

COUNTERATTACK

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FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

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Dear Subscriber:

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WHO WAS THAT MURDERER I SAW YOU WITH

"Americans Give Mikoyan Hearty Welcome on Trip." This was the headline in the newspaper--the paper of the American branch of Mikoyan's Soviet Communist Party--The Worker, organ of the Communist Party, USA (CP).

Unfortunately, it was also the approximate headline in other newspapers which are not exclusively devoted, year-round, to peddling the type of fake propaganda that Mikoyan has been dishing out to American officials.

Only a few important persons have spoken up in warning about the Number Two man of Soviet imperialism. One of the first was George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. He refused to join Auto Union president Walter P. Reuther and Electrical Union boss James B. Carey in a closed lunch honoring the Russian Communist. Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston spoke up to tell the American people they were being asked to hail a mass-murderer. And to their credit, Hungarian Freedom Fighters gathered with protest signs throughout the country to make sure Mikoyan didn't have everything his own way.

The statement of Cardinal Cushing noted that no American could get his views into all Soviet papers on a similar tour, nor could he hold press conferences, appear on TV, get into political arguments and be a guest at lunches and dinners.

Aside from the one union-run affair, the principal sponsors of the Mikoyan bathing-beauty-type coast-to-coast tour were mainly key businessmen. Officials of the First National City Bank in New York City not to be outdone by labor union leaders, also had a closed lunch with Mikoyan.

And of course, the outstanding job of entertaining and welcoming was done by Cleveland capitalist, old Cyrus Eaton, who was still trying out the horses and sleigh he had received as a present from his good friend, Number One Soviet boss, Khrushchev.

Only Soviet propagandists have nerve enough to tell other people not to do things that the Russians have been specializing in performing for years. It was this sort of nerve that led Mikoyan to say that Americans shouldn't always say "nyet, nyet, nyet" (no, no, no). Considering that this word has been the password of the Soviets within the United Nations where the Russians have used the veto a total of 84 times to the five times it has been used by all other nations, anyone but a Communist would have avoided the subject. But not Mikoyan.

In a full double column editorial hailing Mikoyan as an "Ambassador of

Peace", the Communist Party's paper, The Worker, demands that Americans pressure Congressmen and Senators to put an end to the "cold war" and to arrange a peace conference with the Soviets.

Three Worker correspondents tell of Mikoyan's visits to Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. Art Shields, long-time Party hack, boasts from Cleveland that "A \$3,200,000 sale of Ohio rolled steel to the USSR was the first fruit of Cyrus Eaton's campaign for East-West trade..." Shield then tells of a luncheon given by Eaton for Mikoyan, attended by Cleveland "financiers." Says the Communist writer, "...Nearly all of the guests have suffered from Secretary Dulles' policy of boycotting the Socialist lands..."

Lost in the shuffle of speeches was the significant fact that Mikoyan backed up the boast of Khrushchev that "...America's grandchildren would live under Socialism..." In other words, the struggle between Freedom and Soviet Socialism will continue, smiling Armenians to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chief of Research and Development of the US Army, Lt. General Arthur G. Trudeau was one governmental authority to speak out against Mikoyan. The general who is assistant chief of staff of Army Intelligence declared:

"...the number two man in the Soviet Union is trying to convince some of our business leaders that the forces of the Kremlin are really great and well-meaning fellows and that we ought to give them large credits to equip their industry so that it can outstrip ours more quickly.

Since by their own definition they are our enemy, this would clearly be giving aid and comfort to them, in my opinion.

Our guest should be accorded courteous treatment by all means, whether he is here to borrow, bargain, bluff or bludgeon...But if we have money to lend or invest and credit to give, let us turn our eyes to our friends in Latin America and elsewhere around the world who are trying to fend off the insidious and subversive pressures of communism by improving their stability and internal economy."

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND AMERICAN COMMUNISM

At the very moment that Mikoyan is trying to lull Americans to sleep, the Soviets are supporting the official publication of the world's Communist parties, World Marxist Review.

The latest issue of this magazine, the fourth, has a section devoted to analyzing the situation within the American Communist Party. Passing as a review of the CP's monthly, Political Affairs, the article is titled "Combating the Theory of 'American Exceptionalism,'" and has some significant comment.

For example:

"One of the vital conditions for defining the strategy

and tactics of the Marxist-Leninist Party is a correct understanding and elaboration of the relationship between the main laws of social development, common to all countries, and the national features and traditions of each country.

This is a matter to which American Marxists pay close attention. They correctly affirm that in the specific conditions of the United States - a country in which the influence of capitalist ideology on the labor movement is most strongly felt, where the monopoly capitalists and the trade union bosses trumpet the theory of 'American exceptionalism' - clarity on the general laws of social development in all countries is most important, especially for the members of the proletarian party. At the same time, conscious of the urgent need to combat dogmatic and sectarian tendencies - a traditional weakness of the Left forces in the American labor movement-the American Communist Party attaches particular significance to the specific conditions and peculiarities of national development...

...Clearly, a Marxist-Leninist party cannot overlook the specific conditions of the particular country, for the general features manifest themselves in the different countries only through specific national forms. The basic principles of Marxism, Lenin wrote, 'must be in harmony with the peculiarities of the different countries.' (V.I. Lenin, Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 32, page 441.) Without this, successful struggle by the proletariat and its organizations for both immediate and ultimate aims of the labor movement is unthinkable...

...The American Marxists say that no one, of course, denies certain specific features of the American labor movement. Due to historical, economic and other reasons (which, for instance, explain the relatively feeble development of political forms of the American work-class struggle) the influence of Marxism, of scientific communism, in the labor movement in the U.S. is still weaker than in other capitalist countries. But, while recognizing this fact, the American Communists point out that it would be wrong to conclude, first, that this will always be so in the United States and that, second, the struggle of American labor for socialism can end in success 'chiefly through the trade unions' without the leading role of the Party. Yet this is the standpoint, essentially liquidationist, of (John) Gates and his supporters who have deserted to the enemy...

...The American Communists, working under difficulties and daily persecution, are making a major contribution to the ideological struggle of the world forces of progress, democracy and socialism, against the forces of obscurantism, reaction and imperialism...

The ideological work of the CPUSA, as reflected in its magazine, Political Affairs, testifies to the resolve of the American Communists firmly to uphold the principles of Marxism-Leninism and correctly apply them

in the specific conditions of their country."

KREMLIN TYPE TRUTHFULNESS

As one of his final acts, Mikoyan appeared on the TV program Meet The Press where for an hour he ducked, dodged and parried questions that were asked him by American reporters. Short of calling him a liar, there was nothing the reporters could do or say as Mikoyan gave excuses that in many instances had no relation to the questions asked of him.

But he did make one important admission.

Harry Schwartz of the New York Times asked why the speech blasting Stalin delivered on Feb. 24-25, 1956 by Khrushchev to the Soviet Communists at their 20th Congress had never been published in the Soviet Union, though it had been published in America. Mikoyan had an answer; not much of an answer, but at least one that admitted the validity of the Khrushchev speech. In admitting this, Mikoyan became the first Soviet official to admit publicly that the speech was authentic.

Significantly, in the January issue of Jewish Currents, a Communist magazine edited by old-time Communist Morris U. Schappes, a writer using the initials D.E., protests because Schappes had admitted the existence of the anti-Stalin speech of Khrushchev. Quoting from the interview which New York Times editor Turner Catledge had with Khrushchev as published by a Moscow Communist firm under the title "Khrushchev Speaks," the protest has the following quote:

Turner Catledge:

"Perhaps you know that last year The New York Times published the text of your speech at the 20th Party Congress, in which the excesses of the Stalin period were criticized. Were there any essential omissions or distortions in the text of your speech as published in the Western countries?"

Khrushchev:

"I do not know what text you are talking about. I heard that there was a text fabricated by the American intelligence service and published in the U.S.A. and that it was given out as the text of my report at the 20th Party Congress. But the publishing house of Allen Dulles has no great standing in the Soviet Union. I have not the least desire to read what Allen Dulles fabricates."

Mikoyan, asked by Schwartz about the same speech in the following question, had this to say:

Mr. Schwartz:

"...three years ago Premier Khrushchev delivered his famous secret speech exposing Stalin, the speech which you know as the speech of the cult of personality and its consequences. Why has that speech, which has

been published throughout the free world, been kept secret and is still to this day not published within the Soviet Union?"

Mr. Mikoyan:

"If we were sure that all people in all countries are people of goodwill, we would have published it immediately. But we know we have many enemies who would like to make use of various things against us, and for that reason we did not publish the speech but let our people know about it so as to prevent any recurrence of the things which were dealt with in that speech."

This then is the first admission of the authenticity of the speech.

HOLLYWOOD AND THE FIFTH AMENDMENT

The decision of the Hollywood Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) to lift its rule barring Oscar awards to Communists and Fifth Amendment protestors is another move towards building up individuals who have been -- supposedly -- banned from the movie industry.

Reportedly, this move was inspired by the likelihood that a nominee and possible award winner this year will be a man who took the Fifth Amendment in 1953 when asked about his Party membership. This is Nedrick Young, who is now admitting that he is the so-called "Nathan E. Douglas" who was a co-author of the movie The Defiant Ones, a picture which received high praise from movie critics.

The pressure to forgive and forget the assorted Hollywood personalities who were identified as members of the Communist Party or who refused to answer when asked about their Party ties has been growing steadily.

Despite the fact that the key studios of the movie industry announced they would bar work by and from these doubtful Americans, it has been an open secret that a number of "banned" writers were submitting work and getting paid for it under other names. In a place like Hollywood where prestige and name count a great deal, this has not been the same thing as being fully accepted. These Fifth Amendment writers got less than their previous pay scale and the "kudos" due successful writers.

Last year, the writer of an Oscar winning picture was listed as one Robert Rich. When it was time to get the award, this winner failed to show up. There were reports that Rich was actually Dalton Trumbo, one of the original jail-serving Hollywood Ten. This was never verified. However, following the decision of the AMPAS to ignore the Communist connections of potential prize winners, Trumbo has come forth and claimed he is actually Robert Rich and expressed willingness to accept the Oscar from the Academy. He has offered to give proof he is Rich.

In line with this changing approach to the subject of Communists in the movie industry was a review in the Dec. 29, 1958 issue of Time magazine.

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Hailing a new movie produced in Europe by former Hollywood director Jules Dassin. Time says Dassin "...was blacklisted in Hollywood after a witness told a Congressional investigating committee that he was a Communist..."

A casual check by COUNTERATTACK shows this off-handed way of referring to Dassin's record is far short of the truth. Actually, Dassin was listed as a Communist who had tried to stop production of a movie because it was against the Communist Party line.

James K. McGuiness, a supervisor at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer testified on Oct. 22, 1947, before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), that a movie based on the life of President Andrew Johnson was attacked. He said:

"...Before the shooting of the picture was finished, much to my surprise, there was circulated in the studio a protest against the content of this picture, signed by five men who, in my opinion, had consistently followed the Communist Party line in every twist and turn. Those men were Donald Ogden Stewart; Hy Kraft, a writer; Richard Collins; a writer; Jules Dassin; and Ring Lardner, Jr...."

"...I discovered later through investigation that since we had made a picture concerning the life of Andrew Johnson, Thaddeus Stephens had appeared as a manager for the House in the proceedings in the Senate against the President; that Thaddeus Stephens had been used extensively throughout the South by the Communist Party as the first patron saint of communism in the United States - as a very heroic figure. In fact, I discovered that there was on Central Avenue in Los Angeles a Communist-front club called the Thaddeus Stephens Club. So, in representing Mr. Stephens in his true light we had apparently done the Communists a disservice, and that was the reason for the attempt to suppress the picture..." (Emphasis. ED)

But that was only part of the evidence on Jules Dassin. Movie director Edward Dmytryk, one of the original Hollywood Ten, after having served time in jail for contempt, decided during the Korean War that he had been misled. He appeared before the HUAC and answered all questions asked of him. This appearance was on April 25, 1951. Mr. Dmytryk admitted he had been a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood. He named those who had been fellow-members of the Party within the Screen Directors' Guild where he said, the Communists had few members. But one fellow member of the Communist Party named by Mr. Dmytryk was Jules Dassin.

Another Communist named by Mr. Dmytryk, was director Frank Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle appeared before the HUAC on May 24, 1951. Conceding that he had been a member of the Communist Party, he named those he knew within the Party. One man named by him was Jules Dassin. Interestingly, Mr. Tuttle expressed the belief that Dassin had left the Party. But, if he had, Dassin made no effort to appear and tell the truth about himself as had Tuttle, Dmytryk and many others who had been Communists but were happy to publicly proclaim their repudiation of the American branch of the world Communist movement.

This move of the Academy is viewed by some as an opening wedge by the movie

industry to repudiate its stand that there is no place within it for those who are Communists or who have refused to tell if they reject Communism. If these people are admitted back into the movie industry, they will then be on their way into television, now one of the key parts of the movie field. COUNTERATTACK believes this should not happen. We believe the patriotic American groups which led the initial fight against Hollywood Communists must make clear to the movie firms that there has been no change in their views that America wants no Communists or Fifth Amendment pleaders producing its entertainment.

FIFTH AMENDMENT TEACHER

Another step in the direction of exculpating Fifth Amendment witnesses is that of Robert Lowenstein, former school teacher of Newark, N.J. Mr. Lowenstein, a language teacher in the Newark schools since 1935 took the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 19, 1955. He was dropped from the school system and is now moving to get his job back.

When appearing before the Committee, Lowenstein took the Fifth Amendment on a whole series of questions. Admitting he had been active in the AFL's American Federation of Teachers and held various posts in that union, he refused to tell if he knew of any moves by the Communists to get control of the union. He refused to tell if he knew of a Communist cell in the union.

Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter then said:

"The Chairman. You have declined to answer this question whether or not you were aware of the existence of such a cell. Were you yourself a member of the Communist Party?
Mr. Lowenstein. I decline to answer that question, sir, for the same reasons.
The Chairman. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?
Mr. Lowenstein. I decline to answer that question, sir.
Mr. Doyle. On what grounds?
Mr. Lowenstein. I will not be a witness against myself, sir. I think this is the area of opinion, too, opinion and association, sir."

The Committee then put into the record, the testimony of Dr. Bella V. Dodd about whom Lowenstein had also taken the Fifth Amendment. Part of this read:

"The committee's purpose in calling you at this time is to ask you whether or not you knew as a member of the Communist Party an individual by the name of Robert Lowenstein.

Dr. Dodd. Yes, I did.
Mr. Tavenner. Will you tell the committee where he was from.
Dr. Dodd. I knew a Robert Lowenstein, a teacher, from Newark, N. J.
Mr. Tavenner. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you knew him.

Dr. Dodd. Robert Lowenstein was an official leader of the Teachers Union of Newark, N.J., and I met him on numerous occasions both in my capacity as a leader of the Communist group within the Teachers Union and as a leader of the union itself...."

Now attorney Morton Stavis has requested the New Jersey State Education Dept., to put Lowenstein back in the school system. Lowenstein has since told Newark education officials that he hasn't been a Communist Party member since 1953. Replying to Mr. Stavis, Jacob Fox, attorney for the Newark Board of Education accused Lowenstein of "frustrating" the Board by refusing to tell all about his past.

A previously dismissed teacher, Estelle Laba, was reinstated after conceding that she had been a Party member. One other, Perry Zimmerman, is planning to appeal shortly it was learned. Joining with Mr. Stavis as Lowenstein's attorney, was former Judge John O. Bigelow.

COMMUNIST PARTY SCHOOL IN FULL BLAST

The Communist Party's newly named version of its Jefferson School of Social Science is the Faculty of Social Science, Room 227, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. The catalog for its winter term, Jan. 19 to Mar. 6, shows the same old Jefferson School teachers and the same Party theme.

Top teacher is Herbert Aptheker who has four of the 20 classes for the winter term. Party expert on the Negro as well as editor of the Communist theoretical monthly, Political Affairs, Aptheker teaches the course on Human Freedom ("...Bourgeois and working-class concepts...") Philosophy of History, Our Country and People ("...The Marxist view of American developments...") and Ideas in our Time.

Harold Collins teaches Elements of Marxism ("...What path to socialism in the United States?...") and Marxist Principles. Hyman Lumer teaches the American State and Political Economy, Victor Perlo teaches Empire of Finance and Socialism and Capitalism, while Harry K. Wells instructs on Dialectics and Psychology Today.

Other teachers are J.M. Budish, The Jewish Question; Louis Weinstock, Trade Union Problems; James E. Jackson, The Negro Question; Myer Weise, Boom and Bust. Also Art and Dialectics taught by Sidney Finkelstein, Socialist Trends by William Albertson and Soviet Democracy by Leon Josephson. One girl is on hand, Sue Warren, to teach a class called The New China. Courses, \$6 each.

Faithfully yours,

Counterattack

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