

was a "turning point" and represented the "beginning of the end of the cold war."

In connection with the role of the Negro in this fight for peace, the Communist Party recognizes that the "Negro people exerts considerable strength in the fight for peace, especially in the context of its most direct and immediate concern--the fight for civil rights." The Party feels that:

"There can be no successful effort to involve great masses of the Negro people in the fight for peace which does not take this struggle as its starting point..."⁵

The Party further believes that:

"The second specific aspect of Negro peoples participation in the fight for peace is the special importance of the struggle against colonialism... vast possibilities exist to enlist the mass of Negro people in the mounting struggle to reverse the Dulles policy of military alliance in the Middle East and South Asia and substitute for it a policy of national freedom and peaceful coexistence and a vast plan of economic assistance, without strings, to the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa."⁶

C. Negro "Self-Determination"

During the period 1928-30, the Communist Party, USA, defined the Negro question in the United States as "that of an oppressed nation" in the "Black Belt"--struggling for "self-determination," and an oppressed national minority in other parts of the country--fighting for full democratic rights.

