

C. P. NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS:

Communists Launch Drive For Withdrawal From China

By GEORGE MORRIS

A national "crusade for peace" directed primarily against the administration's intervention in China and imperialist course, highlighted decisions of a three-day meeting of the full National Committee of the Communist Party which ended here yesterday. A goal of 500 get-out-of China mass meetings in the first month of the campaign was projected.

The second major parallel campaign, to draw the resources and energies of America's Communists, will be full mobilization of all progressive forces in support of labor's fight for wage raises and jobs.

Simultaneously with these two drives to reach millions, a recruiting drive to augment Communist membership by 20,000 is to get into motion next February.

FOSTER KEYNOTES MEETING

The meeting of 55 members of the National Committee jointly with the National Review Commission and many outstanding Communist leaders who have just returned from the armed services, was the first since the convention last June which cast off Earl Browder's revisionism.

Chairman William Z. Foster keynoted the meeting, with Eugene Dennis of the Secretariat delivering the main political report and Secretary John Williamson reviewing the Party's progress towards reconstitution as a Marxist-Leninist organization.

Their estimate of the political situation and the party's experience since the convention, was fully shared and confirmed in the reports and speeches of Communist leaders from every section of the country. But no less emphatic was the self-criticism and caution that in many respects the full turn from past policy had not yet been made.

OUTLINES PERSPECTIVES

Foster briefly sketched Browder's perspective of a "capitalism suddenly rejuvenated and grown progressive" with Marxism-Leninism "no longer valid." He merely pointed to the post-V-J Day realities upon which the dream was shattered.

"Our Party in reestablishing its policy upon a Marxist-Leninist basis, has put itself in line with actual economic and political conditions," the Communist leader went on. "It is basing itself upon the firm conclusions that the capitalist system is not progressive but decadent; that imperialism is not dead but very much alive; that the class struggle remains decisive in capitalist society, and that there is an indispensable need of the Communist Party to lead the struggle of the masses."

Although much progress has already been made in turning the Party to a correct course Foster warned that "it would be a mistake to conclude therefrom that we have completed our turn in policy."

The report by Dennis covered foreign policy, the struggle on the domestic front, especially the wage fight; the lessons of the municipal elections and the Party's internal situation.

Upon reviewing the administration's foreign policy, he summarized:

"This—the administration's program—is an imperialist program, which, if unchecked, can easily have the most dangerous consequences for America and its people and for the peace of the world. For this is a program leading to the growth of reaction in the United States, to imperialist adventures, to anti-Soviet incitements, and towards the outbreak of a new world war."

He warned, however, that the imperialist developments "need not and must not give rise to moods of fatalism." He said the imperialist drive "can be impeded, and can even be given a new direction." Dennis pointed to signs of popular

dissatisfaction with the administration's occupation policy in Japan and Germany. He stressed the need for labor and all democratic forces to "step forward boldly and unitedly" against imperialism and for a change of policy and maintenance of "Big Three" unity. He called for principal fire against the reactionary forces to whom the administration has been yielding at an increasing rate.

PROPOSES KEY SLOGANS

Among the principal slogans in the anti-imperialist campaign, Dennis suggested:

Stop the reactionary intervention of the USA in China's internal affairs!
Withdraw American troops from China and the Philippines!

Strengthen the American-Soviet-British coalition for world peace!

Fulfill the Potsdam decisions of the Big Three to prevent the recurrence of German and Japanese aggression!

Support the national independence movements of Indonesia and other colonial countries!

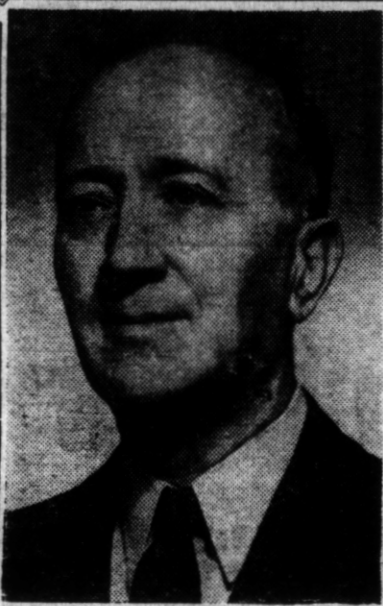
No secrecy on the atomic bomb—joint control by the Big Three!
Stop the armaments race which can only lead to World War III!
America's national security requires Big Three unity not compulsory military training!

Mobilize America for 60,000,000 jobs not for a disastrous armaments race!

Prosecute and curb the American trusts which are reviving their ties with and restoring the German and Japanese cartels!

Feed and aid the war-devastated countries on a democratic basis, without imperialist interference, so as to prevent famine and to promote recovery of world trade!

On picturing developments on the domestic scene with the fall in takehome pay and big business hell-bent on developing an anti-union drive, Dennis placed the principal



FOSTER
Keynotes Parley

task before labor and all progressives as one of defeating the capitalist offensive.

United action of all labor and anti-fascist organizations is the primary need in that respect. This unity must especially express itself in the struggle for wage raises, jobs, security and peace, he said. It is "imperative" that labor develop a "more active approach towards its allies" by showing that its wage fight is also in the interest of all sectors of the population, he said.

In his analyses of the political situation and results of recent elections, Dennis concluded that "the two-party system is being increasingly questioned by a growing number of progressive voters."

3RD PARTY SENTIMENT

The concept that the existing two-party system is a "permanent feature of American political life," was one of the basic revisionist errors of the Party's past policies, Dennis said. This, he said, dovetailed into Browder's general class-collaboration policy.

Dennis noted "increasing disillusionment among the masses with the Truman administration and hence with the Democratic Party." Pressure for independent political ac-

tion is developing, and he added:

"While the approach of most of these popular forces is to develop independent action along the lines of PAC and NCPAC, there is also a growing minority sentiment for building a national third party." He said "similar trends" are evident among LaGuardia's "No Deal" Party forces and some forces in the Democratic Party.

Dennis warned, however, against premature projection of third party movement "our even necessarily during the course of the 1946 elections."

NEED FOR NEW ALIGNMENT

"But the question does arise of orienting the labor and progressive movements and steering a course for establishing in time for the 1948 presidential elections a new national party alignment representative of and based on the broadest anti-fascist and democratic coalition.

Dennis was emphatic, however, in his warning that a "majority of the labor and progressive movement still has to be convinced and won over for a third party." He cautioned against weakening "cooperative relationship" with anti-fascist forces who are not yet convinced on a third party perspective.

A Party recruiting drive for 20,000 new members starting in February and concluding in May was projected in the report of secretary John Williamson. The drive is to be conducted in line with the Party's concentration policy mainly in the industrial centers.

A drive to increase the circulation of *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*, is already under way.

Special attention is to be paid to the South where Williamson reported the Party has been reconstituted. This part of his report was strongly underscored in speeches from Southern members of the national committee who reflected considerable enthusiasm with results already achieved.

Williamson's report was a deep and critical analysis of the Party machinery from top to bottom. Its entire emphasis was upon speedier and bolder action to carry out convention decisions, especially reconstitution of the shop branches. Attention was called to lingering bureaucratic ways and the need of rooting them out of the Party's life.

"The hard, patient job of transforming our organization into a Marxist party has been and still is a central point on the order of business of every state," said Williamson. "The tempo of this transformation in various states will be determined by the extent to which we bring the necessary understanding of our convention policies to the maximum number of members, including especially, those members we did not succeed in reaching during the entire discussion period."

Among the sub-reports was one by Saul Wellman, secretary of the National Review Commission. Wellman reported on the work since the convention and on the full-day session held by the Review Commission last Thursday. His report dealt with the need of vigilance against alien enemy elements who seek to penetrate Communist ranks, watchfulness for signs of factionalism and efforts to crack the Party's solid unity and on the need of a systematic policy of promotion of new forces for leadership.

The national committee unanimously removed Samuel Douchin as a member of the national committee for "disruptive and factional activities" and efforts to "mobilize the Philadelphia district Committee against the national leadership." The motion also barred Douchin from assignment to responsible posts for a year and warned him of expulsion if he continues with his present activities. The action followed his removal as president by the Eastern Pennsylvania district committee.

OTHER REPORTS

Jack Stachel of the National Bureau reported on the current wage struggle and the tasks before the entire labor movement. Communist Councilman Benjamin Davis, Jr., reported on the lessons of municipal elections and the significance of Communist victories in New York and high votes in other centers. Josh Lawrence, reported on the Party's work and problems of the Negro people; Max Weiss analyzed the latest activities of Trotskyites and the task of exposing them as agents of reaction in the labor movement. Treasurer Charles Krumbain reported on finances.

A four-hour session was devoted to discussion of a report on problems connected with veterans delivered by Robert Thompson, New York State chairman of the Communist Party, himself a veteran.

The tasks connected with the campaign for wage raises and broadening out of support for the newly-formed World Federation of Trade Unions, were discussed more specifically at a meeting of the full Communist labor committee Saturday night with at least two-score of the outstanding Communist leaders in the labor movement participating.

The concluding session last night was due to hear a summary address by chairman Foster.

Anti-Soviet Bloc Hit at Cultural Parley

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Creation of an "Anglo-American bloc against the Soviet Union" would be the "most tragic and disastrous step in human history," Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, California Democrat, warned last night at a conference on American-Soviet Cultural Cooperation.

The conference was the first of its kind held in this country. More than 1,000 writers, musicians and theater artists attended. Mrs. Douglas was main speaker at the evening session which followed afternoon panels on music, theater and literature.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Committee of the Arts of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, brought together noted persons of the three arts, including Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Margaret Webster, John Hersey, Lillian Hellman, Howard Fast, Dean Dixon and Aaron Copland.

URGES PEOPLE SPEAK UP

Mrs. Douglas supported as "logically unassailable" the Soviet position that the Big Three should be the chief architects of the peace. The California representatives called on the American people to be-

come "very articulate" about foreign policy, and to direct their efforts to "the very highest quarters in our own country."

"We cannot stop at refuting the anti-Sovieters individually if our collective policy, expressed through our government, lacks coherency and consistency on the issue of the mutuality of Soviet and American interests," she said.

Mrs. Douglas described the obstacles to American-Soviet unity "deliberately created by the sinister and dangerous forces in this country who have never given up their allegiance to the ideas of Hitler, although during the war they were to some extent forced to be silent." There can be no truce with these forces of racism and reaction," she warned.

Charles J. Child, adviser on art and music in the Division of Cultural Cooperation in the State Department, declared that the State Department would help widen cul-

tural contacts between the two peoples but that the bulk of such work must be carried out by private, non-government groups.

THEATRICAL INTERCHANGE

At the afternoon theater panel, Miss Hellman, who recently visited the Soviet Union, gave her impressions of the Soviet theater. James Gow, co-author of *Deep Are The Eeots*, urged the immediate establishment of regular exchanges, not only of scripts for plays, but of touring companies. Cheryl Crawford and Harold Clurman described the operations of the Soviet theater which Mr. Clurman called the "only theater in the world today."

Greetings were received from Moscow, signed by the board of VOKS (All Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries). Among the signers were Dmitri Shostakovich, Vsevolod Pudovkin, Ivan Papanin and Ivan Moskvin of the Moscow Art Theater.

In a paper read at the literature panel, at which Dr. Arthur Upham Pope presided, John Hersey discussed the Moscow reaction to his *A Bell for Adano*. Howard Fast, who

discussed realism in the Soviet novel, said, "Novels from the Soviet Union present human beings who believe in life, who fight and love and work with hope and directness almost unmatched in our American literature." Other papers at this panel were read by Alexander Kendrick on *The Soviet Press*, David Burluk on *Mayakovsky* and Mark Slooin on *Literature and Its Audience in the USSR*.

NOTED MUSICIANS

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the music panel discussion and Mr. Copland served as chairman. The panel was addressed by Leonard Bernstein, Dean Dixon and Elie Siegmeister. Messages to the conference came from Theodore Dreiser and Brooks Atkinson. The evening session was presided over by Edwin S. Smith, director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Pavel Fedosimov, secretary of the consulate of the USSR, spoke of the wide publication of American books in the Soviet Union, and suggested that there were many more Soviet books which Americans would like to know about.