

In his new book, Fryer takes a closer look at the events of 1956 and explores the political climate that led to the Uprising. The book is divided into two parts: the first part covers the events of 1956, while the second part explores the political climate that led to the Uprising.

The book is heavily researched and provides a wealth of information about the events of 1956. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Hungary and the Cold War.

The book is available in paperback and eBook formats and is published by Penguin Books.

Defy Bus Racial Segregation

In Montgomery, Tallahassee

So. Africans Fight Racial Oppression

By Fred Halstead

Last week, South Africans on South Africa's African National Union for Independence (ANC) and the African National Congress in South Africa announced their support for the fight against racial segregation in the United States. The ANC and the African National Congress have been pushing for a boycott of South African goods in the United States, as part of their campaign against apartheid.

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French Trotskyists On Trial

For Defending the Algerians

By John Thayer

In foreground of its brutal war of aggression in Algeria, French Trotskyists have been charged with supporting the Algerian people. The charges have been brought in a French court, where the defendants are being tried for “defending” the Algerians.

The trial is a test case for the French government’s policy of repression against the Algerian people. The defendants are being tried for “defending” the Algerians, a charge that is widely regarded as a slur on their patriotism.

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Negroes Take Any Seats

First Time in History: Birmingham Opens Fight

By Myra Tanner Weiss

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 10—Two white men sat behind a Negro on a bus in Birmingham, Ala., last Friday. One of the whites said jovially: “I see this isn’t going to be a white Christmas.” The white man pointed to his two companions and said: “You ain’t going to get any seats!”

“Tell them you’re going to get seats,” the blacks responded.

“I can’t,” the whites answered, “I have a permit to sit.”

“I’m going to sit,” the blacks said.

“I’m going to sit, too,” the whites said.

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“I’m going to sit, too,” the whites said.

“The Negroes are taking any seats,” said one of the whites.

“I see this isn’t going to be a white Christmas,” the other white man said.

“I can’t,” the whites answered.

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“The Negroes are taking any seats,” said one of the whites.

“I see this isn’t going to be a white Christmas,” the other white man said.
The Role of the Workers Councils

By Murray Weiss

Leaders of First Gov't Based on Workers Councils

Thirteen years after the Russian Revolution, when the new Soviet government was taking root in Russia, the first workers' councils were formed. The workers' councils were the forerunners of the modern trade union movement. They were established to represent the interests of the working class and to protect the rights of workers. The workers' councils were also responsible for the administration of the state, and they played a key role in the development of the Soviet Union.

The workers' councils were established on the basis of the principle of democracy, and they were elected by the workers themselves. They were responsible for the administration of the state, and they were also responsible for the protection of the rights of workers. The workers' councils were also responsible for the development of the economy, and they were responsible for the establishment of a socialist society.

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"...Fryer's Book"...
The World in Review — 1956

1. Soviet Orbit in Ferment

1956 was a year of great beginnings. Throughout the world, old forms of government and classes engaged in revolutionary struggles, or struggles of expansion and retrenchment. These struggles gave promise of reaching greater heights in 1957 and some of the cases bringing victories that will advance humanity and possibly end the present world situation.

The most important developments of 1956 took place within the Soviet orbit. The internal political situation within the new Communist governments based on the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European countries has been very complex. The U.S.S.R. had been quick to consolidate the new Communist regimes in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and East Germany. The political changes in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR, which took place in the summer of 1956, were among the most dramatic in the world.

2. What Stalinist Press Admits

What Stalinist Press Admits

By C. B. Hubbard

The following article appeared in the Dec 20th, 1956 issue of The Militant.

The Pattern in Hungary

By James F. Cannon

The corresponding author is a member of the International Correspondence of the IWW. The event described in this article occurred in Hungary and was reported in The Militant.

The Pattern in Hungary

The following article appeared in the Dec 20th, 1956 issue of The Militant.

"The Pattern in Hungary" is a series of articles written by James F. Cannon, a noted American labor and political activist, on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. The articles were published in the weekly newspaper of the Workers' Order of the United States, The Militant. The Revolution was a significant event in the history of Hungary, which was suppressed by the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries. The articles provide detailed accounts of the events leading up to and during the Revolution, as well as the subsequent repression and its impact on Hungarian society. Cannon's articles are important historical documents that offer insights into the nature of the Revolution and its implications for the socialist movement. They are also relevant for understanding the ongoing struggle for democracy and freedom in Hungary and other countries under Communist rule.
Rev. King Hits Gov't Policy

New York — "It is very strange that the Government should now be so determined to rigorously enforce the immigration laws," said the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association as addressed a large group of students of the National Council of the Students for a Democratic Society at the Black College in Washington, D.C.

The Rev. Dr. King said "I am not saying that the Government has not a right to enforce the immigration laws, but I am saying that they should enforce them in a way that is just and fair." He went on to say that the Government should respect the constitutional rights of all individuals, regardless of their race or color.

77 Child Workers Died in Accidents Last Year

By Joyce Corley

The New York Times

Last year, the United States lost 77 children under 18 years of age in accidents at work. Of these children, 45 were under 14 years of age.

The report, "Children and Workplace Safety," was released by the Center for Children’s Health Education and Research (CCHR) in New York City.

The report states that child workers are at high risk for accidents due to their lack of experience and knowledge of safety procedures. It also highlights the need for better training and supervision of child workers.

The report calls for a national policy to protect child workers and for increased funding for workplace safety research.

No Time to Play

By Joyce Corley

The New York Times

"We need to take a stand against child labor," said the Rev. Dr. King, "We need to demand that the Government enforce the laws and regulations that protect children at work." He went on to say that the Government should also provide resources and support for families to reduce the need for child labor.

The report calls for a moratorium on all new child labor laws and for the Government to lift the ban on the importation of child labor from overseas.

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