

Communist Party Presents Views on Some Key Issues

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has just made public the text of five resolutions adopted by referendum vote of its 60-member national committee. The resolutions deal with Latin America, Cuba, the Jewish question in the Soviet Union, cultural work, and farm problems.

The resolutions were originally introduced at the party's 16th national convention, held here Feb. 9-12, a spokesman said. However, pressure of other business prevented them from being voted on at the convention and the delegates referred them to the national committee for action.

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THE resolution on Latin America notes that "the Latin American countries are today dominated economically, politically and militarily by the United States Big Business and the United States government." It "strongly condemns the policy of the Eisenhower Administration toward Latin America as detrimental both to our nation and our southern neighbors, intensifying the status of the Latin American countries as semi-colonies of U.S. imperialism."

The resolution calls on the American people "to demand a drastic change in Washington policy so as to end all domination and intervention." It pledges to help strengthen "fraternal and cooperative relations" between the U.S. and Latin American labor movements and extends greetings to the Latin American Communist parties.

The resolution on Cuba condemns the Batista terror against the Cuban people, urges "full restoration of civil liberties, release of all political prisoners, and lifting of the ban against the Popular Socialist Party, organization of the Cuban Communists." It demands that "the Eisenhower Administration cease supporting and manipulating the reactionary dictatorship of Batista."

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THE resolution on the Jewish question in the Soviet Union points out the historic achievements of the USSR in outlawing anti-Semitism, enabling Jews to enter all phases of economic, political and cultural life, encouraging the development of a variegated Yiddish-language culture, and in rescuing hundreds of thousands of Jews when Hitler launched World War II.

The resolution notes, however, that the Soviet Jewish community was later hard hit by distortions of "the Leninist policy on the national question." It states:

"Administrative actions that go back so far as the mid-1930s led, after World War II, to the liquidation of all Jewish secular institu-

tions, organizations and channels of cultural expression, outside of Biro-Bidjan, whose Jewish cultural life, however, was also adversely affected by these administrative actions. . . .

"Jewish cultural figures, many of them with worldwide reputations and following, were unjustly and secretly executed. Many others were persecuted and imprisoned. We who were incredulous when enemies of socialism rumored such events were horrified when unimpeachable Communist sources since the 20th Congress (of the Soviet Communist Party) corroborated them."

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THE resolution records the positive changes that began even before the 20th Congress and the plans reported by visitors to the Soviet Union, for the restoration of various Jewish cultural institutions.

"Thus far," the resolution states, "not one of these projects had been carried to fruition. The fact that there was no publicly proclaimed program for the restoration and re-establishment of Jewish cultural life . . . has increased the anxiety of the Jewish people and other democratically minded Americans and sections of the working class."

Citing the fact that Soviet Jews "are notably active in government positions, in all aspects of the economic, administrative, scientific, cultural and political work of the Soviet Union," the resolution continues:

"We reject the slander of anti-Soviet elements accusing the Soviet Union of anti-Semitism. There is no official state policy of anti-Semitism. However, remnants of anti-Semitism, implanted by generations of former tsarist rule and revived to a certain degree among backward elements by the Hitlerite wartime occupation, apparently remain."

The document further states:

"All those in many lands concerned with the matter would be heartened by the Soviet government's issuing a statement on what happened to Jewish culture and on how the errors on the Lenin policy on the question are being and would be overcome."

The resolution expresses confidence that "the Soviet party, which is steadily correcting the errors of the Stalin period, will . . . give full expression to the cultural needs and desires of the Jewish people."

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THE resolution on cultural work states that the Communist Party's approach to this question must be based on:

Recognition of "the critical importance of culture"; thorough understanding of "our country's democratic cultural heritage, including

the rich workingclass and socialist traditions of our people and cultural contributions of the Negro people, of the Puerto Rican and Mexican-American peoples, of the Jewish, Italian and other national groups"; opposition to political censorship and economic blacklisting; a break with past practices "which tended to impose a narrow, doctrinaire conception of the role of the artist in the Party"; a determined effort to improve artistic criticism on a Marxist-Leninist basis; struggle against "anti-cultural and anti-intellectual tendencies within the Party and against all reactionary ideas and influences of monopoly capitalism."

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THE resolution on farm problems charges that the trend toward elimination of small and middle income farmers "is consciously promoted and accelerated by government policies favoring the big farmers, corporations farms and trusts."

The resolution states that "the 'farm revolt' is growing" and will develop as "the farmer-labor alliance is strengthened around a common anti-monopoly program." The document urges support for the Farmers Union program for small and middle income farmers "with the aim of giving full parity income to them with emphasis on the use of production payments to implement price supports and sharply limiting these payments to small income farmers."

The resolutions calls for "modernizing the farm communities in terms of schools, roads, hospitals, recreation centers, drought, flood and irrigation projects." It adds that "the fight against the monopolies should be the central issue for the farmer-labor coalition and the cooperatives."

The document urges Congressional investigation of profiteering and price rigging by the food monopolies. It calls on the labor movement to organize the several million farm laborers.

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Following are donations to The Worker fund drive received during the week July 9 to 15:

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Providence, R. I., May \$2; Midwest Bronx in memory of Ella \$100; Milwaukee \$140.15.

Alex, Northeast Bronx, \$5; Anna, Northeast Bronx, \$5; Celia, Bath Beach, \$10; Queens, \$3,500; Friend of Joe Clark, \$10.

X, Providence, R. I., \$1; M. S., Inwood, \$10; PRN, NYC, \$2; Brooklyn, \$610. A. & M. Brighton Beach, \$10; Rebecca, Bore Hall, \$5; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$5; Jamaica, L. I., \$5; East Bronx Cultural Club, \$101; New York, \$10; Helen A., New York, \$100.