against school segregation in May, 1954, was acclaimed by the NAACP as the high point for civil rights during that year. At its 44th national convention held in 1953, the NAACP promulgated the slogan "Free by '63" which launched a program to win total integration of Negroes by 1963, the one-hundredth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Communist Party has given considerable publicity to all of these issues and has attempted to further them whenever possible.

In March, 1956, a national conference on civil rights, attended by 1,500 delegates, was held in Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of the NAACP and other supporting organizations. Its over-all objective was to bring to the attention of Congress the following program, certain measures of which, if enacted into law, would:

1. Create job equality through the establishment of an effective Federal FEPC

2. Withhold Federal funds from any institution which defies the constitutional prohibition against segregation in public facilities

3. Make lynching and other race-inspired acts of violence Federal offenses

4. Abolish the poll tax and create protection of the right to vote

The Dwight D. Eis