

B. Conclusions

1. The basic program of the Communist Party, USA, in relation to the Negro in the United States from 1928 to 1956 was defined in its two slogans: "equal rights" and "self-determination" for the Negroes in the "Black Belt," which is that portion of the Southern United States containing a large concentration of the Negro population. Communists asserted that the Negroes living in this area constituted a separate nation and should be given their rights accordingly. In early 1956, the Party modified its advocacy of "self-determination," but its general propaganda on "equal rights" and other issues remains essentially the same.
2. The activities of the Communist Party, USA, are motivated not by the desire to improve the status of the Negro in our society, but to exploit legitimate Negro grievances for the furtherance of communist aims.
3. Communists in the United States believe that the movement for Negro freedom in this country merges with the struggle of colonial peoples, particularly the darker races, to free themselves from their "oppressors." The Communist Party, USA, links this struggle with the fight for peaceful coexistence throughout the world.
4. The Communist Party, USA, places particular emphasis on getting the support of Negroes employed in basic industries. It now regards the job of organizing the unorganized workers, especially in the South, as one of its fundamental tasks.
5. The Party plans to advance its Negro program in the South through its colonization program which was initiated in order to place militant and devoted Party members as workers in basic or vital industries. Under this program, communists

