

Foster Chosen to Head Party

With William Z. Foster, veteran leader of the American labor movement, at the helm, an invigorated and strengthened National Committee yesterday took over direction of the Communist Party of the United States.

Election of a new national leadership climaxed an historic three-day national convention which reconstituted the Communist Party and adopted a new Constitution. An overall policy resolution committed the organization to struggle against reaction and fascism and pledged extensive education for the ultimate realization of Socialism.

The policies of Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist movement, were condemned as a "revision of Marxism" and a negation of the independent role of the labor movement and the Communist Party. They were rejected unanimously by the 93 delegates.

COMMITTEE ELECTED

The convention elected 55 members to the National Committee to map out policy between conventions.

A National Board of 11 members and a Secretariat of 4, will direct the activities of the organization.

Members of the Secretariat are Wm. Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, John Williamson and Robert Thompson. The first three are seasoned leaders of the labor and Communist movement, Robert Thompson is a young veteran of the war in Spain and of the present war, decorated for heroism in the Pacific. He has had extensive experience in the A. F. of L. Machinists Union, the youth movement and as a Communist organizer.

All four are members of the new National Board together with Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro leader and New York Councilman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding woman leader of the Communist movement; Jack Stachel, prominent Communist leader for many years; Louis Weinstock, Secretary-Treasurer of Painters District Council No. 9 in New York; Irving Potash, Manager of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Furriers Union; Steve Nelson, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain and Communist organizer in California; and Josh Lawrence, a Negro leader of the National Maritime Union.

Stachel, Weinstock, Potash, Lawrence and Nelson are new members of the National Board. The other six members had served in the same capacity before.

In addition to these 11, other members of the National Committee are: Gil Green, Roy Hudson, William Schneiderman, Morris Childs, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, Alice Burke, Anne Burlak, Peter V. Cacchione, David Davis, Nat Ganley, Ben Gold, Henry Huff, Arnold Johnson, Max Weiss, Doxey Wilkerson, Carl Winter, Rose Gauden, Gus Hall, Martin Mackie, William Patterson, Carl Ross, John Gates, Robert Hall, Henry Winston, Alexander Bittleman, Fred Blair, Claudia Jones, A. W. Berry, Nat Cohen, George Kane, H. Smith, Ted Russell, Joe Dougher, Clarence Sharp, Frederick N. Myers, Ralph Shaw, Mickie Lima, N. Kovac, Sam Donchin, Albert Lannon, I. Amter, Bella Dodd, Hal Simon.

There are 19 states represented on the new National Committee. There are 8 Negroes, 4 veterans of this war, 7 women, 4 Communist leaders on leave in the armed forces, 7 shop workers, 16 trade unionists and 1 farmer.

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL

The National Committee was unanimously approved by the convention. In a three-hour session which lasted until early Sunday morning, this National Committee elected Foster as Chairman of the Party and the National Board. Charles Krumbein was designated treasurer of the national organization.

Supplementing the National Committee is a 19-member Cadre and Review Commission in charge of training personnel and checking on finances of the organization.

Members of this Commission are: Helen Allison, David Carpenter, Phil Bart, William McKie, James Ford, Ray Hansbrough, Charles Krumbein, Dora Lifshitz, J. Mindel, William Norman, George Morris, R. Roberts, Dan Slinger, N. Sparks,

Alexander Trachtenberg, A. Wagenknecht, Saul Wellman, Anita Whitney and Rose Wortis.

Following his election as Chairman of the National Committee, Foster briefly addressed the convention. He said that: "Never before has our Communist movement been so unified." He called for continued struggle against the revisionism of Earl Browder, and predicted a new growth of Communist activity and influence.

The convention was marked throughout by frank discussion, and the new Constitution strengthened the democratic functioning of the Party by giving the members new rights and responsibilities.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Problems discussed by special Panels which reported to the convention included the Negro question, Veterans, Youth, Farmers, Trade Unions and Organization.

One of the final problems discussed was that of anti-Semitism. A hard-hitting amendment to the over-all resolution was adopted calling for the most vigorous campaign against anti-Semitism and supporting the demand for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

Paul Novik, editor of the *Morning Freiheit*, explained to the convention that the Communists do not regard Palestine as the only solution of the Jewish problem, but do support the demand that Britain's imperialist "White Paper" be abrogated and that Palestine be declared "a" Jewish national home.

Trade union and Negro leaders in supporting the amendment called attention to the alarming spread of anti-Semitism.

YOUTH QUESTION

Leon Wofsy, 22-year-old veteran, reporting for the Youth Panel, said that Browder's policy had led to "liquidation" of Communist activity among the youth. He called for a policy of "Communist responsibility to youth" to help the youth resist the drive of reaction. He said that the reconstitution of the Young Communist League was "not a matter of principle."

In submitting the report of the Panel on Veterans, Robert Thompson warned of the attempts of reactionary big business interests to drive a wedge between workers and veterans.

"This question of relationship between labor and the vets is the most important tactical problem confronting the labor movement at the present time," Thompson said.

"There is no ally in the country that is quit so indispensable to labor as the veterans, and no struggle more important than that on behalf of the vets," Thompson added.

Determined to put the conven-



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tion's decisions into practice at once in all their localities, the delegates expressed enthusiasm at the new perspectives for Communist leadership to the American workers and service to the nation.

As one of the founders of the Communist Party, Alfred Wagenknecht, expressed it, the Communists felt that in this convention they had "come home."

ALP Appeals—Vote Tomorrow

The American Labor Party yesterday reiterated its appeal to all persons enrolled in the ALP to get out to the polls early tomorrow, Primary Day, as a demonstration of ALP strength. There are no primary contests within the ALP this year.

Tomorrow's primaries will nominate various party candidates for offices this coming autumn, as well as candidates for county committees and delegates to judicial conventions.

Primary polls will be open from 3 p.m. until 10 p.m., the exact location of which may be determined from nearest party headquarters.

Notables Open Drive On Jimcrow Baseball

After seven years of campaigning, a permanent End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee has been established in New York. This Committee, which has the support of hundreds

of trade unions, progressive organizations and prominent citizens, will "conduct campaigns until Negro players are hired by the major leagues."

The first actions of the Committee has been the calling of giant demonstrations and mass meetings outside Ebbets Field and the Polo Grounds on Sunday, August 19 at 12:00 noon.

These mass meetings and demonstrations will demand the immediate signing of Negro players on the part of the Dodgers and Giants.

Honorary officers of the Committee include Paul Robeson, Channing Tobias and Dr. C. B. Powell. Among the sponsoring organizations are the Independent Arts and Sciences Committee, the Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council, the Greater New York CIO Council, the American Youth for Democracy, the National Negro Congress and the Council for Citizens Action of greater New York.

OPEN LEGAL BATTLE

The End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee has also begun legal proceedings to bring the case before the recently organized State Anti-Discrimination Commission as one of the major tests of the Ives-Quinn Law.

The Committee is likewise planning delegations which will shortly visit the three New York major league magnates.

Sponsors of the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, Crockett Johnson, creator of "Barnaby," Councilmen Ben Davis, Jr., Stanley Isaacs, Peter V. Cacchione, Judge Jonah Goldstein, Joseph Curran and many others.

Dozens of trade unions likewise have joined the Committee and will give all-out support to the mass



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meetings and demonstrations of August 19.

SOME OF ITS SPONSORS

Here is a partial list of the hundreds of sponsors of the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee.

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, Judge Jonah Goldstein, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Langston Hughes, Eddie Dowling, Canada Lee, Louis Kronenberger, Estelle M. Sternberger, William Gropper, Crockett Johnson, Henrietta Buckmaster, Jacob Behrman, Muriel Draper, John J. Anthony, Libby Holman, Kenneth Spencer, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Algernon D. Black, Katherine Dunham, Donald Ogden Stewart, Louis Calhern, Victor Moore, Lyman Bradley, Ray Lev, Rev. John Howland Lathrop, James McLeish, Saul Mills, Joseph Curran, Lewis Merrill, Charles Buckley, Hamlet O. Catenaccio, Eugene Connolly, John R. Starkey, Vito Marcantonio, Vincent Impelleri, Lazarus Joseph, Peter Cacchione, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Leonard Farbstein, Stanley Isaacs, Dr. Max Yergan.

Name Spokesmen

LONDON, July 29 (UP).—Norway and Denmark have appointed representatives to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, it was announced today.

'Big 3' Working On Final Communique

BERLIN, July 29 (UP).—President Truman, Premier Stalin and British Prime Minister Attlee were reported today to be working on a final communique which presumably will reveal historic decisions reached in the Big Three conferences.

The meeting was in its closing stages and an official spokesman announced that the conference was "progressing satisfactorily."

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes met this morning with the foreign secretaries of Britain and the Soviet Union to prepare an agenda for the afternoon's meeting of the three principals.

Carrier 'Intrepid' Survived 4 Suicide Hits

By DOUGLASS WALLOP

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UP).—This is the story of the Navy's most frequently hit aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton Intrepid, an aptly-named old lady who has paid the Japanese back double for every blow she sustained in 15 months of red-hot action in the Pacific.

Her planes have sunk 80 enemy vessels, including an aircraft carrier, and they helped to sink the Japanese super-battleship Yamato. Her airman probably destroyed 30 ships and definitely damaged 179 others and they teamed up with her gunners to destroy 650 enemy planes.

The Intrepid etched her blazing record in eight major task force strikes against Truk, the Marianas, the Philippines, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Hong Kong, Formosa and Tokyo itself. She is now back on the firing line after her fourth major repair job.

The doughty flat-top was on the receiving end of four Japanese suicide plane attacks. The initial one, suffered off Luzon last October, was among the first successful Kamikaze forays ever made. They cost her at least 51 killed and scores wounded. For these and other battles, decorations have been awarded to 28 of her crew, including six Steward's Mates who received the Navy Cross.

The Intrepid took her first hit off Truk on Feb. 16, 1944, when a lone enemy plane wormed through anti-aircraft screens and dropped a torpedo. She was taken to Mare Island, Calif., for repair of heavy damage to the steering mechanism and rudder.

For in the Pacific, she joined fast Carrier Task Forces 38 and 58 in blows against enemy land-based air power in the Marianas and the

Philippines. While her airman struck lethal blows, the Intrepid was fighting off attacks which damaged her three more times.

TEN KILLED

She suffered her first suicide plane attack last Oct. 29, when a Japanese Judy plummeted into her flight deck and slithered into a gun gallery, killing 10 gunners and starting fires. They were quickly controlled, and this time the Intrepid repaired her own damage and continued with her sister ships to set the stage for invasion of the Philippines.

On Nov. 25, she was hit again. A Zero plunged into the flight deck and its bombs exploded in a pilot's ready room. The room was unoccupied at the time, but 32 men in the adjoining compartment were killed. Flames enveloped the hangar deck, destroying aircraft and fuel and wounding scores of crewmen. Even before the fires were put out,

another suicide plane crashed into the flight deck.

HEAVY DAMAGE

This time the damage was too great for her to carry on, and she headed for Hunter's Point, Calif. Repairs were completed in record time.

On March 19, while she was fighting off air attacks against the crippled carrier Franklin near Kyushu, a Kamikaze plane hit the sea close by and its burning fragments started fires on the Intrepid's flight deck.

The next suicide pilot had better luck. The Intrepid was off Okinawa April 16 when one of five Kamikazes fought through anti-aircraft fire and crashed into her flight deck. The explosion killed nine men and wounded 21. There was heavy damage to the hangar deck, and fires destroyed more than three dozen planes.