

CP Pledges Fight to Crush Fascism, Build Durable Peace

Reprinted from late editions of *The Worker*, yesterday.

The Communist Party yesterday [Saturday] proclaimed its determination to struggle "for the complete destruction of fascism and for a durable peace," and reaffirmed its ultimate goal of a "socialist reorganization of society."

The aims of the Communist movement were stated in a preamble to the new constitution of the Party. The preamble, an article on purposes and the constitution as a whole were unanimously approved by the 93 delegates to the special convention of the organization.

The underlying thought of the new constitution was summed up by John Williamson, member of the three-man national secretariat, when he said that it was designed to reflect "the specific and distinguishing character of our organization—namely, that it is the Marxist political party of the working class."

This idea was expressed in the preamble, which said that the Communist Party "is the political party of the American working class" which "champions the immediate and fundamental interests of the workers, farmers and all who labor by hand and brain, against capitalist exploitation and oppression."

Firm Communist support for American democratic achievements as expressed in the United States Constitution and in the Bill of Rights was pledged in the preamble.

Emphasized in the preamble was the uncompromising fight of the Communists "against racial, religious and national discrimination and colonial oppression, against anti-Semitism, Jimcrowism and white chauvinism."

While asserting the role of the Communist Party as "the most consistent fighter for democracy, national freedom and social progress," the preamble pledged the Communists to work through educational activity for socialism as "the highest form of democracy."

Immediate and ultimate aims of the Communists were also asserted in the article of purposes, which described "the historic aim of the working class: the introduction of socialism by free choice of the majority of the American people."

Adoption of the preamble and of

the entire constitution was preceded by a lively give and take discussion led by N. Sparks of California on behalf of the constitution committee.

The delegates then proceeded to discuss and adopt amendments to an over-all draft resolution previously approved by their national committee, and to hear panel reports dealing with the problems of labor, Negro, veterans, youth and organization, and agriculture.

First amendment adopted to the resolution was a clear-cut description of the war in Asia as a "just war of national liberation" which is the first prerequisite for "peace and security in the Far East" and for liberation of China and the colonial peoples of the Pacific."

Reflecting the desire of delegates for a more precise characterization of the Truman administration, an amendment was adopted stating that the administration, like the Roosevelt government before it, is "a democratic bourgeois government which continues to receive the support of the Roosevelt-labor-Democratic coalition, and which responds to the various class pressures of the coalition."

But the amendment stated that the Truman administration "tends in a direction away from the more democratic forces in the coalition and more towards its less democratic groups, trying also to conciliate even the reactionary enemies of this coalition."

Pointing out that the Truman administration is still trying to keep contact with the democratic forces, the amendment stressed the "central importance" of building the strength of labor and other democratic groups "within the general coalition for the struggle against imperialist reaction."

The discussion on the resolution was led by Max Weiss, of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the committee which had sifted through 3,000 resolutions from clubs throughout the land and from the recent state conventions.

RECONVERSION

The panel on reconversion and jobs developed a full program of struggle to meet the human needs of this period with the following platform:

"While recognizing that seniority does not create jobs, and that jobs can only be won in a determined struggle of all the people, Negro and white, employed and unemployed, we do recognize that in this period of growing unemployment the problem of the Negro people require special attention."

The convention discussed the panel's specific recommendations on the application of the seniority principle for Negro workers later in the Saturday session.

The panel urged support for the

65-cent minimum wage and the unemployment insurance bill for \$25 for 26 weeks, for the national equal pay introduced by Senators Peppers and Morse, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and the Murray full employment bill.

It was agreed by the panel that unemployment is inevitable in privately operated plants, and that the fight for 60 million jobs demands government works and projects.

NEGRO PEOPLE

Reporting for the panel which discussed problems of the Negro people, Councilman Benjamin Davis of New-York pointed out that wartime gains of the Negro people "are under the sharpest attack."

Davis cited layoffs hitting the Negro people hardest, attacks on Negro soldiers, attempts to use Negroes as scabs and failure of both major parties to make good on their pledges to support FEPC as well as the anti-Negro speeches of Senators Eastland and Bilbo.

He declared that there is a "concerted drive by big capital in the United States to defeat politically and economically what has been won militarily, always with their sharpest attacks against the Negro minority."

"We must defeat this drive and it cannot be done without an all-out struggle with the independent forces of labor and the Communist Party vanguard taking the initiative," Davis said.

The Negro panel was marked by lively discussion of both immediate and long-range aspects of Communist policy on the Negro question.

Clarence Sharp, rural organizer in Minnesota and the Dakotas, reported to the convention on farm work. Presenting the recommendations of the farm panel, Sharp urged that the national committee "make a thorough investigation of our work among the farmers, including efforts to win the farmers as allies of labor."

Sharp pointed out that "precisely the same mistakes have been made in farm work as in our trade union work within the basic industries." He urged that, in concentrating upon the basic industries, care must now be taken lest labor be left isolated from its natural allies.

He recommended that one member of the national board be given responsibility for the direction of farm work and that one member of the national committee be given "full-time responsibility" for this work. He further urged that farm work be integrated into the rest of the work done by the organization, and that a national farm commission be set up.

A revised and substitute formulation for the sections of the draft resolution dealing with farm matters was submitted and accepted by the convention.

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