

Senate Committee Rules Out Ban on Filibustering

The movement to stop filibustering in the U.S. Senate suffered another defeat on Jan. 29, when the Senate Rules Committee adopted a resolution which pretends to alter the present situation but actually leaves it unchanged.

Under the regulation now in effect (Senate Rule 22) debate on any motion or bill can continue indefinitely in the U.S. Senate unless a "constitutional" two-thirds of the Senate membership (64) votes for closure.

This means that a minority of the Senate decides what that body can vote on. This filibuster power enables the Southern bloc, a definite minority in the Senate, to prevent even a vote on civil rights bills. Wherever else it may be applied, democracy is definitely not applied in the U.S. Senate.

The new resolution, introduced by the late Senator Wherry (R-Neb.), provides that two-thirds of the Senators present and voting could impose closure to cut off a filibuster. It would not be necessary to get 64 votes for closure unless all of the 96 Senators were present.

CHANGE MEANINGLESS

But this apparent slight improvement does not mean anything, for three reasons:

1. There will be no limit on filibustering when the proposed change in the Senate rules comes up for debate. That is, the Southern bloc will be able to talk indefinitely and thus prevent even this small modification — unless the Truman administration really determines to wear out their filibuster, something it has never even tried up to now.

2. The Wherry resolution would apply only to forcing a vote on a "measure" — but not on a "motion to take up a measure." Thus filibustering would have the same hampering effect as before.

3. The decision on all questions would still be left in the hands of a minority.

On the same day, the Senate Rules Committee rejected pro-

posals by Lehman (D-N. Y.), Morse (R-Ore.) and Humphrey (D-Minn.) which would permit closure by a simple majority. These were backed by labor, liberal and minority groups.

LOBBY CONFERENCE

Before the Wherry resolution was approved, the CIO, AFL, NAACP and almost 50 other national organizations had called a Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in Washington on Feb. 17-18 for the specific and sole purpose of lobbying against Senate Rule 22.

The NAACP calls the Wherry resolution "inadequate." Walter Reuther, pres. of the CIO United Auto Workers, denounces the "bipartisan majority" in control of the Senate and says that now:

"The entire issue of majority rule in civil rights must be appealed from the 82nd Congress to the people in the 1952 political campaign, primaries and elections." This seems to put a question mark over the whole matter of the "Leadership Conference."

If the filibuster must be "appealed" to the people in the 1952 campaign, then there is not much

point in spending time and money travelling to Washington to buttonhole Congressmen against whom such an "appeal" must be made.

THE ONLY WAY

In that case, a different kind of conference should be held in Washington — a political conference of the labor and minority groups, aimed at kicking out the "bipartisan majority" that obstructs civil rights laws.

The way to do that is by forming a new party, an independent labor party which would serve as

an alternative to the two capitalist parties that control the 82nd Congress and which would run its own candidates for office.

Political action of this type is not in conflict with putting pressure on the present Congress around filibustering, lynch-terrorism and other civil rights and labor issues. Both can and should be done.

But not much pressure can be exerted through a "Leadership Conference" of several hundred polite delegates telling Congressmen what they already know. It would have been far more effective if the 50 labor and liberal organizations had summoned a mass march on Washington, such as Farrell Dobbs, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, suggested to them.

The coming conference still deserves support, even though its sponsors are not interested in getting a large turnout. If nothing else, it will serve to give further publicity to the minority rule that prevails in Washington and to prove once again that there is no substitute for mass action.

SWP Fund Sets Stage for 1952 Election Drive

By Reba Aubrey
Fund Campaign Manager

The Socialist Workers Party three-month campaign to raise an \$18,000 Organization and Press Fund has ended. On Feb. 4 when the scoreboard was posted for the last time, the grand total was \$17,596 or 98% — 2% short of the \$18,000 goal.

This showing, in the face of adverse conditions, represents a great victory for the party. Every branch scored 100% or better on its local quota with the exception of San Francisco and Allentown, and this was due to circumstances beyond their control.

The campaign finished with Connecticut in first place and a score of 140%. Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Flint, Youngstown and Akron likewise oversubscribed their quotas. But each and every branch wins top honors for the extra push and effort that brought the campaign so near the goal.

Comrade Stein wrote in the article launching the campaign: "The party's presidential campaign will depend in large measure on the successful completion of the \$18,000 fund campaign. We are fully aware of the difficulties we face. The workers to whom we are appealing for funds are squeezed hard from two sides — by exorbitant taxes and skyrocketing prices. But we count on the devotion of our members and friends to make the fund campaign a success because we know they fully appreciate its political necessity."

The whole party responded splendidly to this call. We can now move forward confidently toward the great campaign. Organizational steps are already under way to put the Socialist Workers Party on the ballot in the 1952 presidential elections.

Korea 'Police Action' -- 2nd Longest War

(Continued from page 1) press have been moved to express their concern about the pitiless and ruthless bombings of the civilian populace.

Thus, for instance, a United Press staff writer in Tokyo, Charles Moore, was moved on Jan. 8, 1951 to ask: "How much more 'liberation' can the people of Korea stand?" He reported that "the Korean equivalent of John Q. Public is taking a terrific beating because of the war. His home has been destroyed. His job has disappeared. He is ragged, cold, hungry wanderers." Moore added:

"It is a hard fact but true fact that most of the destruction was done by the Americans. . . The Communists can assert that they have not wrecked Korea. . . The Chinese have avoided destructive assaults on cities and towns. . . the UN forces have destroyed everything of value to the enemy." And, also, of value to the Korean people.

THE WORST YET

U.S. saturation bombings and "scorched earth" policy in South Korea have been more horrible than anything of similar nature during World War II, with the exception of Truman's A-bombing of every nine men, women and

of two Japanese cities. Paul C. French, executive director of CARE, recently returned from an inspection tour in South Korea, said: "In my travels all over Europe, I saw the appalling devastation of war and the resultant suffering of human beings. But far worse than anything I have ever seen anywhere are the destruction and desolation I found in Korea."

As for North Korea, where a third of Korea's population of 30 million live, General James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, noted: "I am satisfied the northern part of Korea is so badly destroyed that the Reds lack food, clothing and shelter and the population of north Korea is in a very critical condition."

On Dec. 6, 1951, a South Korean government spokesman told the United Press that in the southern half of Korea alone "approximately 1,000,000 civilians had been killed . . . another 1,000,000 were wounded, ill, injured or missing and 8,000,000 were homeless and suffering."

Walter Sullivan, N. Y. Times correspondent in Korea in 1950 and now on that paper's UN bureau, writing in the Feb. 2 Nation magazine, reports that UN experts estimate "one out of every nine men, women and

children in North Korea has been killed. The maimed are seen everywhere." In South Korea, "roughly 5,000,000 people have been displaced and 600,000 homes destroyed. Official reports described 100,000 children as 'unaccompanied.' Two-thirds of them are wandering on the highways facing Siberian winds and winter snow."

Sullivan reveals a bit about the deliberate U.S. policy of driving the Koreans from their homes and burning their houses down. "Still uprooted are the 150,000 peasants evacuated from a twenty-mile belt behind the front lines. The countless ruined villages are the most terrible and universal mark of the war on the Korean landscape. To wipe out cover for North Korean vehicles and personnel, hundreds of thatched-roof houses were burned by air-dropped jellied gasoline or artillery fire."

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITY

Some of the "enemy" whom this type of warfare struck down are described by Geraldine Fitch, NEA special writer, in the Feb. 2 N. Y. World-Telegram. Reporting from Pusan, Korea, she tells about "some of the most tragic victims of this war — Korean children wounded by American

bombs" whom she saw on the Danish hospital ship Jutlandia in Pusan Harbor.

Among the "typical cases" was "11-year-old Neuk-Hyun Chung, obviously a once pretty girl. A bomb fragment had ripped open the right side of her face . . . the child will be scarred the rest of her life." She saw a 12-year-old boy, Yong Phi Ha, with his "sightless eyes fixed on the ceiling. . . Caught in a bombing at Seoul, he lost one arm, suffered severe injury to the other, was permanently blinded, and suffered horrible mutilation of the face from bomb splinters."

"Most pitiful of all," she wrote, "are the first (napalm) bomb victims." One child, Yong-Nam Ham, "had no treatment at all for a long time after the fire bombs struck his village." His eyes "were held constantly open by drawn scar tissue above and below the lids. Scar tissue under his chin draws his lower lip down. His hands are scarred stumps . . ."

And Miss Fitch cannot help noting "the terrible irony that these children — and there are thousands of them besides those treated on the Jutlandia — were injured by the bombs of their protectors, the Americans."

How much the beneficiaries of this "protection" appreciate it,

was told by W. Macmahon Ball, whom the Jan. 30 Christian Science Monitor describes as "Australia's Far Eastern expert." Ball stated: "As the air strikes becomes less selective they arouse a wider and deeper hostility among the civilians, whatever their political sympathies, if any, at the beginning of the campaign. It would be hardly possible to exaggerate the hatred for the West that its military airplanes have sown in the hearts of Asian civilians."

AMERICANS HATED

These atrocities and abominations against the Korean people are not the fault of the American people, who have detested the Korean war from the start. The guilt lies with a handful of evil men in Wall Street, Washington and the Pentagon who have tried to conceal their frightful deeds and stifle the voice of opposition.

But now, as American imperialism schemes to intervene against colonial uprisings in Southeast Asia and North Africa as well as Korea, it becomes even more imperative for the American people to speak up through their mass organizations, particularly the unions, and make heard their protest, the Americans."

How much the beneficiaries of this "protection" appreciate it,

draw the U.S. troops at once!

\$18,000 FUND SCOREBOARD

Branch Quota Paid Percent

Connecticut \$ 75 \$ 105 140

Cleveland \$ 300 400 133

Toledo 50 60 120

Milwaukee 250 275 110

Flint 350 360 103

Youngstown 350 360 103

Akron 150 152 101

Boston 550 550 100

Buffalo 1,000 1,000 100

Chicago 1,000 1,000 100

Detroit 1,500 1,500 100

Los Angeles 2,600 2,600 100

Newark 500 500 100

New York 5,000 5,000 100

Oakland 150 150 100

Philadelphia 400 400 100

Pittsburgh 50 50 100

St. Louis 100 100 100

St. Paul-Minneapolis 1,000 1,000 100

Seattle 400 400 100

San Francisco 1,000 850 85

Allentown 75 60 80

General 1,150 724 63

THE MILITANT ARMY

New York is preparing well in advance for the presidential election campaign. Understanding the value of The Militant as a campaigner several branches have begun to build Militant reader routes in working class neighborhoods.

Joyce is head of a committee which has been working in one of the projects for the past two weeks. New York Literature Agent Ethel Swanson reports an encouraging response here with a sale of 25 single copies, nine 25c. delivery subs, and one six month subscription. Previous to visiting the homes, members of the committee distributed a leaflet dealing with the Moore case and announcing that a Militant salesman would visit them in the next few days with a paper which tells the truth about such outrages. In one home they visited the man was waiting with his dollar for a sub which they arrived.

Harlem comrades have begun a similar project in another neighborhood and report first results of nine single copies, four 25c. subs, and one six month sub. In Brooklyn Julie has for many months been building his own route of Militant readers with very good results.

In addition to this work by the branches New York plans a large-scale subscription campaign to take place before the election work officially begins.

Sunday, Ethel reports, Johnny K., Myron and Bunnie sold 20 Militants in spite of Stalinist heckling at a civil rights meeting with Patterson speaking. At the same time they gave out leaflets advertising the Lenin Memorial meeting. Many Negro people expressed resentment to the Stalinist pressure methods and showed their opposition by buying the paper.

The Progressive Party has lost its mass base insofar as it had one, but it has not improved its program from a class point of view. The program now, as we see it, is elaborated in the Daily Worker, is "peaceful co-existence" between the capitalist world and the Soviet Union and revolutionary China and Eastern Europe. That program in itself is a lie and a deception and betrayal of the workers, which we must expose and fight with all our power.

In furtherance of this false and treacherous program of "peaceful co-existence," the Stalinists didn't wait to fix his parachute. He's somewhat of a mystic, you know, and he just flew out on the wings of the morning. And practically all the other bourgeois demagogues, whom the Stalinists so shamelessly recommended to the workers, followed Wallace or jumped ahead of him.

That's not all. Every one of the important unions which supported the Progressive Party in 1948, headed by the United Electrical Workers, whose president was the chairman of the nominating convention in Philadelphia — every one of these unions has withdrawn its support from the Progressive Party, leaving it only with the New York Furriers, who have no social weight.

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THE MILITANT

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Herald-Tribune's 'Red Underground'

Publications of Big Business, from the conservative and "fact-reporting," to the lowest gutter sheets, are vying with one another in whipping up hysteria and hate to the point, they hope, where critical voices will be silenced, above all the voice of anti-war, pro-civil rights socialism. This, naturally, is an indispensable part of preparing the home front for global war and a police state.

The N.Y. Herald Tribune, "progressive Republican" daily, which not so long ago prided itself as a model of sober, conservative, objective journalism, is now helping promote this drive to plug the ears, put blinders on the eyes and hollow out the brain-pan of American people. For some time now this daily has spiced its columns with the revelations of FBI stoolpigeon Philbrick. In addition, it has been offering a weekly column of alleged conspirative, "secret," and "subversive" operations of "The Red Underground."

This concoction of venom, hate and innuendo, out-Hearsting Hearst, is not signed by some penny-a-liner liar, but by Ogden R. Reid, in person.

Recently Mr. Reid decided that it was imperative to include among his "underground" researches a tid-bit beyond the Communist Party's alleged training courses on how to blow up bridges, plants, sewers, etc. There are, you see, equally mysterious "underground" doings of the Socialist Workers Party. Thereupon Reid prodigiously "uncovered" — from the daily releases, advertisements, etc., issued by SWP branches — that "underground" George Clarke, editor of the Marxist theoretical magazine *Fourth International* and "expected to serve as national campaign manager" for Farrell Dobbs, 1948 SWP Presidential candidate, is doing — what?

This "sinister" Clarke, in addition to his radio appearances, debating a Republican State Senator and otherwise publicly engaged on his national tour, is — FLASH! — scheduled to speak in Los Angeles Feb. 19-24 and that the annual conference of the Los Angeles SWP voted to campaign in 1952 on an anti-war, pro-civil liberties platform.

The SWP runs in every election campaign, national, state and local that its forces and resources permit — in the face of legislative requirements that virtually bar minority parties from the ballot in most instances. The SWP has year after year made known its anti-war, anti-witch-hunt, anti-capitalist views over radio, television, at forums, rallies, etc.

SWP candidates have used, as they will use, every available medium for presenting their views — from publications, pamphlets, leaflets, sound-trucks down to press releases which, the Herald Tribune, incidentally, has studiously ignored. They prefer instead to "expose" what is in these SWP releases in their "underground" department.

These gentlemen who glorify FBI stoolpigeons, when not play-acting the role publicly themselves, will be hard put to convince the American people that the open and public presentation of socialist ideas is "conspiratorial" or "underground." As hard put, as Truman's Attorney General has been to convince the labor movement and civil rights' defenders that legless veteran James Kutcher is not a member of a legitimate, legal, open, socialist party, the SWP.

By this we do not mean to say that this red-baiting, hysteria whipping crew, plagiarizing from the evilest of dictators, past or present, are something harmless and to be ignored. No, it is necessary to expose them for what they are: Subverters of the democratic traditions of this country, capitalist enemies of the American people.

Sam Adams and the American Revolution: 14

FROM THE BOSTON TEA PARTY TO CONCORD AND LEXINGTON

By Harry Frankel

The Boston Tea Party took place on Dec. 16, 1773, and the initial skirmishes of the Revolutionary War occurred on April 19, 1775 at Concord and Lexington. The first event was the clear act of defiance by the Massachusetts radicals, while the second event marked the outbreak of war.

Sam Adams' task during the intervening 16 months was to make sure that when war began, New England would not fight alone. He applied himself consciously to that end, and every policy, every move made under his leadership was considered from this point of view.

It is very easy to rally out to fight tyranny, and get yourself eliminated in the process. The whole trick of great revolutionary leadership, however, is to fight with a mass movement on your side, and thus have a reasonable chance of victory. Sam Adams understood this, and his object was to bring a powerful nationwide movement to a flood-tide simultaneously in all parts of the country.

In 1768, when Adams made his first definite insurrectionary move by calling the extra-legal Massachusetts Convention, he could not get Boston and the surrounding countryside to go along with him. In his anger and disappointment, he rose in the Convention and shouted: "I will stand alone! I will oppose this tyranny at the threshold, though the fabric of liberty fall, and I perish in its ruins!"

Adams spoke that way in a moment of anger. But he didn't act that way. Sam Adams had no intention of standing "alone" and going down to defeat in one grand and glorious demonstration. Not that he lacked the courage to do this; his whole life proves the contrary. But he just didn't play the game to satisfy his personal feelings. He played to win.

Need For Popular Backing

Sam Adams was no adventurer, but a serious revolutionary leader. He expressed the basic thought common to all such leaders when he said the following:

"It is often stated that I am at the head of the

Runaway Textile Mills Peril Union

By Thomas Raymond

Bargaining is opening this month between the CIO Textile Workers Union of America and the woolens and worsted industry in the midst of the worst atmosphere of crisis confronted by the union since its foundation. The union faces a wage-cutting and speed-up drive spearheaded by American Woolens Co., chief firm of the industry, employing about one out of five of all woolens workers.

The crisis stems from the movement of the industry southward in an effort to escape the union, and from the failure of the union, up to the present time, to organize the Southern mills. The *Wall Street Journal* of Feb. 4th reports that while woolens production is booming in unorganized, low-paying Southern mills, woolen and worsted mills in New England where the bulk of the industry has traditionally been located, are running at a scant 40% of capacity.

DEMAND CUTS

The American Woolens Co. has presented the Textile Workers Union with a series of 15 demands, all of them of a wage cutting and speedup nature. The company has refused to extend the present contract, asking instead that the cost-of-living escalator clause, paid holidays, second and third shift premiums, Saturday and Sunday overtime pay and similar union-won benefits be eliminated from the contract or reduced. The American Woolens Co. has been joined by 20 other woolen and worsted mills in giving notice to the union that the present contracts will not be extended beyond the March 15 expiration date.

The union has announced that it will not agree to any wage cuts. However, officers of the union have agreed to permit the companies to pile additional work loads on the textile workers. The CIO textile union at Wyandotte Worsted in New England has permitted a 50% work load increase in that mill.

HOSIERY WAGE SLASH

Meanwhile the AFL's American Federation of Hosiery Workers has agreed to a series of wage reductions ranging up to 25% for about 20,000 hosiery workers. The AFL union has covered this retreat by participating in an industry-labor-public "tri-partite" tribunal, which voted the wage-cut by a two-to-one majority. The AFL representative voted against the cut, and can thus disclaim responsibility for it. However, there was no question about what this tribunal's recommendation would be, and so the AFL, by agreeing to participate, actually agreed to the wage cut.

The plight of the unions in the Northern textile regions can be clearly seen from the marked "runaway-shop" trend. American Woolens, which will shortly open a new plant at Raleigh, N. C., intends to move much more of its work to the South; perhaps

Clarke: You are going to get a lot of foreign ideas of a different kind that come from German and Japanese sources, such as the ideas of thought-control put out by the McCarthys and their kind in this country and the ideas of regimentation of thought, the crushing of dissent in the country, loyalty oaths, spying and the like. These are foreign ideas which are not liberating but enslaving. Our ideas are as American as Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. So much for the first question. Second question: We don't propose to take over the property of any small home owner or even any small business man. That is not necessary in this country. The wealth and resources of this country are controlled by great corporations. They can decide either to go to war or to have a depression, either one. It is that property that we are going to put back into the hands of the people. The other property of the small farmer can remain where it is. It is not the socialists who are taking the property of the small farmer. The capitalists are doing that...

Moderator: Getting down to some of the arguments, Mr. Clarke. You protested against thought-control in America as being sponsored by so-called fascists and I presume you include Senator McCarthy among them.

Clarke: Yes, McCarthy is that type.

Child: I consider McCarthy a very good friend of mine, and I think he is doing a tremendous job to...

Clarke: You are in very bad company, Senator...

Child: I don't think so...

Clarke: Nothing you say here has anything to do with socialism or the ideas of socialism. I think you had better go back and study something about socialism. I have made a lifetime study of this and this is a scientific study...

Child: I put in more than six hours a day myself.

Clarke: That's what they said the eight-hour day was going to be in the United States. They said it would be socialism. That's what they said the old-age pension was going to be in the U.S. They said it would be socialism. They said to give unemployed some compensation was going to be socialism. And that was what happened, then, Senator?

Child: Shall I tell you what happened? A deficit of 256 billion dollars right now heading for a larger deficit in years to come and primarily because of a lot of social services.

Clarke: That's cockeyed. The great debt of this country came not from that but from the second world war when you were not making the goods of life, you

were making the means of destruction and destroying the people.

Clarke: You are going to get the animosity of most of the American people...

Child: I think that Senator McCarthy is doing a good job and I hope he has the intestinal fortitude to continue doing that job. I think the most socialist countries in the world are the ones who use the most thought control, and I am talking about Russia. When you talk about part of an economy being socialist and a part socialized and a part of it being free, I don't think that's possible. England is good demonstration of how that tendency is growing. Once you socialize a part of your economy like your heavy industries, your money and your communications and your transportation, you are automatically going into a situation where the rest of the economy is completely dependent upon those facilities and unless they knuckle down to the will of the socialist government, they too will be absorbed or eliminated. Now in England... the socialist government has passed a law that is not necessary in this country. The wealth and resources of this country are controlled by great corporations. They can decide either to go to war or to have a depression, either one. It is that property that we are going to put back into the hands of the people. The other property of the small farmer can remain where it is. It is not the socialists who are taking the property of the small farmer. The capitalists are doing that...

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Child: I think that Senator McCarthy is doing a good job and I hope he has the intestinal fortitude to continue doing that job. I think the most socialist countries in the world are the ones who use the most thought control, and I am talking about Russia. When you talk about part of an economy being socialist and a part socialized and a part of it being free, I don't think that's possible. England is good demonstration of how that tendency is growing. Once you socialize a part of your economy like your heavy industries, your money and your communications and your transportation, you are automatically going into a situation where the rest of the economy is completely dependent upon those facilities and unless they knuckle down to the will of the socialist government, they too will be absorbed or eliminated. Now in England... the socialist government has passed a law that is not necessary in this country. The wealth and resources of this country are controlled by great corporations. They can decide either to go to war or to have a depression, either one. It is that property that we are going to put back into the hands of the people. The other property of the small farmer can remain where it is. It is not the socialists who are taking the property of the small farmer. The capitalists are doing that...

Moderator: Getting down to some of the arguments, Mr. Clarke. You protested against thought-control in America as being sponsored by so-called fascists and I presume you include Senator McCarthy among them.

Clarke: Yes, McCarthy is that type.

Child: I consider McCarthy a very good friend of mine, and I think he is doing a tremendous job to...

Clarke: You are in very bad company, Senator...

Child: I don't think so...

Clarke: Nothing you say here has anything to do with socialism or the ideas of socialism. I think you had better go back and study something about socialism. I have made a lifetime study of this and this is a scientific study...

Child: I put in more than six hours a day myself.

Clarke: That's what they said the eight-hour day was going to be in the United States. They said it would be socialism. That's what they said the old-age pension was going to be in the U.S. They said it would be socialism. They said to give unemployed some compensation was going to be socialism. And that was what happened, then, Senator?

Child: Shall I tell you what happened? A deficit of 256 billion dollars right now heading for a larger deficit in years to come and primarily because of a lot of social services.

Clarke: That's cockeyed. The great debt of this country came not from that but from the second world war when you were not making the goods of life, you

were making the means of destruction and destroying the people.

Clarke: You are going to get the animosity of most of the American people...

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Negro History Week

By Jean Blake

Negro History Week will be observed in many communities throughout the country February 11-17. In some cases it will be a ritualistic observance, with meetings and speeches about great men and their achievements in various fields of endeavor. In others it will be marked with "folk festivals" or cultural events such as concerts, displays of books by Negro authors and art exhibits featuring African sculpture and the like.

A more meaningful and fruitful way to celebrate Negro History Week would be to focus public attention on some of the lessons we can learn from the history of the Negro struggle which can give perspective, understanding and guidance in coping with problems facing us today.

One such problem is the current stepped-up campaign of anti-Negro terror, violence and intimidation throughout the country, highlighted by the recent murder of Harry Moore, NAACP leader, in Florida. The Militant has dealt with proposals for immediate action necessary for defense against additional victimizations and we do not intend to repeat them here. Instead, we wish to discuss the inescapable problems facing thoughtful persons who try to see beyond the day-to-day fight for self-preservation.

Are we making progress in the struggle to abolish discrimination against Negroes in the United States? Will it be abolished? When? How?

Some Negro leaders have argued that great gains have been made in the Negro struggle in recent years. They cite Supreme Court rulings against court enforcement of race restrictions in housing, some isolated legal victories against segregation in higher education, passage of a number of state and city fair employment practices laws, admission of a few outstanding individuals to formerly all-white cultural, sports and entertainment fields, and scattered appointments to government and United Nations posts. Along the path of such reforms they see the eventual elimination of the "Negro problem" in America.

Their conclusion, which is also their premise, is that a radical change in our social system is not necessary in order to win full equality for Negroes in the United States.

But if that reasoning is correct, how do those who defend it explain the murder of Harry Moore? The Supreme Court's failure to rule last month against segregation in schools? The bombing Jan. 29th of the home of Dr. Urbane Bass, a Negro physician who opposed discrimination in the schools of Cairo, Ill.? The failure of government authorities to arrest and penalize the terrorists, the Southern sheriffs who shoot defenseless Negro victims, and other criminals

Leon Sedov

Today the thinking militarist-ridden youth of our country, faced with the yawning abyss of another imperialist world war, are groping for a new road toward hope, toward opportunity and a better world. For them there is no better guide than the martyred Leon Sedov, whose name is destined to become a symbol of the revolutionary socialist youth throughout the world.

Leon Sedov was the older son of Natalia Sedov Trotsky and Leon Trotsky. Only 32 years old at the time of his premature death, he had lived his entire conscious life in the world socialist movement, giving it all his energies and devotion.

The GPU, Stalin's secret police, hounded Sedov throughout his youth in the Soviet Union; they stopped at nothing after he voluntarily followed his father and mother into their third and last foreign exile in 1928. Laying trap after trap in attempts to murder Sedov, Stalin's hired killers finally succeeded 10 years later — on Feb. 18.

When the news of Sedov's sudden death reached Leon Trotsky, then exiled in Mexico, he wrote the stirring tribute: "Leon Sedov — Son, Friend, Fighter." On the fourteenth anniversary of Sedov's death, we find it appropriate to reprint the following excerpts:

By LEON TROTSKY

Of that older generation whose ranks we joined at the end of the last century on the road to revolution, all, without exception, have been swept from the scene. . . . Following the destruction of the older generation, the best section of the next, that is, the generation which awakened in 1917 and which received its training in the 24 armies of the revolutionary front, was likewise destroyed. Also crushed underfoot and completely obliterated was the best part of the youth, Leon's contemporaries.

He himself survived only by a miracle, owing to the fact that he accompanied us into (Central Asian) exile and then to Turkey. During the years of our last emigration we made many new friends, some of whom have entered intimately into our lives, becoming as it were, members of our family. But we met all of them for the first time in these last few years when we had already neared old age.

Notes from the News

SOUP KITCHENS AGAIN. First soup kitchen since the depression went into action in Hamtramck, suburb of Detroit on Jan. 31. The job of doling out soup, meat balls and coffee to hungry unemployed was started by a Polish relief organization but a city councilman said it should be taken over by the city "because one-third of our men are out of work." The unemployed are almost all laid-off auto workers.

INSULTING RACIST TERM. A Nisei member of the CIO Newspaper Guild in N. Y. has asked his union to aid in eliminating the term "Jap" from news stories. The union has a black list of other insulting racial designations. One of the chief offenders in using this term so resented by Japanese and Americans of Japanese extraction is Walter Winchell, who, at the moment, is up to his ears in a \$300,000 libel suit brought by Josephine Baker.

WHICH PAGE OF THE N. Y. TIMES DO YOU READ? To bolster its argument that the anti-British, anti-U.S. demonstration in Cairo was not a "spontaneous" movement of the Egyptian people but a "revolutionary plot" engineered by subversive elements, a New York Times editorial of Jan. 29 adduces as evidence "the lack

guilty of overt acts of violence against minority groups?

Are all these incidents accidental and inconsistent with the "progress" being made in the Negro struggle? The Socialist Workers Party does not think so. Our analysis of this problem, based on a historical approach to the Negro struggle in this country, may be summarized as follows:

Discrimination against Negroes in the United States stems from the peculiarities of the development of capitalism here, and will not be eliminated until the economic basis for it is eliminated. The first form of Negro discrimination in America, chattel slavery, was instituted by European settlers from nations in which slavery as a predominant economic form had been replaced by feudalism and feudalism by capitalism. Young American capitalism needed a larger labor force to exploit than normal immigration and reproduction of "free" white labor could provide, so slavery was introduced on this continent — black slaves from Africa, who could less easily be united with the white wage slaves who were also essential for the development of production for profit.

When the interests of Northern industrial capitalist development and Southern plantation capitalist development clashed, the Civil War abolished black chattel slavery, but not the historically conditioned division in the working class which was continued to prevent any effective challenge to the rule of the capitalists.

With the emergence of the United States as a major power in the twentieth century world wars, stepped-up production demands made it necessary to tap the Negro labor supply, drawing thousands away from agriculture and into industry and other urban occupations. But the need to keep the growing working class divided along racial and any other lines increases with the growth and potential power of the working class.

At the same time that capitalism must admit the Negro masses into a more strategically important place in the economy of the country, it must try to maintain discrimination to prevent a united working class from abolishing the rule of a parasitic minority of capitalists, and taking power in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people.

If we understand how Negro discrimination in America arose and developed historically as a capitalist phenomenon, we can see how changes in the forms of discrimination may take place while their basic content, division of the working class, is maintained.

Negro History Week this year could teach an important lesson: It is necessary to stop begging capitalist politicians for reforms, and to adopt a perspective of revolutionary change to eliminate Jim Crow in America.

Witch Hunters Plan Smear of UAW Local

DETROIT, Feb. 5 — In an article under the caption "Red Probers to Take Swipe at Auto Union," a recent issue of the Michigan CIO News warned of the forthcoming visit to Detroit of the House "Un-American Activities Committee."

The Committee hearings for Detroit have been announced for the month of February. The CIO News story stated "Committee chairman John S. Wood (D., Georgia) said that the house group would concentrate its snooping on Detroit auto plants.

Predictions are that the Un-American Activities Committee will use the investigations largely for publicity purposes. This was made clear this week when the entire committee decided to participate in the Detroit hearings."

This superficial explanation of the Detroit visit is not fully accepted even by the Michigan CIO for the same story also states, "The probe may also be used to take a swipe at labor unions, especially the UAW-CIO."

There can be no doubt that the Detroit visit of this anti-union committee is aimed at a smear of the Detroit labor movement.

It is more than just a coincidence that the visit is timed with the growing critical unemployment and increasing demands from auto workers that steps be taken to alleviate their plight.

At the time of this writing, not one word relative to the announced visit of this anti-labor committee to Detroit has come from the top officers of the International Union, UAW-CIO.

Their silence adds strength to reports that the UAW-CIO leadership hopes to "benefit" by the committee hearings which are expected to concentrate on alleged "red" domination of Ford Local 600, a stronghold of anti-Reuther forces.

The growing resentment of auto workers over the past several months has been accelerated with the continuing mass unemployment. This mass dissatisfaction threatens to unseat Reuther supporters in a number of local unions in the elections scheduled for May and June. A revival of the red-baiting poison aided by the House Committee hearings can be expected as these machine politicians strive to maintain their positions at all costs.

Militant workers must sound the alarm. Factional opportunism must not be permitted to scuttle a united defense of the Detroit labor movement against the witch-hunt campaign of the Un-American Activities Committee.

SWP Hits Racist Charity in Akron

AKRON, Feb. 3 — In its lead editorial today (Feb. 1), the Ohio Informer told the story of how Kay Kean, Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Akron, fared when she attempted to enter the meeting of the Board of Directors of Community Chest. Included in the editorial of this weekly published on behalf of the Negro people of Akron, (circulation 1700), was Kay Kean's full statement criticizing the granting of funds during 1952 to social service agencies discriminating against Negroes.

The editorial suggests that all

contributors to the Community Chest check on the use to which their contributions are put. It further points out that the directors of the Community Chest refused to hear the Secretary of the Akron Socialist Workers Party, agreeing only to accept a written statement. The editorial then reprints that statement in full, as follows:

"I come here today as representative of the Akron Socialist Workers Party to speak against the proposed increases for the Kate Waller Barrett Training School and the Florence Crittenten Maternity Home for unwed mothers. You are undoubtedly aware that these homes openly discriminate against Negro women. Why should they then be recipients of civic funds, contributed by Negro and white donors?"

"The policy of the Barrett and Crittenten Homes is detrimental to the welfare of our Negro women. Accidentally caught in pregnancy, a Negro woman would have no protective aid in Akron before and after delivery.

"It is up to you to insist with the management of these homes that color discrimination must go. Until there is clear cut evidence that these homes are embarking on an interracial program of aid, withhold all funds."

signed: Kay Kean

In the winter of 1927, when the police massacre of the Opposition began, Leon had passed his twenty-second year. By that time a child was born to him and he would proudly bring his son to the Kremlin to show him to us. Without a moment's hesitation, however, Leon decided to tear himself away from his school and his young family in order to share our fate in Central Asia. In this he acted not only as a son but above all as a co-thinker. . . .

He was not only an independent but an outstanding figure. Leon wrote as he did everything else, that is, conscientiously, studying, reflecting, checking. The vanity of authorship was alien to him. Agitational declamation had no lures for him. At the same time every line he wrote glows with a living flame, whose source was his unfeigned revolutionary temperament.

He himself survived only by a miracle, owing to the fact that he accompanied us into (Central Asian) exile and then to Turkey. During the years of our last emigration we made many new friends, some of whom have entered intimately into our lives, becoming as it were, members of our family. But we met all of them for the first time in these last few years when we had already neared old age.

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