

Revolt Issue Breaks Through at Poznan Trial

Regime Seeks To Conceal Real Cause of Events

By Fred Halstead

A revolution cannot be put on trial! But that is what the Polish government is attempting to do in Poznan this week as they prosecute participants in the June 28 general-strike-uprising.

That historic revolt began when a workers' delegation from the Zispo-Stalin factory in Poznan returned from an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate their grievances with the government bureaucrats last June and a rumor spread throughout the city that the delegation had been arrested. The first reflex of the government was to meet the demonstrators with force and denounce the resulting uprising as the work of imperialist agents provocateurs.

The Polish bureaucrats have been forced to retreat from that crude frame-up charge and to admit that the workers had good reason for their demonstrations. They are now claiming that the fighting which took place against the police and security forces was the work of "hoodlums" who had no connection with the workers' demonstration. This is the new lie they have concocted to save their regime from the onus of being so oppressive as to have called forth a revolutionary uprising.

In the attempt to denigrate the Poznan revolt and deny its legitimacy the bureaucrats began the trials with two groups of young men, a total of 12, all but one in their teens or early twenties. The count against them is "murder," "vandalism," "theft." In all, the government

admits to holding in prison at least 154 persons arrested as a result of the uprising. Only 47 of these are under indictment. Apparently the rest do not fit the plan to conceal the revolutionary character of the fighting.

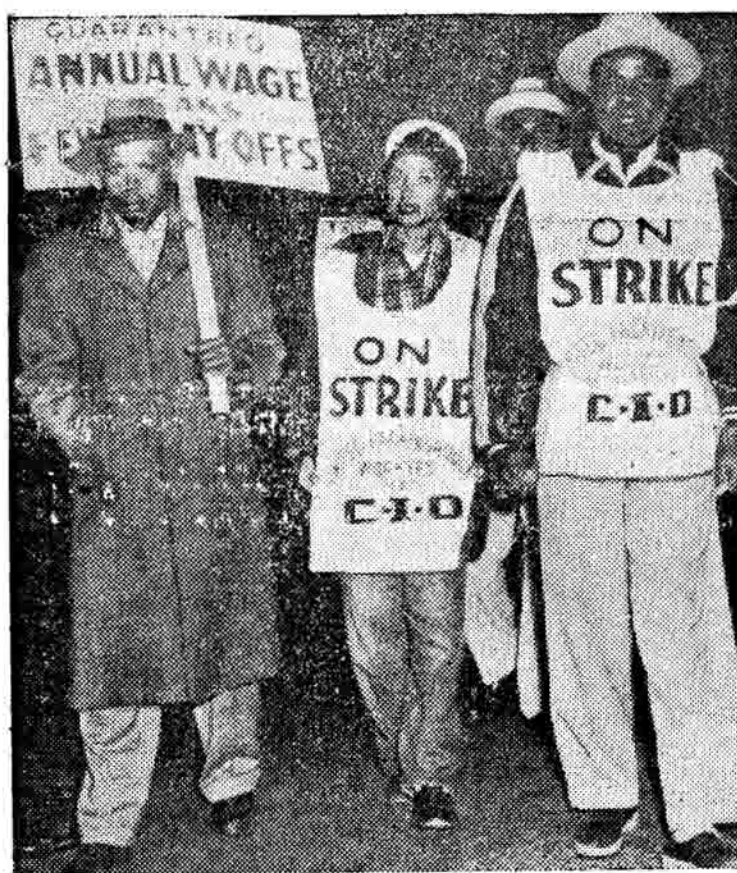
None of the 12 who went on trial Sept. 27, are charged with being leaders or instigators of the revolt. Three are charged with helping to kill a security policeman and the other nine with arming themselves and storming the jail and the security police headquarters.

This, according to the prosecutors is surely criminal activity and unconnected with the workers' demonstrations. But the revolutionary character of the events is revealed throughout the testimony of even this hand-picked group. The Sept. 28 New York Times reports "the flow of words describing how the mobs shouted anti-government slogans such as 'Free Elections'... 'Away with the Russians'... 'Bread and living wages!'"

One of the defense lawyers, Witold Trijanowski, asked the court in the trial of the nine to call as witnesses the entire delegation from the Stalin factory. The prosecutor objected repeating the Government contention that the fighting had

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Recent Strike Shuts Swift Tight



Militant mass picket lines last month closed Swift & Co., the meat industry's giant, when 25,000 Packinghouse Workers and Amalgamated Meatcutters struck. Settled in Chicago on Sept. 29, the new three year contract provides for a 25 cents wage increase over the next two years.

CP Election Policy -- Some Key Quotations

For the information of our readers we are publishing the key sections of the statement of election policy issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party Oct. 1. Stripped of its double talk, the statement boils down to support of the Democrats without embarrassing them by a formal endorsement.

"Labor and its allies generally view the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket as the rallying center for the big trusts. Labor clearly fears that the election of the GOP ticket spells the supremacy of the sinister figure of Richard Nixon. Far more than simply a slick political operator, Nixon is widely regarded as serving the most war-minded, anti-democratic anti-labor sections of Big Business.

"Virtually the entire labor movement, as well as large sections of the farmers and small business men, are swinging behind the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. Despite justifiably deep reservations around the issue of civil rights, and insufficient support from labor for Negro representatives, wide sections of the Negro people want to maintain a common political front with the labor movement. They are keeping up a steady pressure for an advance beyond the grossly inadequate Democratic platform plank on civil rights."

"We stand in this election with labor, farmers and Negro people against the forces of entrenched wealth and reaction..."

"In 1956 the Communist Party is endorsing no presidential candidate. However, it cannot agree with the advice of certain figures in the progressive movement to 'sit it out.' Despite the good intentions of some individuals who support certain minor party candidates, the Communist Party does not regard these candidates as vehicles for labor unity or for furthering peace and civil rights. These present candidates oppose the necessary steps to build a great anti-monopoly coalition led by labor."

"While the Communist Party makes no endorsement of presidential candidates, its members whether in trade unions or other civic bodies, will associate themselves with the political efforts of their organizations in the struggle against Big Business and its candidates."

(See Editorial Page 3)

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SWP Defends Ballot Rights Against Democratic Machine



By Art Sharon
SWP Campaign Manager

The Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket, Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, will appear on the Wisconsin ballot. Last week state officials accepted our nominating petitions as valid.

In Minnesota the SWP completed gathering of petitions on Sept. 21, in the shortest time ever for the state. They went well over their goal after seven days of concentrated and enthusiastic work.

Mrs. Weiss had a "very successful two days" at Antioch College in Ohio, a student at the school writes us. The Vice-Presidential candidate visited there last week on her current national tour. Her election speech before the Socialist Discussion Club was "well organized, closely reasoned, hard-hitting," with "beautiful, clear delivery." Serious discussions followed this meeting, as well as a lecture she gave on dialectical materialism.

Steel workers and other friends in Youngstown, Ohio, heard Mrs. Weiss, Sept. 28, answer the notion currently being expounded by David J. McDonald, President of the Steelworkers Union. McDonald had stated that since everyone has an opportunity to buy stock, therefore we have a "people's capitalism." Mrs. Weiss showed present-day capitalism is characterized not by widespread distribution of wealth but by its concentration. The growth of monopolies is the outstanding feature of present-day capitalism, she said.

Mrs. Weiss will be in New York, Oct. 8-12. After a press conference she will speak at an open-air meeting at New York University on Oct. 10. Friday, Oct. 12 is the date for her election rally at party headquarters, 116 University Place.

We continue to get letters in response to the Dobbs and Weiss TV and Radio broadcasts. As of Oct. 3, we have received a total of 1137 responses, with only a few hostile letters and a gratifying wave of warm response from both whites and Negroes in the South. (See page two.)

Campaign tour schedule of Farrell Dobbs:

Oct. 7-10 Chicago-Milwaukee
Oct. 12-16 Detroit
Oct. 18 Youngstown
Oct. 19-20 Cleveland

Campaign tour schedule of Myra Tanner Weiss:

Oct. 8-17 New York
Oct. 13 Newark
Oct. 18 Youngstown
Oct. 19-20 Philadelphia

SWP Rally to Hear Harvey O'Connor

CHICAGO — A Socialist Workers Party election rally in this city next week will have Farrell Dobbs sharing the platform with Harvey O'Connor.

O'Connor is a noted author, labor editor and contributor to the magazine, Monthly Review. He is a well-known fighter against the witch-hunt, who challenged the McCarthy Committee on the grounds of the First Amendment. His recent book, The Empire of Oil, has been translated into Spanish and Japanese.

The election rally will take place Wed., Oct. 10, 8:45 P.M., at the Militant Labor Forum Hall, 777 W. Adams St. Admission is free.

The 'Free Election Process' At Work in the United States

An Editorial

The State Dep't has invited the Soviet Union and four of the East European countries to send observers this November to "view at first hand the free electoral process in this country." What cynicism!

Will the State Department take its visitors down to Brookhaven, Mississippi to "view first hand" the spot on the court house steps where Lamar Smith was shot and killed for urging Negroes to vote? Will they take them to Belzoni, Mississippi for a "first hand" talk with the racists who killed Rev. George Lee with a shotgun blast last year because he urged Negroes to vote?

Will they provide the visitors with the following figures? There are 980,000 Negroes living in Mississippi. Of these, 490,000 are citizens and over 21 years of age, but only 19,000 are allowed to vote, and then at the risk of their lives.

This is the worst example, but the pattern is the same throughout the South. The 5½ million Southern Negroes who, according to provisions of the Constitution, are eligible to vote, have not a single elected representative in the Government.

Seven Southern states require the payment of poll taxes which disenfranchise whites as well as Negroes. All 48 states have residence requirements of from six months to two years which disenfranchise migratory workers and deprive many other workers of their vote whenever they have to move.

But a majority of even those who can vote are deprived of effectively choosing

people who will work in their interest. One fifth of the country — the Deep South — is controlled by a one-party dictatorship exercised by the Democrats, and the rest by a two-party monopoly.

Neither Republican nor Democratic party leaders are responsible to a membership in any way. The real policies of each are decided in secret by a few people. In so far as these parties draw up public statements of policy, their candidates are not bound by these statements. They are merely vote-getting promises, just as the parties are merely vote-getting machines.

The Democrats and Republicans maintain their political monopoly by virtue of capitalist control of the press, radio and television. And for insurance they use every trick in the book to eliminate the competition of minority parties. In virtually every state the requirements for a minority party to win a place on the ballot are excessive. And when a minority party succeeds in meeting these requirements every kind of legal dodge is employed to disqualify them and consequently to disfranchise those independent voters who supported their nominating petitions.

A very current example of how this setup operates are the moves of the Democratic machine to deprive the Socialist Workers Party of its place on the New York ballot even though over 15,000 people signed its nominating petitions. This scandalous attack on the rights of a minority party gives a real picture of the capitalist "free electoral process" at work.

Dobbs Debates Democrat at Calif. Labor School Forum

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 — Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, was the central speaker at an election forum sponsored here tonight by the California Labor School.

The meeting was held at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Hall. The meeting also heard George D. Collins, former Democratic Assemblyman from San Francisco's 22nd and 24th districts. The noted civil liberties lawyer, George Olshausen served as moderator.

Representatives of the Communist and Republican parties had originally agreed to share the platform with the SWP and Democratic party spokesmen. Both later found they were "unable" to be present.

CP BOYCOTT

Oleta O'Connor Yates, County Chairman of the Communist Party, announced in a letter to the Sept. 25 Peoples World that she would not make her scheduled appearance at the meeting. Her letter was generally construed as a signal for CP members to boycott the forum.

Collins, the Democratic spokesman, expressed gratification at seeing so many young people at the meeting which included a heavy representation from the universities. The discussion period revealed that most of them had come to hear Dobbs and a large group clustered about him for further discussion after the formal adjournment.

Collins appealed for support to the Democratic Party, claiming that it represents the interests of small business men, workers and farmers; that it has

provided a succession of "great" presidents, from Jefferson to Truman; and that it has always carried out its promises.

In his opening remarks, Dobbs warmly commended the California Labor School for organizing the meeting. "If ever there was a time for the vanguard of the labor movement to get together and talk over its problems, this is it," he said. The audience concurred with a round of applause.

Centering his presentation around foreign policy, Dobbs explained that the present ferment in radical circles is a reflection of great international developments. Among these developments he included the rise of the world-wide colonial revolution, its culmination in the Chinese revolution, the swift rise of the Soviet Union into the world's second ranking industrial power — a proof of the superiority of planned economy over capitalist anarchy, and the present movement of the East European and Soviet workers to really unfetter their nationalized economy by fighting for workers' democracy.

Explaining how the successes of the colonial revolution has sparked the struggle for Negro equality in this country, Dobbs recounted his experience in Montgomery, scene of the inspiring bus protest movement. Describing the trial of the leaders of the movement, which he had covered for the Militant, Dobbs said they took a page from the Chinese revolution and utilized the trial for a "speak bitterness" session. As the witnesses voiced their grievances

against the racists, Dobbs said "you could feel the waves of solidarity roll up in the courtroom."

Discussing the policy of "peaceful co-existence" as interpreted and applied by the Communist Party, the SWP spokesman demonstrated that on the basis of this policy the CP favored maintenance of the international status quo precisely at a time when the masses throughout the world are rebelling against it to abolish capitalists wars, depression and colonial oppression.

At home, he said, this policy leads the CP to support the Democratic party which shares the views of the Republicans on all basic issues from the cold war to continued prosecution of the witch hunt.

Labor's interests can be served, Dobbs declared, not by supporting the Democrats but by building an independent labor party based on the unions and embracing the Negroes and working farmers.

During a lively hour-long question and discussion period there were outbursts of applause as Dobbs elaborated the SWP stand of unqualified support to the colonial revolution, defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist aggression and opposition to the Wall Street war drive.

Asked for his views on the question of a regroupment of the American Left, Dobbs said: "We think that one of the healthier things today is the kind of discussion we're having here tonight which breaks down the barriers between the different political tendencies and establishes the free communication of ideas among us."

Proves at N. Y. Hearing Deal of Election Official With Democrat Chiefs

By George Lavan

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 4 — Round one in the fight of the Socialist Workers Party against the conspiracy of the Democratic Party machine to throw all minority parties off the New York ballot ended here today. The decision is expected to be announced early next week. But this round — a two-day administrative hearing — took place, as everyone familiar with the New York political scene was well aware, neither on neutral ground nor before a neutral judge.

The hearing was held in the office of Secretary of State Carmine DeSapio. His Executive Deputy, Barnett J. Nova, presided as a one-man board. Besides being Secretary of State, DeSapio is head of the notorious Tammany Hall and the whole Democratic machine in the state. Thus with his right hand DeSapio was staging the hearing on the very action that he was carrying on with his left.

Though the move to deprive the Socialist Workers Party and the Socialist Labor Party to their hard-earned places on the New York ballot in the coming elections was disguised as the challenge of an individual unconnected with either Republicans or Democrats, evidence produced by the Socialist Workers Party at the hearing ripped off the disguise. Beneath was revealed a well-organized campaign involving the Democratic machine in 13 counties, the Democratic State Committee and a Democratic election commissioner.

HE HAD FRIENDS

The complaint against the SWP and SLP nominating petitions was brought by a Frank J. Tarallo of Coxsackie, N.Y., who is registered as an independent voter. He has told the press that he was acting on his own in his move against the minority parties. To reporters' questions about the great amount of work involved in challenging some 1,600 SWP signatures on petitions in 13 counties, he replied: "I had a couple of friends helping me." He gives as his sole motive a strong belief "in the two-party system."

In unmasking Tarallo and his "independent" challenge, the SWP has revealed: 1) though at present listed as an independent voter, he is a former Democratic Party county committeeman of his county; 2) in Greene County, where he resides, the work of challenging the signatures was done by the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and a leading Democratic committeewoman.

In Dutchess County, Joseph Glass, the attorney for the SWP, told the hearing the preparation



FARRELL DOBBS, SWP candidate for President.

of the challenge involved local Democratic leaders, the counsel for the State Democratic Committee and an official of the Election Board.

This Election Commissioner, though a Democrat, is supposed to be impartial in his official duties. He was called upon by a local Democratic leader to draw up specifications against the SWP signatures. He did so even before the SWP had been notified that it was being challenged. He gave the results of this work to the counsel for the Democratic State Committee.

These allegations then were filed in a few days with Secretary of State DeSapio as Tarallo's grounds for objection to the SWP petitions in Dutchess County. The Secretary of State thereupon solemnly and officially sent the allegations to the Dutchess County Election Board for an official opinion. The same Democratic Election Commissioner now officially certified the allegations which he had himself drawn up a few days before. He, naturally, found his work good. In not one instance did the Election Commissioner act in his official capacity disagreeing with himself in his earlier capacity.

The SWP revelation obviously shook the board's composure. So did other revelations of connivance or worse made by the SLP attorney Jacob Goldsmith. He described how a spot check of signatures certified by the Cayuga County Election Board as invalid because of non-registration were, in case after case found to be registered.

FRAUD CHARGED

Numerous motions to dismiss the challenge were made by the attorneys of both parties. In every instance they were denied. Grounds for the motions included: 1) the allegations and their certification were permeated by fraud; 2) the refusal of the accuser (Tarallo) to appear at the hearing where he could be confronted and cross-examined; 3) specifications by the challenger had been filed against the SWP on the ninth day after the objection whereas the Election law states unequivocally that they must be filed within six days, and if not, the objection is to be dismissed; 4) whereas the law states that specifications

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JOYCE COWLEY, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator, N.Y.

Voices from the South -- More Inspiring Letters

Hundreds of Southern Negro and White Workers Hail Dobbs-Weiss TV and Radio Talks

(Following are some typical letters of the hundreds received from the South in response to the TV and radio talks by Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party candidates for U.S. President and Vice President. These letters are among the more than 1,000 which the SWP nominees have received at this writing from all parts of the country.)

ALABAMA

I would like for you to send me at least five copies of each speech. I would like to pass them to some friends. And I will surely vote for the greatest party of all, the Socialist Workers Party, and also my friends.

Mrs. H. W. Montgomery

I am a 31 year old Negro living in the South as you can see by the post mark on this letter but I consider myself too far-sighted to be misled by the sham platforms the other two major parties have adopted.

From Mr. Dobbs' speech your party offers the only solution to the present crisis in this country. I am truly hoping that we can have a meeting of the minds after I have studied your literature more thoroughly.

J. L. Mobile

I would like for you to send me some of your literature. As our paper here doesn't print anything about the Socialist Workers Party.

J. W. Toney

Wants Justice for All Regardless of Race

Heard the plea to the American union workers by the Socialist Party and indeed I was very interested and my thoughts and opinions run along the same line. I am very much interested in a Third Party. Too many politicians go back on their promises to the union workers. I am for justice for all, regardless of race, creed, or color, freedom of speech, freedom from want and freedom from fear. I love this country, the United States of America and all its citizens and would like to see us prosper instead of being destroyed. Hoping for the opening of the workers eyes to this aim.

M. J. G. Reserve, La.

FLORIDA

Tell me how to write in my vote. Send me as many copies as you wish. I'll give them to some of my friends, so they can get in the public hands.

B. D. Jacksonville

After the disgraceful demonstration in Chicago and San Francisco last month, it would be a gratifying experience to see the two war parties of the Democrats and Republicans crumble into hell under the fire of a socialist victory in November. I would like as much information as possible about the Socialist Workers Party — membership, functions, meeting places, attitude towards the Soviet Union and the rest of the Communist World, and anything else that will help me understand the Party better.

At the present time my only sources of information concerning the intentions and policies of Socialism and Communism are the American press, radio and television, newspapers and magazines, books, and all other means of thought control — all under the auspices of Wall Street. I believe that having a mind of my

Myra Tanner Weiss Tour Information

NEW YORK CITY
Hear SWP Vice-Presidential Candidate Speak on:
"Why American Workers Need a Labor Party"
Friday, Oct. 12, 8:30 P.M.
116 University Place

PHILADELPHIA
"The Next Great Step: A Labor Party of the Negro and White Workers."
Sat., Oct. 20 — 8:30 P.M.
1303 W. Girard Ave.
(Pennsylvania Ballot Name: Militant Workers Party.)

NEWARK
"The American People Must Build a Labor Party"
Sat., Oct. 13 — 8:30 P.M.
52 Market St. — 2nd Fl.

own, it is my duty to make an effort to find out the truth, and avoid forming a misconception of this new civilization, Socialism, as a result of improper training, such as is plaguing America today.

I. V. Tampa

Thank you very much and the best of luck in the forthcoming political campaign. I don't see how you can lose if all citizens knew of your activities.

W. D. S. Fort Myers

Please send me several copies of the speech of the Socialist Workers Party which has been heard over TV in the South on colored people.

H. E. Ocoee

MISSISSIPPI

I am very interested in the speech. Please send to the above address.

H. R. Greenwood

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Weiss, I'm sure you will agree with me, I actually think it's essential to a better education, if all the schools in the United States would teach The Holy Bible and Negro History. Then they would understand us and appreciate us better. The Negro as an individual is just like classical music. If you can't understand it you can't appreciate it. Some people have too much hate to even try to understand.

W. W. Paducah

TENNESSEE

I have always been a Democrat, but I feel that they and the Republicans no longer serve the poor people and working man. We are going to have to turn to some other party. I wish you would send me some pamphlets to give to my friends and one of his pictures that I could put up in a window. I will do all I can for him.

R. C. Rockwood

Since I am a member of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, I would appreciate it if you would send me some information and reading material on the party.

J. R. Lyles

I heard your views expressed on television concerning civil rights. To a point I agree with you. To a certain extent the Negro people are being exploited in the South. I would like you to send me the address on civil rights.

Student
Freed-Hardeman College
Henderson

TEXAS

I've been wondering when some one with guts would have something sensible to say or with an idea that would be helpful.

Considering the seriousness of world conditions, it seems fairness would be practiced at home.

Mrs. L. L. Dallas

Please send me some information about your efforts to organize a third party in the U. S. I heard Mrs. Tanner Weiss speak on TV on the problem of segregation and found her speech interesting. I am against segregation myself, though being in the service I can not take much part in politics.

J. T. El Paso

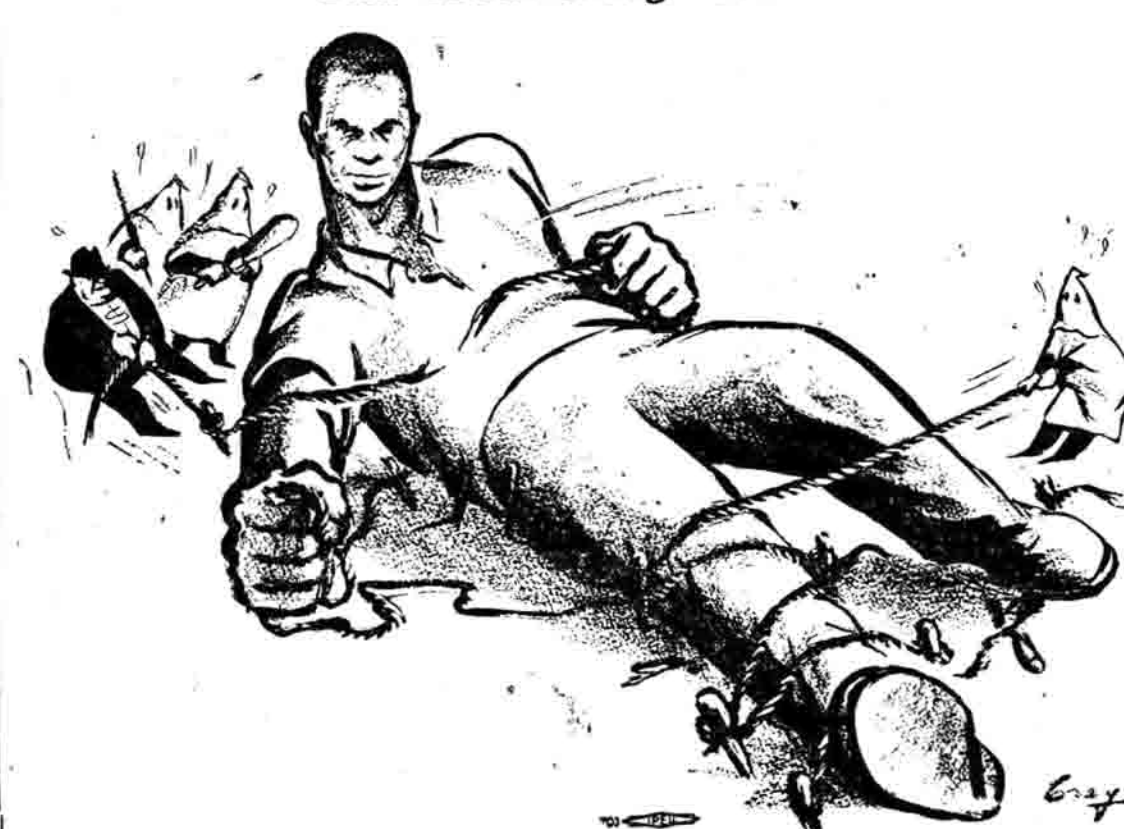
I have never been interested in politics heretofore but after having heard your address on

Farrell Dobbs Tour Information

CHICAGO
Hear
Farrell Dobbs
and Harvey O'Connor
Noted Author
Wed., Oct. 10 — 8:15 P.M.
Militant Labor Forum Hall
777 W. Adams St.

DETROIT
"Labor in the 1956 Elections"
Sun., Oct. 14 — 3:00 P.M.
Eugene V. Debs Hall
3737 Woodward Ave.

The Awakening Giant



The Silent People Speak

An Editorial

The response to the TV and radio talks of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party candidates for President and Vice-President, has been little short of phenomenal. To date, more than 1,100 letters and cards have been received from Negro and white workers, students, professional people and working farmers from virtually every state in the country.

Those who have written in have been aware of the radical program advanced by Dobbs and Weiss. The SWP candidates do not conceal their views or soften them. Everyone who hears them knows clearly that they oppose the capitalist system and fight for socialism; that they advocate a class party of the working people and a workers' and farmers' government, that they stand for full economic, political and social equality for the Negro people and all other minorities.

But the most gratifying and heartening aspect of this great outpouring of friendly replies to the SWP is the hundreds of letters that have come from the South. This page is devoted to a sampling of these inspiring Southern letters. They reflect the heroic and historic upsurge now underway among the Negro people of the South and the anti-segregation views of many, many white workers and students whose sentiments have hitherto been drowned out by the raucous lynch cries of the segregationists.

This ready support for the SWP candidates has been gained by their uncompromising, clear stand on the issue of enforcement of integration in the South. They have indulged in no mealy-mouthed talk, such as we have heard from Stevenson and Eisenhower, about "moderation" in the immediate enforcement of the hu-

man and constitutional rights of the Negro people.

Dobbs and Weiss have called unequivocally for use of the full power of government to ensure the civil rights of the Negro people now. They have called on the entire liberal and labor movements to crusade with all their power in the defense of the Negro people and to compel decisive action from the responsible government agencies.

During the past year, we have witnessed events in the South that are truly momentous. The mass bus boycott by scores of thousands of Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., have opened a new era in the battle for emancipation not only of the Negro people in the South but for the white workers. The couple of hundred farmers who, on Lexington Green in 1775, opened the struggle for American independence were not aware that they were firing "the shot heard round the world." So the pioneer fighters for freedom in the South today may not be aware that they, too, have fired a shot heard round the world. But they have.

As the letters on this page show, the silent people are beginning to speak. Not just the businessmen and the preachers and the college presidents and the plantation owners and the Ku Klux politicians, whose views are spilled every day in the big business papers and magazines. But the working people and poor farmers, the oppressed, the impoverished.

We are proud to win their support. We are inspired to carry on the struggle for full equality by their response. Through all the months and years ahead, we can assure them that the Socialist Workers Party will remain their unflinching champion and the Militant's columns will ever be open to their views.

TV, I would like very much to know more about the three parties. Please advise me how to secure material from the Republican and Democratic parties also.

Rev. B. F. G. Waco

I have developed an intense interest in your political platform. I feel sure that you can count on my vote but I would like to learn more.

L. G. New Boston

This evening I heard Mr. Dobbs over KPRC in Houston. I was quite impressed with his talk. His point of view is seldom heard in this part of the country.

J. E. Houston

GEORGIA

After listening to the wonderful speech of your most capable Vice-Presidential nominee, I became interested in your party. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of the speech and any more literature you may have that would assist me in learning more about the work of your most splendid organization.

J. L. C. Atlanta

I firmly believe in socialism and I hate capitalism bitterly.

N. A. B. Decatur

Would appreciate you sending me enough of your speeches and literature for a host of friends

who are interested in your party and your beliefs on the white man holding the Negroes down.

S. N. Albany

I would like to have about 150 copies of your program. Please rush me as many as you can to give my friends and the people who believe in Freedom.

J. S. Newman

Please send me your pamphlets on election platforms, and on socialism. Also the information paper, the Militant. Am interested in your movement. Will Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner's names appear on the Nov. ballots?

G. E. H. Atlanta

LOUISIANA

I am sick of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, and would welcome a new party that would really put some life and safety and economy into this decadent nation of ours.

M. C. Baton Rouge

From SWP Platforms

"Nationalize the banks, basic industries and all natural resources, including nuclear power. Operate all these facilities in the interests of the producers and consumers."

For a copy of the SWP platform write to 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

or ideas on how we might unite for our common welfare.

We cannot expect any help from anyone but ourselves in any movement for our common good.

J. T. Jacksonville

ARKANSAS

I am writing you this letter because I was listening to your broadcast Tuesday night and enjoyed it very much. I heard you make mention of a book or pamphlet you have to give to anyone that was interested in one of them. Just send you the name and the address and you would send them one of them free. Will you please send me one of them to the address given above. I would appreciate it so much.

I. W. Pine Bluff

OKLAHOMA

Enclosed find \$1.00. Put me on your mailing list. We need a big change here. Or we will be like China and Russia used to be. They are awakening over there. I worked for 20 years for a corporation. They got richer and I got older. Then in '42 went back to the farm but it is just nip and tuck to make a living on the farm. Good luck to you. We don't have a labor ticket in Oklahoma. This \$1 may help a little.

L. J. Carrier

NORTH CAROLINA

I was very much inspired by an election speech one of your candidates gave on Sept. 15. It was on the plight of Negroes and other minority groups. So I would like very much to receive a copy of that speech.

S/Sgt. Wilmington

Will you please send me a copy of your speech which I heard on TV and enjoyed very much.

C. W. Tryon

After listening to that masterful address this evening of Mrs. Weiss, the aspirant for Vice-Presidency of your party, we are now asking of you to forward us some of your political campaign material, that your party may be studied for the benefit of us who heard her address this evening.

Rev. L. W. W. Hamlet

SOUTH CAROLINA

I was deeply impressed by V. P. candidate's speech. Please send me a copy of that speech. I want to show it to some friends of mine. I'd like also to have pictures of the candidates.

B. R. Sumter

I wish to answer your speech personally in an American way of looking at the situation in the South. Please send a copy at once.

E. H. J. Conway

VIRGINIA

On Sept. 15, Mr. Farrell Dobbs made an address over the television and I did not get the address to write until tonight. If possible I would like Mr. Dobbs to send me 50 copies of that speech. Send to:

Miss A. P. Arlington

WASHINGTON, D.C.

It was the most wonderful speech I've ever heard. I do hope there'll be more speeches of the same in the near future.

V. P.

WEST VIRGINIA

Heard your talk on TV. Some of your statements make sense. Especially concerning foreign wars.

M. N. Williamson

DELAWARE

In the past our vote was either one party or the other (Republican or Democrat). I'm convinced now that both parties represent the capitalists. Therefore, I'm certain that now the time is ripe for a change in Washington.

Please send me necessary literature concerning the Socialist Workers Party so that we may convince some one else.

J. H. F. New Castle

MARYLAND

We viewed the acceptance speeches of your candidates with much interest. The truisms ex-

School in South Wants SWP Speaker

I am currently a senior at E— College and am taking a course in the History of American Political Parties. This class is now engaged in a thorough study of the positions on various issues of importance taken by the several parties of this republic. In addition, I have, personally, for some time, been interested in the Socialist Workers Party.

My fellow students and I would be most appreciative if you could send to us copies of your platform and any additional literature which you have available.

We are also planning a mock election for the presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States and we would deeply appreciate any placards, poster handbills, campaign buttons, or any other campaign material which you could furnish. We are especially in need of large posters and placards and we can assure you that they will be given prominent display. If you could supply us with this material, which we need as soon as possible, we would be most grateful to your party.

My class would also be most desirous of having a member of the Socialist Workers Party address our class. Is there anyone in the neighborhood of E— College who could do this?

May I wish you the largest degree of good luck in your coming political efforts.

Yours, Truly,
J. M.
North Carolina

pressed are difficult to envision, indoctrinated as one is by a lifetime of contemporary political dogma. We would appreciate therefore your sending us a copy of your platform, your newspaper the Militant, and any other pertinent information or literature that might aid us in the comprehension of your aims and views. I might add, should you be interested, that your beliefs appear to be shared by all persons at one time or other but the vast majority, myself included, find it far easier to accept rather

er than dissent. Apathy will therefore be your greatest obstacle.

B. F. Baltimore

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SWP AND SLP -- QUERY AND REPLY

This week on television I listened to your candidate make his bid for my vote. During this week also, I listened to the candidate for the Socialist Labor Party make his bid. . . . If there is a difference, I'm interested in knowing where the difference lies.

F. G. Penn Argyll, Pa.

Dear F. G.,

Both the Socialist Workers Party and the Socialist Labor Party advocate socialism and make general propaganda for it. The difference between the SWP and the SLP is over the very important question of how to achieve socialism. We of the SWP not only talk about Socialism, we are also active participants in the daily struggle between the working people and the capitalists. The SLP stands aside from this conflict.

I can best illustrate this by taking the SWP and SLP attitude towards the American union movement. The SWP played an active role in the great upsurge of labor in the 1930's and helped to build the CIO. Since then, too, SWP members have been in the thick of union battles for wages and conditions. At the same time they fight within the unions against bureaucratic rule and for union democracy. The SWP advances such burning demands as the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay to combat unemployment. And it urges the building of a labor party based on the unions as the first step to working class political independence. For without such independence, socialism cannot be realized.

SLP AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Another example: The SLP is against Jim Crow. But it does not participate in the actual fight against the evil, on the plea that to do so would be mere "reformism."

Again, although the SLP is opposed to imperialism in theory, the stand carries no practical significance, since the party does not support the struggles for national independence in the colonies, as for instance those waged in Algeria, Cyprus and Egypt. It also refuses to support the Soviet Union (product of the first successful working-class revolution) against imperialist aggression. Thereby, the SLP is utterly incapable of aiding the Soviet workers in their struggle against the Kremlin bureaucracy.

The SLP denounces the SWP's participation in struggles for the working people wage today to better their conditions. But it is only through sharing experiences in that kind of struggle, that socialist-minded workers can convince the working class as a whole that it must reorganize society along socialist lines.

Art Sharon
SWP Campaign Manager

Support A Working Class Party!

The Socialist Workers Party has no slush fund such as the capitalist parties get from the Morgan, Rockefeller and DuPont billions. Our support comes solely from the nickels, dimes and dollars of the workers in our party and those who support our aims.

We ask you to help in this campaign — for Dobbs and Weiss — for peace — for equality for all races — for a Workers and Farmers Government — for a socialist world!

- ☐ I enclose \$..... to help in the Dobbs-Weiss Campaign.
- ☐ I would like to participate in campaign activities.
- ☐ I would like . . . copies of the SWP's 1956 Election Platform.
- ☐ I would like more information about the Socialist Workers Party.
- ☐ I would like to join the Socialist Workers Party.

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The CP's Election Statement

The election policy statement issued by last week's Conference of Communist Party leaders piously declares that "In 1956 the Communist Party is endorsing no Presidential candidate." This is a patent fraud as the statement itself plainly shows.

The resolution is opposed to supporting the Republicans. It is opposed to supporting a socialist ticket. It is opposed to abstaining in the election. A simple process of elimination thus brings the choice down to supporting the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

To justify support to this capitalist party, the statement falsifies the political history of American labor, whitewashes the treacherous role of the union bureaucracy, ignores the real program of the Democratic party, and attacks those on the left who stand on the principle of independent working class political action.

The Conference statement asserts that the "labor movement" (read top union officialdom) is becoming "less and less of a tail to either major party; on occasion leading voices are heard even projecting a future farmer-labor party. While giving electoral support on the basis of issues mainly to the Democratic candidates, it has begun to display a critical attitude towards the Dixiecrats and other reactionaries in the Democratic Party."

The paragraph is loaded with falsehoods. The CP leaders try to portray the labor movement as if it were born just yesterday and as if it didn't have a history on the labor party and all other questions.

The expression of sentiment for a labor party in the "future" by "leading voices" in the unions has not just begun in the American labor movement. When the CIO was founded, there was mass discontent with the twin capitalist parties. The 1936 convention of the United Auto Workers officially declared for formation of a labor party. Other unions did the same. Rank and file sentiment for independent political action was so strong that everybody and his brother in the leadership was for "projecting a future farmer-labor party."

In the intervening years, the top labor officialdom — aided by the CP leaders — have prevented a labor party from coming into being. They have chained the workers to the Democratic Party.

The CP statement tells us that "there is beginning to emerge in American life the tentative outline of a political alliance of labor, the farmers, the Negro people and small business..."

More distortions. The fact is that such an alliance is not just "beginning to emerge." It has existed since 1936. It was this alliance which returned the Democratic Party to office from then until 1952. What the alliance of working people got was World War II, the cold war, the Korean "police action," the witch hunt, and Taft-Hartley. To keep this

alliance hogtied to the Democratic Party, the labor bureaucracy, from time to time, would tell the ranks: This is not for always. We need a labor party and will have one in the future. But now is not the time.

The CP leaders' statement paints up as awakened rebels those bureaucrats who demagogically utilize the promise of a future labor party but never give a lead to its creation. One might think from all this that the CP leaders themselves think such a party would be a good thing. But that isn't the case, at all. Their recently published draft resolution on general party policy says "It is wrong to assert that the ONLY possible form of political realignment is a farmer-labor party." What then is the alternative? Evidently to remain in the Democratic Party under the pretext that it can be reformed into a "people's party."

The CP election statement says that the labor leaders are now "less of a tail" to the capitalist party and that they support the Democrats on "the basis of issues." Who do they have in mind? Walter Reuther? To be sure Reuther told the Democrats before their convention that they had to choose between him and Eastland. Reuther even told them they had to adopt a real civil rights plank to get his vote. What happened? The Democratic convention was held. The pro-Dixiecrat plank was adopted. And the "independent" Reuther jumped into the Democratic bed — with Eastland.

The CP election statement's fire is not aimed at this shabby performance. Instead the CP leaders attack those "individuals who are supporting certain minor party candidates." This refers to people like Vincent Hallinan and Clifford McAvoy who are supporting the Presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers Party. "The Communist Party does not regard these candidates as vehicles for labor unity or for furthering peace and civil rights," declares the Conference statement, for "these present candidates oppose the necessary steps to build a great anti-monopoly coalition led by labor."

Translated into straightforward English, this means: We are against the SWP and anyone else who strives to educate and organize the workers to break with the twin-parties of monopoly. The way to lick the monopolists is to join one of their parties and be prepared to stay there.

The election policy adopted by the Communist Party conference — shameful support of the Democrats — is a betrayal of the socialist principles to which the CP membership adheres. It should be repudiated by every member of the Communist Party who wants to be something better than a flunkie for the party of Eastland, Walter and De Sapio. The most effective way to make that repudiation felt is to join with Hallinan and McAvoy in their principled support to the Socialist Workers ticket.

New Frame-Up Evidence in 'Tokyo Rose' Case

By Della Rossa

A trial is now being prepared in San Francisco to deprive a woman born in this country of her American citizenship. The charges will be the same as those for which she already has served a prison term — namely, alleged acts of treason as the radio voice "Tokyo Rose." It has been proven that there was no Tokyo Rose — that "Tokyo Rose" was only a war-time legend. The only broadcasts the accused woman did make not only contained no propaganda but were directed by three Allied officers, prisoners of war, who were her superiors. One was an American captain whose loyalty has never been questioned!

Even if the charges against Iva Toguri were true, depriving her of citizenship and deporting her would be a frightening legal precedent. "Unlike any court action ever taken anywhere in the world," is the way eight San Francisco attorneys put it in an open letter protesting the trial. Among these attorneys is Vincent Hallinan, former Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

NEW WITCH HUNT THREAT

If this precedent is established in the Iva Toguri case, the Attorney General will have a frightful new weapon in the witch hunt against political minorities. Thus the campaign of deportation-for-ideas of long-time residents of the U.S. who neglected to take out naturalization papers, and even of those who have been naturalized, could be extended to native-born Americans.

But the charges against Iva Toguri are not true. That she is a victim of a frame-up is eloquently demonstrated in a pamphlet written by William A. Reuben of San Francisco, an author who helped expose the Rosenberg frame-up. Reuben is associated with the attorneys cited above in protesting the deportation trial.

The facts presented in the first Iva Toguri trial show that the accusations were false. There is no new evidence. The second trial now scheduled is simply a second frame-up and the suspicion grows that its primary purpose is to establish the precedent as to citizenship.

The legend of Tokyo Rose was one of the most persistent to come out of World War II. GI's and sailors in the South Pacific tuned in Radio Tokyo to hear some good American dance music and with it heard a woman's voice talking of home and making casual comments on the war.

At the end of the war, Iva Toguri D'Aquino, an American whose parents were Japanese, was accused of being "Tokyo Rose." She was returned to the U.S. in 1949 to be tried and convicted of "treason" and to be imprisoned for five years.

STRANDED IN JAPAN

Actually, there were 18 English-speaking women announcers used by Radio Tokyo during the war. The one convicted as "Tokyo Rose" is, strangely, the only announcer who had denied ever broadcasting any propaganda. This was ignored by the U.S. Justice Department. What it seized upon was the fact that Iva Toguri was American-born.

Iva Toguri was raised and educated entirely in Southern California. In 1941, she went to Japan to visit an aunt. After the war broke out, the Japanese police visited her and asked her to take out Japanese citizenship. She refused and asked to be interned as an enemy alien. The request was denied.

She was refused passage on the first evacuation ship and couldn't get on the next because she didn't have the \$425 fare or a guarantee for it. The records don't show it, but the reason for this was that she had no means of communicating with any member of her family. All of them, like some 120,000 other Americans of Japanese descent, had been rounded up by the Roosevelt Administration and dumped in

America's first concentration camps.

In Japan, the dreaded thought-control police visited Iva Toguri two or three times a week. Not knowing the Japanese language, she looked for work for four months before finding a part-time job. In August 1943, she landed a job as a typist at Radio Tokyo.

DOUBLE PERSECUTION

No one ever heard her say anything hostile to the United States during those years. While in the U.S. her entire family were confined as "enemy aliens," she was being treated as an "enemy alien" in Japan.

In 1943, Tokyo expanded its short-wave English "Zero Hour." The program was staffed and directed by three Allied prisoners of war, Major Charles Cousens, an Australian, Captain Wallace Ince, an American, and Lieutenant Norman Reyes of the Philippines.

The new format required a female voice, and Cousens chose Iva Toguri. She protested that she didn't want to broadcast over the Japanese radio. Cousens, testifying in her defense later, said he told her, "All you have to do is look on yourself as a soldier under my orders. . . You will do nothing against your own people [the United States]. I will guarantee that personally."

Cousens testified that he also told her that "her job would be purely and simply the reading of the script that I had written, which was the introduction of the musical items. . ."

Immediately after his liberation, Capt. Ince was promoted to Major, presumably for his work on "Zero Hour" for which his fellow American, Iva Toguri, was sent to prison. And for which she now faces loss of citizenship!

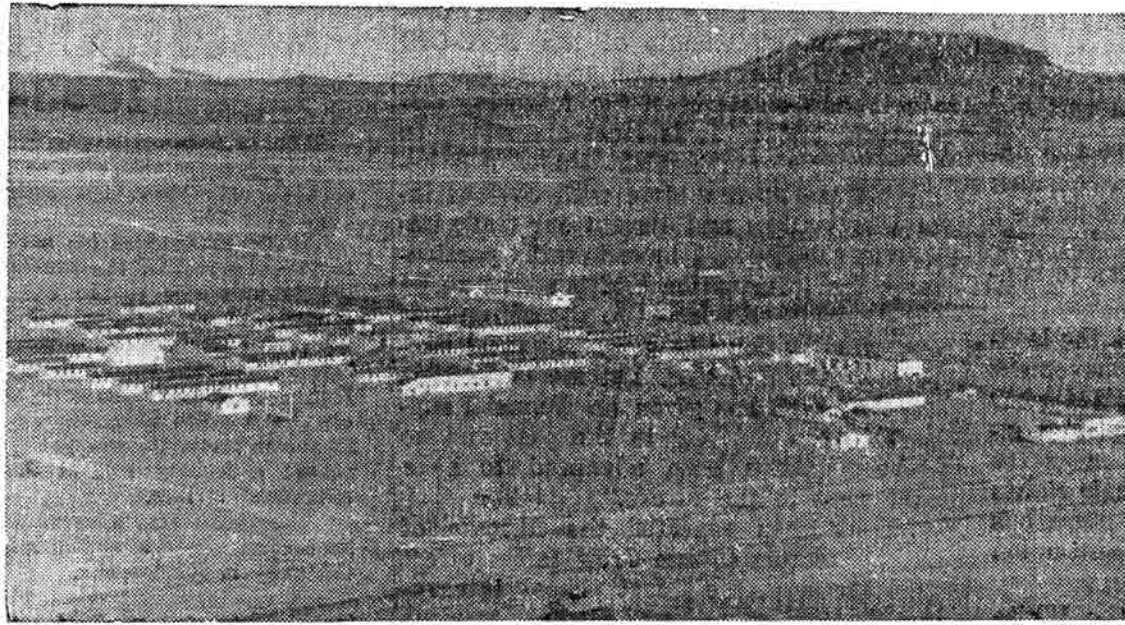
The finger was put on Iva Toguri as "Tokyo Rose" only because of the need of two heart reporters, H. Brundidge and C. Lee, to produce the non-existent woman for their editor. To do this, they bribed an official at Radio Tokyo to name someone — anyone — as "Tokyo Rose." This is the testimony of Clark Lee at Iva Toguri's 1949 trial.

The "heart" solution" was followed by a press conference where Iva Toguri told the identical story revealed later at her trial. As she was leaving the conference, she was placed under arrest by the U.S. Army. For the next 13 months she was harassed and imprisoned, mostly incommunicado, by the Army and FBI.

Thirteen months of investigations by the Army and the FBI brought no evidence for charges. She was released. The official report read: "No prosecution contemplated."

For two years she tried unsuccessfully to get an American

Concentration Camp, U.S. Style



This is a panoramic view of Federal Prison Camp No. 38, near Tulare, Calif. During World War II, it was one of the "relocation centers" into which 100,000 Japanese-Americans were herded without trial. The parents of Iva Toguri D'Aquino (the alleged "Tokyo Rose") were of that number. The camp has now been readied to house "subversives" under provision of the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950. The Socialist Workers Party spoke out against the uprooting and imprisonment of the Japanese-Americans. Myra Tanner Weiss made this a campaign issue when she ran for Los Angeles Mayor in '45. Then the CP backed "evacuation"

passport to return to the U.S. On Aug. 16, 1948, at the height of spy-hunt hysteria in the U.S., she was brought back to the U.S. to face a charge of treason. The treason trial of Iva Toguri D'Aquino (in 1945, she married Pelipe D'Aquino, a Portuguese national) began in San Francisco in July 1949. Defense attorneys George Olshausen,

Wayne M. Collins and Theodore Tamba, described it as "unfair, unjust, and downright crooked." Although all "Zero Hour" broadcasts were monitored and recorded by the U.S. government, no recordings were produced at the trial. The charges were based entirely on eight verbal counts from two witnesses. Seven of these the jury rejected, but the

eight was allowed to stand so as to provide the basis for conviction.

The same flimsy verbal evidence is the grounds for the second frame-up trial—a trial which endangers Iva Toguri's citizenship rights and those of ALL native Americans.

The persevering efforts of the attorneys, of William Reuben and of other individuals to win justice for Iva Toguri deserve the highest praise.

WAR-TIME OUTRAGE

The persecution of Iva Toguri is an extension of the barbaric treatment of Japanese Americans during World War II, when they were hustled from their homes and robbed of farm lands and personal property during the process. This concentration-camp victimization of the Japanese was a racist outrage. Beyond that, it stands as a precedent for political concentration camps. Indeed, a number of these very same camps are being prepared for other Americans under the witch-hunting McCarran Internal Security Act.

When Americans of Japanese descent were being herded into concentration camps during the last war only the Socialist Workers Party, the pacifists and a few unaffiliated individuals had the decency and courage to protest the atrocity. All those in the labor and radical movements who dishonored themselves then by their silence or complicity must make up for the disgrace by now defending the rights of Iva Toguri. The others will support her as a continuation of their traditional stand.

How to Be a Millionaire

(The following is the text of a radio address given by Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party candidate over an ABC-Radio national hook-up, Sept. 13.)

I accept the nomination of the Socialist Workers Party for Vice-President of the United States.

As a socialist, of course, I am not impartial when I talk about American politics. I am very much opposed to the domination of the United States by a minority of rich and powerful monopolistic corporations and I am very much for the working men and women of America.

I am not impartial. But neither is the capitalist press that you read every day. Neither are the Democrats and Republicans. Some facts they give you may be accurate, but I dare say they will be selected to defend things as they are.

WAR ROOM

Most of you who are listening to me now work hard for a living. If you own your own home and have paid for your car, you had to work overtime to do it. Or both husband and wife had to take a job. For it is primarily by this means that the income of working class families has been increased in the last 15 years. And even this measure of improvement in your living standard has been possible only because of a war economy. The price we pay for the right to a job — the most elementary of human rights — is fear of a third world war.

When you stop and figure all this out, the so-called "free-enterprise" system doesn't look so good. But while you may have worked hard for what you have, there are others to whom life is not so difficult.

First, I'm talking about the owners of the means of production. Let me show how simple things are if you're rich enough to own a slice of the industrial pie. According to C. Wright Mills, the Columbia University sociologist, if you had bought only \$9,900 worth of General Motors stock in 1913, just before the first world war, and then done absolutely nothing else for 40 years — say you went to sleep like Rip Van Winkle — when you woke up in 1953, you would have about \$7 million.

WHILE OTHERS WORK

Yes, you would be a millionaire. How is it possible to become a millionaire without doing anything at all? What is this magic? You could be idle only because the G. M. workers were not. All that wealth came out of their labor. Of course, the auto workers don't get much thanks for all their effort. Many of them are now trying to get by on unemployment compensation.

Or let us imagine that you are a corporation executive. The average top executive gets about \$100,000 a year in salary. That isn't very much with prices so high. So you would probably get about twice that much in bonuses, paid out over the years so that taxes wouldn't take too much. Then you would probably get dividends on stock.

In addition you would get fringe benefits that never have to be reported to the tax-collector as they are charged off to business expense. Such fringe

items as free medical care, a Cadillac, sometimes with chauffeur attached, the use of the company plane, private golf courses, private swimming pools, perhaps a fund to pay for your children's education, liquor to serve to your guests and a host of other small items.

If you were a really big executive you would probably be invited to join the Business Advisory Council that operates under the President's Department of Commerce — expenses tax free. There you would meet in secret but in comfort and discuss with other industrial tycoons all the domestic as well as international problems of government. Your views would be put into a report and discussed by the cabinet members and the President. Your views might then become the policy of the government, although I can't be too sure of this because the reports that come out of BAC meetings are kept secret, even from Congressional investigating committees. Thus you would not only have wealth but also a great deal of power.

This is capitalist democracy as it really is. And for those on top it's worth fighting for. Of course, anyone can be on top, they tell us. That's the democratic part of it. True. Capitalist democracy is not like the old feudal system where you had to be the son or daughter of the King, the Duke or the Baron.

RULE NO. 1: STAY ALIVE

Of course, to get on top it wouldn't hurt any to be the son or daughter of a Du Pont or Rockefeller. But there's no law that says you have to be. But there are quite a few obstacles if you're not. The first requirement to get to the top is to survive. You can't accumulate a fortune if you get killed in war as many were in World War II and in Korea.

After survival, I would say avoid working for a living. Because if you work you'll only make enough to meet expenses and you can't accumulate capital that way. But then you have to work if you don't have money so there's really no choice. However, you can rise in the company if you let the boss know who's side you're on. Become a

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... Poznan Trial Issues

(Continued from page 1)

nothing to do with the workers. According to the Oct. 3 N. Y. Times Trijanowski replied: "Everyone knows it is a fiction when one says workers had nothing to do with the riots. The defendants sitting here did not fall from heaven reaching for rifles. Everyone knows that the populace of Poznan came out into the streets on that day. You cannot simply cut off the workers' demonstration from the rioters' action. We cannot admit the prosecutor's point that in one part of town there were only decent strikers and in another only criminals."

WHAT HAPPENED IN JUNE?

"In front of the security police building," the defense continued, "you had the sons, and on Freedom square (where the workers demonstrated) you had the fathers. The only difference between the two was that the sons, being younger, reacted more violently than the fathers in the general atmosphere. That is why we want to hear what the delegation has to say."

The prosecutors deny that the workers' delegation had been arrested last June. Hence, their reasoning goes, there was no cause for a workers' rising. Therefore, there was no rising. There were only "hoodlums" engaged in acts of violence, while the workers conducted an orderly strike. But why then, refuse to allow the delegation to testify?

Anyway, whether the delegation was arrested or not, the workers believed that it had been arrested. Why did they accept the rumor as true? Evidently,

their own experience with the oppressive methods of the bureaucracy gave them ample reason.

The trials themselves are full of testimony about these methods. The state prosecutor conceded, according to the Sept. 28 N. Y. Times that the police had used "active violence" against those held in jail in order to obtain "confessions," in which the defendants repudiated in court. He said that four policemen were being held for trial and four others, including the Poznan commander were removed because of this brutality.

The Stalinist prosecutor hastened to add that this only happened at the beginning of the "investigation," things have changed since then. But it is the initial bureaucratic reaction that is most revealing. The Stalinist cops' first reflex was "beat, beat, beat." It is in line with the first reflex of the bureaucratic rulers to refuse to negotiate with the workers' delegation, to meet the demonstration with police bullets, and to slander the resulting uprising. The cops were just doing their job as they always had, getting the "confessions" for the frame-up.

The father of one of the 22 year old defendants, himself a former secret police agent said, according to Sydney Gruson in the September 30 New York Times: "I know how they treat people. When I heard that my son was in trouble, I told him to admit everything." Earlier Gruson reported that another defendant, Zenon Ubneck, 20, retracted his pre-trial statement that his actions had been in-

fluenced by Radio Free Europe broadcasts. The police had told him to say that, he said.

What is new in the Polish situation is that the old methods of Stalinist repression didn't work, and had to be withdrawn. The admissions by the prosecutor, the dismissals of top police officials, the way observers and defendants are speaking out, the attitude of the judges in "leaning over backward to appear fair" — these are symptoms of the power of the mass movement and of the fear the bureaucrats have of it.

The rigid military precautions which have turned Poznan into an armed camp while the trials are being held, on the one hand, and the considerable concessions which the Stalinist rulers have made in the conduct of the trial on the other, reveal that the mass movement which flared into near insurrection last June has not been crushed.

The defense lawyer in the case of the three charged with killing the security policeman began his summary with this statement: "The incidents must be viewed against the background of the events of June 28. These events were a turning point in the political and social life of Poland." The prosecutor asked for "severe punishment" as part of the "fight for legality in Poland."

But which is more legal; the arrest of a workers' delegation or the storming of a jail to free them? Bureaucratic oppression or resistance to it? The Stalinist dilemma is that they must deny the oppression while punishing those who resisted it.

New Soviet Attacks on Stalin

Several Moscow newspapers came out Oct. 2 with reports that Stalin had failed as a military commander as early as 1918, and admitted that historians (under Stalin's regime) had credited him with a greater role in the Bolshevik Revolution than he actually played.

The Soviet military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said historians mistakenly had given primary importance to the Southern Front during the Civil War, which followed the Bolshevik Revolution.

"The activities of J. B. Stalin on this sector were evaluated as decisive," the paper said. "Actually, the Southern Front at that time was of secondary importance. The Eastern Front was the most important one. It was

there the fate of the young Soviet state really was decided."

This is the first breach in the myth that Stalin himself built up about his career as a military leader. Actually, as Trotsky details in My Life, Stalin was removed from the Southern Front for his intrigues and cliquish activities.

At the same time as the admissions of Stalin's failure as a military leader, the Soviet state radio was instructed to give wider publicity to the destruction of the Stalin myth. Also ordered was wider publicity to the decisions of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist party, when Khrushchev denounced Stalin for his one-man rule. The Moscow announcement said prominent persons would be asked to make broadcasts.

The Negro Struggle

By John Thayer

Meany Endangers Unions by Appeasing Racists

It is the duty of the AFL-CIO to lend full support to the struggle of the Negro people for equality. The need to do so is dictated by basic principles of justice and brotherhood. It is an indispensable condition for the preservation of the unions themselves. We have stated this fact many times. Regrettably, a thick-skulled, cowardly and opportunist top-union officialdom makes it necessary for us to continue repeating it.

It is no longer any secret that the leaders of the white supremacist movement are as much the enemy of organized labor as they are of the Negro people. For example, the authors of the legal measures to cheat the Negro people of their rights are also the authors of the numerous "right to scab" laws and other anti-union statutes.

It is also well known that the White Citizens Council gangs are now trying to split Southern local unions away from their international organizations. These moves constitute a union-busting threat that must be met head-on. The AFL-CIO must declare war on the anti-labor racists. It must educate and rally its Southern white members to a program of labor-Negro unity and convince them that this is the only way they can better their own lives.

Instead, the top union brass is trying to hold off the racists by appeasing them. An example of kowtowing to white supremacists is found in a letter to the Tillman local of the Int'l Association of Machinists in Charleston, S.C., from AFL-CIO President Meany. (See Murray Kempton's report in the Sept. 19 N.Y. Post.)

Last spring officials of this local wrote to Meany that the racists were using pro-integration statements of the AFL-CIO leadership as ammunition against the union. Meany wrote back the following disgraceful lines: "It is most disturbing to learn that so much misinformation is being spread at this time with obvious intent to weaken and disrupt our trade unions in the South. I have in mind particularly the information which seems to be the basis of this letter to the effect that our organization has given financial support to the NAACP. Let me state that the AFL-CIO has given no financial support to the NAACP in the past and no proposals have been advanced to have done that in the future."

Meany then repeated the formula of all capitulators to Jim Crow to the effect that the Supreme Court school integration decision needed a "long time to work out." He also mumbled a few words about law and order, but according to Kempton, his letter catered sufficiently to prejudice in the Tillman local that it has been reproduced for circulation throughout the state.

Meany is trying to ride two horses traveling swiftly in opposite directions. In response to the pressure of Negro and solidarity-conscious white unionists in the North, the AFL-CIO has given limited support to the NAACP. Now in response to the pressure of Southern reaction, Meany is trying to hide this support.

His letter is a treacherous blow to both the embattled Negro people and to the unions he is supposed to be leading. It should be the subject of vigorous protest by every militant unionist — white and colored.

A Scheme to Cut Taxes

By Roy Gale

SAN FRANCISCO — Financial circles are very worried about the U. S. Government bond market these days and are looking for some way to prop up their prices. However, a solution is at hand. A solution that will not only put a floor under bond prices but will also result in a considerable income tax reduction according to its author, Leo B. Helzel, a Bay Area attorney.

Naturally I am as interested as the next man in finding ways to lop a few bucks off my income tax even if I am not so interested in what happens to the bond market. However this plan is not for me. You see this plan is only for those who have tax liabilities running into the millions. This lets me out — I work for wages.

But for the big corporations it looks like a good bet and I wouldn't be too surprised if the next Congress put it into effect.

Under Helzel's plan a taxpayer would be allowed to pay one fourth of his taxes in government bonds. A corporation with a tax liability of \$1 million, for instance, could pay up to \$250,000 in this manner.

Now, in a period like the present, when money is tight, low interest government bonds can be bought for a discount. (U.

S. Treasury, 2½% bonds due to mature in 1961 are currently selling for about 95% of their face value, and the 1972 series is selling for about 91% of par.

Say, the corporation buys \$250,000 in bonds on the open market at 96% of face value. They would then cost the firm \$240,000. But under Helzel's plan it could use them to pay \$250,000 worth of taxes. This would save the corporation \$10,000. Says Mr. Helzel, this is an amount worth saving.

I heartily agree. The only trouble is that I don't make that much in a year, and for that matter neither does the average working man. And to make matters worse, I couldn't even use the plan to save a couple of bucks. The Treasury bonds Mr. Helzel is talking about sell for \$1,000. Only those with a tax liability of over \$4,000 would be able to use the plan.

For my tax savings the platform of the Socialist Workers Party presents a better plan, and I submit it for consideration of Congress: "Tax the rich, not the poor. Repeal all payroll and sales taxes. Abolish all forms of hidden taxes. No tax on incomes under \$7,500 a year. A 100% on all incomes over \$25,000 a year. A 100% tax on all profits on war goods."

Union Auxiliary Hears Democrat-SWP Debate

DETROIT, Sept. 28 — "You have heard other candidates declare they represent the interests of all the people. I don't make such a claim. I don't represent people who believe in Jim Crow, anti-Semitism or any other form of discrimination. I don't represent the owners of industry. I am running only in the interests of the working people."

With these opening remarks Rita Shaw, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of Michigan, tonight presented her party's program to an election symposium of Ford Local 600's Women's auxiliary.

Mrs. Shaw pointed out that

labor had taken an important step forward in organizing united political action. She stated that labor would have to take a further step — namely, build its own party — in order that the first step be of real benefit to the working people. "Merely to take action is not enough," she said. "Working people must take the kind of action that will help them. They need their own political party — a labor party — to fight for their needs."

The spokesmen for the Democratic Party made many excuses for the party's inaction on repeal of Taft-Hartley, civil rights and unemployment aid. They ranged from the familiar, "The Republicans won't let us," to "After all, no party is perfect and we admit we've made some mistakes. But put us in office and we'll do something this time." One went so far as to alibi for Stevenson in advance. "If Stevenson is elected," he said, "it would be very unfair, with the limited powers of the presidency, to expect him to be able to do very much about segregation."

Mrs. Shaw answered, "The President has assumed a great many powers, including the power to draft strikers into the Army and even to declare war — yet we're asked to believe he can't do anything about segregation!"

When Mrs. Shaw pointed to the absence of important differences between the two major parties, one of the Democrats answered that his party had

"higher morals" than the Republicans. As evidence he cited the Roosevelt Administration and argued that without that administration's pro-labor laws there would have been no economic gains for workers and no CIO. "Roosevelt was forced to give concessions to the workers," Mrs. Shaw replied. "Thousands of workers fought and died to establish the unions. Nothing was handed over to them on a silver platter. Whatever the worker got he fought for. When labor stops depending on the Democrats and starts fighting for itself again — when it organizes its own party — then we'll make greater gains than ever before."

While many of the women in the audience are undoubtedly supporting union-endorsed Democrats, Mrs. Shaw was received in a friendly and attentive way.

LOS ANGELES

Friday Night Forum

"Labor and the Democratic Party in 1956"

Speaker: Milton Alvin Fri., Oct. 19, 8:15 P.M. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

1702 East 4th Street Questions and Discussion

THE MILITANT

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Isaac Dobbs 1883-1956

A great personal loss came to Farrell Dobbs in the midst of his strenuous campaign as Socialist Workers Party candidate for President. His father, Isaac T. Dobbs, died on September 25.

Dobbs interrupted his nationwide election campaign tour to join the rest of the family at Spencer, Iowa. He was at his father's side to the end of the lost struggle against cancer.

Like Farrell, "Ike" Dobbs, as his friends called him, was born in Missouri, but he lived most of his life in Minneapolis. During the fierce struggle of the 1930's to make Minneapolis a union town, the elder Dobbs gave his full support to the workers. He was proud of his son Farrell Dobbs who played a leading role in the famous 1934-36 Minneapolis teamsters' strikes.

Ike Dobbs was a farm worker as a young man. Later he became a highly skilled machinist at the Pittsburgh Coal Company in Minneapolis.

A man of liberal views, with strong religious convictions, Ike Dobbs' belief in the brotherhood of man and his alignment with the working class led him to a deep sympathy with the socialist movement.

Born August 30, 1883, Isaac Dobbs leaves his wife, a daughter as well as his son Farrell, seven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

The Story of a Three Week Strike at California GM Plant

SOUTH GATE, CALIF. — A three-week strike by members of the United Auto Workers, Local 216, at the General Motors plant here ended on Sept. 17, on the basis of company agreement to modify the speed-up and correct other major abuses.

Previous to the strike, conditions at the South Gate plant had been deteriorating for quite some time. Over 200 grievances had piled up for processing. Speed-up was rampant. Management was handing out disciplinary layoffs on a wholesale basis. Seniority was being disregarded in matters of transfers and shift preference. The local agreement was being ignored and objections were met with a contemptuous "File a grievance."

A strike vote was finally taken with 97% voting to strike. The membership threatened to walk out if authorization from the International Union was not forthcoming. On Aug. 30, the authorization was received and the plant was struck. Picketlines were set up and everyone was kept out except the plant protection employees and the company negotiators.

GM did not like this and demanded that maintenance crews and all salaried employees be permitted through the picketline. This was flatly rejected by the membership. The local then received a telegram from International President Reuther which said salaried personnel should be permitted through the line and that the local leadership were irresponsible in their refusal. The membership rejected his view, holding to the UAW tradition to keep everyone out in a strike. They were strengthened in their militant stand by the fact that their picket line was being respected by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Teamsters. Nothing was moving in or out of the plant.

The UAW International staff member assigned to Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Plants and the Regional Director tried to talk the local leadership into letting the salaried help through. They failed to convince anyone.

GM GOES TO COURT

They argued that the International would be in danger of having its funds tied up if the local persisted in its action. After consulting legal counsel it was determined that the local union could possibly have its funds tied up, but not the International. The membership decided to hold the line.

GM then got a restraining order which was served on the whole local leadership, its officers, executive board members, shop committee and active rank and filers. The order restrained picketing to four to a gate. With this assist from the law all the salaried personnel went through picket lines.

The chairman of the Shop Committee was sent East as a delegate to meet with delegates from the other BOP plants. Similar conditions exist in these other plants and they were considering strike action and in some cases taking strike votes. But they indicated they would rather wait for the start of the '57 models rather than act at the end of the '56 models.

When the strikers requested financial strike assistance from the International, they were informed that the International Executive Board had ruled that no financial aid would be forthcoming until the strike was in progress more than three weeks.

The membership was very angry about this. There is over \$21 million in the strike fund but none of it was available to the South Gate workers.

Discouragement set in. Although GM's production was tied up, with material in box cars across the nation costing them money for storage fees every day, the strikers finally accepted the company's offer to return to work. They did so on the basis of the company's agreement to change its policy in regard to speed-up (so that help is provided where needed), to adjust disciplinary penalties and to recognize seniority on shift preference and transfers.

Although the membership was back at work, the financial problem was still with them. The Community Service Committee of the local was concerned as to what to do for relief for the membership. UAW locals have had no strike funds of their own since the centralized International strike fund was set up.

The members would have to work approximately two weeks before they saw a paycheck. They had been on strike for three weeks. They had been on short work weeks before the strike. They demanded some relief. Under this pressure the International agreed to give one grocery order to each picket that needed help. Practically everyone needed it.

The strike showed GM that the workers will walk out when they are pushed too far. Up to this point the foremen liked to say that the workers were too yellow to strike. It also showed

Steel Workers Buck McDonald At Convention

By Jack Wilson

The convention of the United Steelworkers of America held in Los Angeles Sept. 17-21 was expected to be a pretty routine affair. Assuming that a convention coming on the heels of a contract settlement would find the delegates in an ex-

pancious mood, the leadership decided to put through some measures designed to further strengthen their bureaucratic grip on the union. But they were rudely surprised by an angry, rebellious delegation.

The Canadian delegation led an effective fight to retain the right to elect their national director rather than submit to a McDonald appointment. To McDonald's astonishment, a major-

ity of delegates voted in support of the Canadians despite his arrogant demand that they accede to his wishes in the matter.

The delegates were sufficiently steamed up to bluntly turn McDonald down on this issue, partly because they were already angry about his anticipated demand for a dues increase. Confronted with the proposal to hike the dues from three to five dollars a month the convention again broke into revolt. Over a hundred delegates tried to get the floor on the issue. It was the strongest protest seen at a steel convention since the 1948 outburst when the officialdom tried to cut down the number of convention delegates.

However, despite this stiff opposition, McDonald and his cohorts were able to jam through the dues increase. They succeeded by virtue of the fact that the convention site had been deliberately selected as far as possible from the major steel centers. This made it difficult for many locals to send delegates and permitted McDonald to pack the convention with paid organizers and directors who saw a salary increase for themselves if the dues increase went through.

CHEAP SETTLEMENT

But this victory was not won without injury for McDonald. It has served to sink even further his already low degree of prestige. Most of the men in the mills feel that he settled far too cheaply in the last settlement, particularly in view of the present record corporation profits and the greatly increased productivity. This was one of the primary factors in their opposition to jacking up the dues. And it was salt rubbed into their wounds when the leadership did proceed to raise its already munificent salaries.

Throughout the convention McDonald demonstrated his capitalist mentality. He opened the convention with praise for "peoples' capitalism," under which, he contended, one in every 12 persons is a stockholder. Steelworkers who own stock are no longer workers but capitalists, he declared. Since he insists there is no longer a class struggle, McDonald found it necessary to explain that such a phenomenon as the recent steel strike came about because one of the partners in the "mutual trusteeship" had to compare the other to live up to their mutual agreement. He said that in his opinion strikes in the industry may be ruled out in the future.

A resolution endorsed civil rights for Negroes and other minorities but not a single pro-

posals was advanced to give active support to the embattled civil rights fighters. McDonald's real feelings on the matter were in his several shameful references to Negro steel workers as "boys."

On McDonald's recommendation, the convention also endorsed the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

CLOSING SPEECH

Although he secured passage of most of his resolutions McDonald was obviously worried by the flash of revolt on the Canadian and dues issues. He took the occasion of a closing speech to assert that he wasn't getting soft and that the union was going to do a lot of organizing that would make it the largest in the world.

But his last-minute attempt at a militant-sounding speech could do little to rebuild his prestige. The bureaucratic conduct of his machine at the convention served only to deepen the wedge between the union officialdom and the rank and file. This wedge will not be removed until a new leadership is built that is capable of representing the workers interests.

...Ballot Fight

(Continued from page 1)

shall be in detail these were brief and cryptic.

In addition to the above, motions for dismissal were made on ground that lay the basis not only for taking an adverse decision of DeSapio's board immediately into court but for testing the constitutionality of the New York election law itself. In summation for the SWP, Attorney Glass made the overriding point that at stake was more than the candidacies of Farrell Dobbs, Myra Tanner Weiss and Joyce Cowley, important as they are in themselves. At stake, however, is the free ballot and the freedom of elections.

In upstate New York, particularly in those counties where SWP signatures are contested the ballot fight is headline news. The Catskill Daily News, for example, on Sept. 28 writes: "Although the identity of Mr. Tardello's supporters was not revealed, the net effect of his move, if successful, would be to keep off the ballot a party that could well draw enough votes from Democratic candidates to swing a close election over to the Republicans."

Also drawing particular attention to the SWP candidate for U.S. Senator, Joyce Cowley of New York, is the Sept. 28 Cox-sackie Union News.

B'klyn College Ousts Student Rights Fighter

By Henry Gitano

Academic freedom is once again being trampled underfoot in Brooklyn College with the Sept. 21 suspension of Arthur Steier, one of the founders of Students for

Campus Democracy. This organization advocates a democratic student government at Brooklyn, based on school-wide elections. Steier was at first barred from "officership or membership in any student organization." The suspension followed.

Kingsman, the student weekly publication, editorialized Sept. 20: "Dean Stroup cited Steier's failure to 'adjust' as one of the deficiencies. . . If 'adjust' means dumb acceptance of the policies now followed by students and faculty, then even Kingsman is not prepared to 'adjust.' . . It is the sort of situation that would seem perfectly natural in a totalitarian government. It is sharply incongruous with our conception of college life in a democracy."

VANGUARD'S FATE

Kingsman itself was conceived by Brooklyn College President Harry D. Gideonse as his personal house organ. Following one of Gideonse's high-handed actions against a student organization the then college weekly, Vanguard, ran an editorial Oct. 6, 1950:

"Banning an organization now because it is 'Communist' or 'Communist dominated' comes dangerously close to banning an idea. And who's afraid of ideas, President Gideonse? Are you?" The charter of Vanguard was forthwith revoked under a tech-

nicality. On Oct. 13, 1950 Kingsman appeared.

The Gideonse tradition of "liberally" suspending students and clubs (he once suspended ten student organizations for participating in a protest rally) is being firmly maintained. On Sept. 21 Herbert Stroup, Dean of Students, wrote Steier that he was being suspended for the term "because of continued disregard for the rules and regulations. . ." Steier was offered the opportunity to appeal to the college president as last recourse. His appeal to Gideonse was denied.

In a statement to the press, Steier, who was a graduating senior, told of his interview with Gideonse. The school president said that if Steier "ever received enough credits for graduation, he would seriously consider re-fraining from placing his signature or approval to my diploma."

The struggle for Steier's reinstatement is backed by the Student Government of City College which voted 13-0 to send an open letter to Gideonse and the Brooklyn student body. The same issue of Kingsman which reported the suspension of Steier reports that "President Harry D. Gideonse has been named a Vice Chairman of the New York Committee for Stevenson and Kefauver, President Gideonse is a long time supporter of the Democratic candidate."

Mrs. Cowley replied: "I am a

SWP Candidates

On TV and Radio

MYRA TANNER WEISS

WBZ-TV Boston Channel 4

Tues., Oct. 16

10:30-10:45 P.M.

◆

JOYCE COWLEY

WABC-TV: Sun., Oct. 14

Channel 7

1:30 to 2 P.M.

WNEW—New York City

People's Choice Program

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 16, 17

10:35-11:00 P.M.