

# The Negro Worker

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**CONTENTS**

	Page
Editorials	1
Development of Fascist Terror in Gold Coast	4
Anti - War Congresses	7
Fight for the Freedom of Abyssinia	9
Is Imperialist Japan The Friend of Negro Toilers	14
Organisational points	16
Resolutions adopted at the London Conference	20
Our letter Box	23
Notes and Comments	29

NOTE change of adress on back cover.

Workers of the World, Unite!

**The Negro Worker**

No 5. SEPTEMBER 1934. Vol. 4.

**Editorials**

**THIS «FOUL AND OBNOXIOUS» TRACT.**

Sir P. Cunliffe - Lister, British Colonial Secretary, is in a frenzy because «The Negro Worker» is exposing the slave rule of British Imperialism in the African colonies.

According to press reports, the Gold Coast delegation, headed by Nana Sir Ofori Atta, which journeyed to England to protest against the Sedition Bill adopted in that colony, was received by Sir P. Cunliffe - Lister, the Governor of the Gold Coast colony, Sir Shelton Thomas, and other officials.

The delegation voiced their protest, demanding the withdrawal of this vicious slave Bill which was enacted to prevent the circulation of revolutionary literature in the colony and to muzzle the native press against any criticism of the oppressive measures of the colonial robbers.

Stating his refusal to withdraw the Bill, the Colonial Secretary produced a copy of «The Negro Worker», read extracts from it and declared that «thousands of copies of this foul and obnoxious tracts», which he flung on the floor, were pouring into the colony.

«The Negro Worker» takes pride in the fact that despite all obstacles, its message is penetrating the slave pens of British Imperialism and is causing discomfort to the exploiters. We can assure the «gallant» and «noble» Colonial Secretary and his ilk, that we shall leave no stone unturned to break through the barrier erected, and carry to the native toilers the message of revolutionary struggle as the only way out of the barbarous slave exploitation and national oppression to which they are subjected by the British ruling class.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary assured his fellow exploiters, «that he was perfectly certain that the great mass of the people of the Gold Coast were absolutely loyal.»

Why then the Sedition Bill? The answer to this is not far to seek. The Agrarian Crisis in West Africa, as a part of the world Economic Crisis, has created unprecedented destitution among the workers and poor peasants whose products are left unsold unless they dispose of them to the big companies for next to nothing. Wholesale dismissals of workers and civil servants swell the ranks of the already large army of unemployed. Reduction in the already miserable low wages of the workers are constantly being carried through. Hunger, poverty and degradation is the lot of the vast masses of toilers.

Mr. W. G. Ormsby - Gore, First Commissioner of Works, addressing the Royal Empire Society's Summer School, said that «no part of the World has been hit harder by the economic slump of 1929 than West Africa»... «Since that date, the crash has been terrific. The value of West African imports and exports has been almost exactly halved in the last years, although the quantities in tonnage had actually increased.»

The colonial exploiters are in deadly fear of a revolt of the native toilers against their poverty stricken condition. They tremble at the thought of a black toiling class rising to smash the slave system. To intimidate the working class and force them into submission they enact more and more repressive measures. Despite their boast, they are not so certain about the loyalty of the natives. They hear the rumblings and are deadly afraid lest these awakened «loyal» slaves, tear asunder their chains and put an end to the whole barbaric system of exploitation and oppression.

**THE COLONIAL TOILERS MUST HAVE NO ILLUSIONS.** Delegations to their oppressors to beg relief from their oppression will not help their fight one whit. **ONLY THEIR ORGANIZED MASS RESISTANCE CAN FORCE CONCESSIONS FROM THE COLONIAL RULERS.**

The toilers of the Gold Coast must not take the decision of the Colonial Secretary as final. They must not give up the fight as lost. They must mobilise the workers and peasants throughout the Colony in mass protest meetings and struggles against the Sedition Bill and all other oppressive measures enacted by the colonial rulers.

**ONLY THROUGH ORGANIZED ACTION OF THE TOILING MASSES CAN WE SMASH THE WHOLE VICIOUS SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION AND NATIONAL OPPRESSION AND GAIN OUR EMANCIPATION FROM COLONIAL SLAVE RULE.**

— 2 —

#### «DEMOCRACY» AND «EQUALITY» IN BRITAIN.

In a previous issue of «The Negro Worker» we have already exposed the vicious discrimination practised against Negroes in the London hotels and boarding houses. Now, we learn from press reports that M. A. Dookie, the West Indian champion long distance runner, and other coloured athletes who were participating in the Empire games, had the greatest difficulty in finding accommodation.

Seventy hotels had been applied to and all refused to accommodate the coloured athletes. Some of the proprietors wanted to know: «IS HE VERY DARK?»

This is in England, the «mother» country, where all the King's subjects are supposed to share equally of the abounding «democracy». At any rate this is the lying propaganda dispensed in the colonies.

When the black colonials enter the portals of «the greatest city in the world», they soon discover something else. They discover that the Imperialists who coin huge profits out of the blood of the West Indian and African toilers have different ideas as to the application of «democracy» and «equality» to the King's subjects in black skin.

To be on an equal social footing with their overlords will never do — lest they forget their place.

We propose to our comrades in the Negro Welfare Association and the Anti-Imperialist League in England to commence a serious fight against this abominable discriminatory practice by initiating a campaign for the adoption of a Civil Rights Law in Great Britain which will make it a punishable offence to deny service to anyone in public places on account of race, colour or nationality.

The English workers must be in the forefront in this struggle for equal rights for all colonials.

**NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS! — Rally to the fight against every form of discrimination and segregation!**

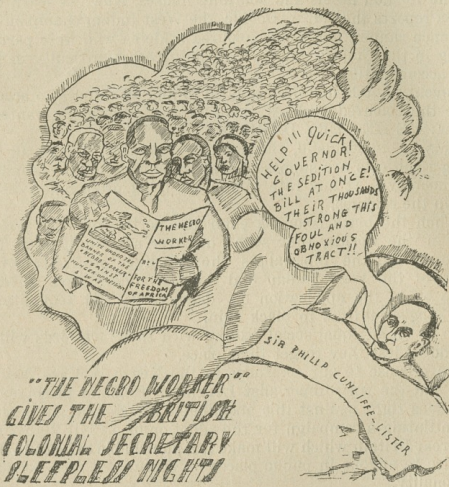
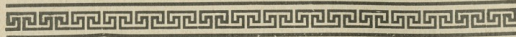
The Management of the Hotel Empire in New York City were forced to accept coloured patrons, after four days of picketing, by the League of Struggle For Negro Rights, in July.

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**Fight all segregation and discrimination  
against Negroes.**

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— 3 —



**DEVELOPMENT OF FASCIST TERROR IN THE GOLD COAST.**

By W. Daniels.

We have now entered into a new era that has been nicknamed the «Thomas-Howardian» regime. With Governor Thomas Whiteleg Shenton Thomas at the head of the Administration and J. C. Howard as his Attorney General, there is at present a wave of political outrage in the country. These two official demagogues have got the able assistance of Colonel Banford the Inspector General of the Police and his C. I. D. gang to assist in their efforts to crush down the aspirations of the people in every form.

Since the arrival in the colony in November last of Comrade Wallace-Johnson who started to arouse the interest of the public in the case of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys, it is obvious that the authorities have become indignant. On the 24th December 1933, Comrade Wallace-Johnson was formally arrested by a plain-clothes Superintendent of police which arrest after all, ended in a cock-and-bull denial of the action by a Commissioner of Police in the face of private admission of a prostitution of office by the Superintendent concerned.

The task of arousing public interest in the case of the Scottsboro Boys is fraught with great difficulties for, everywhere Comrade Wallace-Johnson goes, he is overshadowed by British Imperialists and whitewashed missionaries who are using all forces at their disposal to impede the progress of the Scottsboro Appeal.

At Nsawan, it is reported, that a European Missionary (a Superintendent of Education) of the Methodist Denomination raised objection to the teachers and scholars of the Methodist School attending a Scottsboro Meeting. His objections were as follows : — 1) His personal disbelief of the story of the Scottsboro Boys in the face of world wide expressions of opinions of the innocence of the boys which has been established beyond any degree of doubt. This means that though this Missionary is getting his stomach full from the product of the African soil, he is in favour of the attitude of the American Lynchers against the Negroes in that country. His second objection is that he does not see any reason why Negro children in Africa should be bothered with what was happening with Negro children in America. The statements of this Missionary reveals the role of Missionaries who are being sent to Africa to preach the gospel of peace and love to the Negroes. Nevertheless, barring his objections and in the face of a heavy downpour of rain, the children of the African Institution, and those of the Presbyterian School and many of those from the Methodist School turned up to listen to the story of their suffering brothers and were very much moved and promised in the face of every objection to show their interest in a practical form.

**Muzzling the Press.**

Owing to the activities of the Gold Coast Press in broadcasting appeals in the interest of the Scottsboro case and in championing the cause of the Colonial peoples in general as well as exposing the cruelties and atrocities that are being meted out to the toiling masses by the British Imperialists in the Gold

Coast and elsewhere, a dastard campaign has been embarked upon by the present administration — a purely Fascist measure — to muzzle the Press. — The Criminal Code Amendment Bill which by the official majority system of administration was rushed through the Legislature at the last sitting of the Legislative Council in March, is a pure replica of that drawn by Hitler's Political Officers to muzzle the German press. A cable message signed by Comrade Wallace-Johnson for the Gold Coast Press Association was dispatched on the 15th February to London where it had a salutary effect as the matter was taken up by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., who interviewed the Colonial Secretary on the matter. Public protest Meetings have been held in several centres and deputations from the Central National Committee representing the Gold Coast and the Ashanties and from the Aborigines Rights Protection Society have gone to England to demand a withdrawal of all the obnoxious Bills and a new constitution of administration for the Country.

#### His Excellency's Deception.

«His Excellency» the Governor on the 21st February, 1934, issued an extraordinary Gazette without a serial number purporting to give certain explanations regarding the Criminal Code Amendment Bill commonly known as the «Sedition Bill» and the following are some of the items in the Gazette: —

1) As it has been suggested in the local press that there may be many reasons for clauses 4 and 5 of this Bill which have not yet been stated, I propose to tell the public, who are entitled to know the facts, why the necessity for such legislation has arisen.

2) Everyone knows that there are in the world certain seditious organisations, whose aim appears to be the destruction of law and order. These organisations are very active, and hardly a country in the world is free from their attack. In consequence, most countries have found it necessary to protect themselves by law against such attack.

3) A few years ago, the importation of seditious literatures into the Gold Coast was unknown, but there is no law in this country to prevent it and the organisations to which I have referred have begun to take advantage of this weakness. Seditious literatures have been sent to this country for the last two years at least, and it is increasing rapidly in quantity.

6) It has been suggested that the Bill will affect adversely the ancient rights and liberties of the Gold Coast People. I shall therefore now state WHAT THE BILL WILL NOT DO.

policy of the Governor and the Government and they are deter-  
 ple's attention have been successfully drawn to the deceptive  
 marked Africans. Nevertheless, we are not perturbed. The peo-  
 and addresses of persons connected with the Press and other  
 Mails and letters at the Post Office and taking down names  
 busy probing into people's privacy. Interfering with private  
 viously been operating upon it. They are at the moment very  
 venor, even before the Bill becomes law, the Police have ob-  
 Anyhow, in the face of all the above statements of the Go-  
 pass.

which otherwise it would not have been within its power to  
 (11) It will not enable this Government to pass any legislation  
 in any Government Department.

criticism of the Executive or Legislative Councils or to suggest  
 reforms or changes in those bodies or in the Supreme Court or  
 (10) It will not affect the right of any person to make a fair  
 proposal.

to make a fair criticism of the Government or any Government  
 (9) It will not affect the right of the press or of any person  
 der the trusteeship of Great Britain.

(8) It will not affect the liberty of the Gold Coast people un-  
 The basis of British Trusteeship will remain unchanged.

(7) It will not alter the Constitution in the slightest degree.  
 mined to fight to the last ounce of their breath against this  
 corrupt fascist policy.

#### YOUTH ANTI - WAR CONGRESS SUPPORTS COLONIALS.

A very important and successful congress against War and Fascism was held by young workers in Sheffield, England, on Sunday, August 5.

The Congress was attended by 600 delegates, representing 200,000 young workers who pledged themselves to carry on a determined struggle against War and murderous Fascism.

A feature of the Congress was the special attention given to the struggles of the colonial toilers against imperialist oppression and the pledge of the young workers to create a united front of struggle between colonial and white workers against their common enemy — British Imperialism.

The following resolution, moved by Comrade Ward of the Negro Welfare Association and seconded by Ben Bradley, was unanimously adopted:

« The Delegation from the subject peoples to the Youth Congress against War and Fascism place on record the following: That in respect of the struggle of the masses against British Imperialism for their complete independence, and against the native exploiting classes, the Congress appreciates that its support of this struggle can only find effective expression through the development of the widest possible mass struggle against the National Government of British Imperialism. This delegation recognises that the role of the subject masses must be expressed through the mass development of the economic and political struggle against British Imperialism. This can only develop from the building of mass organisations, Trade Unions for industrial and agricultural workers and peasant organisations.

The organisation and development of the economic struggle of the subject masses of the British Empire, and their transformation into political action of a mass character is the only effective weapon against the forces of imperialist and native exploitation.

This Delegation pledges itself on its return to organize the widest possible activities in the building of a united front of all genuine anti - Imperialist forces as the most effective form of struggle against, **Fascism and War.** »

#### **Women's Congress against War.**

Over 1000 delegates attended the International Women's Congress against War and Fascism, held in Paris, Aug. 4-6. Almost every country was represented including Japan, China, Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

Among the 30 American delegates, were 3 Negro women. One of them, a 45-year old farm worker represented the Sharecroppers' Union which is militantly fighting for the rights of the poor farmers in the South of the United States.

The Congress discussed the position of working class women throughout the capitalist world and it was concluded that only by attacking the roots of the cause of War and Fascism — the system of profits and privileges — can women become free and peace become a certainty.

The Congress called for the mobilization of all women to form a mighty revolutionary front of struggle against **Fascism and War.**

Among the special resolutions adopted were one calling for the freedom of Thaelman and the Scottsboro Boys and another calling for the support of the struggles of the Colonial women.

#### **FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF ABYSSINIA.**

By J. S.

The independence of Abyssinia was never more menaced than at present, it was never more necessary than it is now, to direct the attention of the toiling masses of the imperialist countries and of Abyssinia itself to the fact that the imperialists are now doing everything in their power to capture Abyssinia with provocatory methods and with arms. Only the joint struggle of the toilers of the imperialist countries and of Abyssinia can avert the danger.

Abyssinia is a highly coveted country for plunder. Here, on the one hand, British, Japanese and American interests cross each other, and on the other hand, Italian and French rivalry for control and domination.

The significance of Abyssinia for the imperialists is determined by its key position in Africa and by its wealth.

1) It is a territory which is cut off from the sea, but on account of its potential importance as against the narrow coast colonies — Eritrea and the three Somalies — it can dominate the coast and thereby occupy a key position in the Indian Ocean. This position means that the coastal colonies will always have to defend themselves against Abyssinia.

2) The special importance for the French imperialists lies in the fact that Djibuti is the only naval base of France in the North Indian Ocean where the sea routes to Indo - China and Madagascar lie. It is a coal and oil station and a fortified port for the French navy. The French railway line Djibuti - Addis-Ababa (the only railway line in Abyssinia) provides the French with the possibility of making sure of the Hinterland.

3) Abyssinia is a country which dominates the most important cotton growing areas — Egypt and the Anglo - Egyptian Sudan. It dominates these areas, on the one hand, through the fact that the mighty Blue Nile has its source in Abyssinia and that it gets most of its water from the glaciers of Abyssinia (through the Tanasee Basin), and on the other hand through its strategic position in the Nile regions.

4) Italy had to give up its expansionist plans when the Italian troops were defeated in Adua by the heroic Abyssinia fighters. The plans of the Italian imperialists to conquer this region was frustrated and Abyssinia put itself between the two Italian colonies — Eritrea and Somali — and destroyed the linking up of these two colonies.

5) Abyssinia has rich natural resources and besides that

there are possibilities there for planting extensive areas with cotton.

The position of France and Italy is above all determined by strategical problems. As there are the most varied African antagonisms between these two powers, the penetration of Italy denotes one of the most important moments of danger. Unless there is a weak «independent» Abyssinia dominated by France (or at least a pliable Abyssinia), Djibuti is worthless as a French naval base.



Italy also constructs waterworks in attempt to dominate the Sudan.

Abyssinia occupies a position of tremendous importance in the competitive struggle of the powers for cotton. England strives to break America's cotton monopoly by attempting to control other sources of production. This means an intensified struggle between England and America. While England and the Anglo - Egyptian Sudan are building dams and water - works which dominate the cotton production of Egypt and the Sudan, America is hastening to get concession rights from the Abyssinian Government to build the Tanasee dam. This concession in itself is absolutely worthless for America as cotton plantations in Abyssinia for America are out the question. (Cotton production in the U. S. A. is still being curtailed). But this

means that America will be able to control the supply of water for the Sudan. Through these dams, America could cut off the water supply for Egypt and for Sudan at its own discretion.

England's protest was of no avail although the British Foreign Minister even tried to have recourse to an agreement with King Menelik in 1902.

A new change in the situation has set in inasmuch as within the past few years Japan has occupied a similar position with regard to England, as England formerly had towards the U. S. A. Japan has created a powerful cotton industry but it has not got an adequate supply of cotton of its own and must see that it gets its raw material from India.

Japan's negotiations with Abyssinia are of course not known but the fact that large tracts of land are reported as having been acquired as a Japanese concession and that negotiations were conducted with regard to bringing in Japanese settlers, can be taken to mean that Japan wants to make a Japanese sphere of influence out of Abyssinia.

A. C. Nebel reports the following in the Frankfurter Zeitung (April 29, 1934) with regard to Japan's activity in Abyssinia and although it sounds somewhat fantastic it nevertheless approaches reality.

« ..... they are shivering in London. — They are becoming more and more concerned about the activity of Ethiopia. For months Japanese officers of all ranks have constantly been coming to Abyssinia partly disguised as merchants and business men. They are very zealously trying to form an Ethiopian General Staff and to give the finishing touches to the already well trained and modernly equipped army of King Selassie the First which can at a moment's notice be brought up to 300,000 men. They are establishing a formidable armament industry in great secrecy. The artillery is being mechanized. They are even building aerodromes. Still worse, the Japanese diplomats are intriguing in Paris and in Constantinople with the most dangerous wire pullers of Egyptian nationalism. »

According to this description Abyssinia even wants to get back its «historical boundaries» and these are not only the coastal colonies but also the Gesirah regions where there is a lot of water right up to the White Nile.

«La Dépêche Colonial» of May 18-20, 1934, carries a very similar report:

« The Neius Haile - Selassie is occupying himself with reorganizing and modernizing his army. Japan is therefore sending an important military mission to Abyssinia. The very friendly

relations which formerly existed between Japan and Abyssinia will thereby be extended and strengthened. This fact is interpreted in the European circles of Addis-Ababa as a very serious change in Abyssinia's policy and as a sign of the decline of European influence. »

Counter - attacks are not excluded. The British - American preliminary discussions on the American Tana dam ended «happily» and a joint British-American concession ensures the united front of the two cotton powers against Japanese penetration. The Italian and British imperialists are proceeding to an active offensive. England as well as Italy has begun to carry out a provocative policy with regard to Abyssinia.

The slave problem is again being raised in the name of «humanity» and it is maintained that in Abyssinia there is not only slavery and the slave trade but that British subjects from the Sudan or from Kenya are also being dragged into slavery. — Abyssinia is accused of tolerating banditry so that British and Italian subjects in the border territories are always being disturbed by bandits.

Italy as well as England tries to instigate revolts against the Central Powers in Abyssinia which are to lead to the destruction of the Abyssinian State which is built up along feudal lines in order to then recognize the princes as Italian or British vassals.

Finally it is maintained that the boundaries in the West as well as in the South are not yet exactly determined and that boundary regulations must urgently be carried out.

If one takes into account that England as well as Italy have brought about armed conflicts since 1932 and that Italian or British troops have pursued «Abyssinian bands» on «Abyssinian soil, that troops are concentrated in Eritrea and on the Sudan - Congo - Abyssinian border territories, then an armed advance is to be feared.

When the Italian King visited Eritrea a number of obvious provocations followed. The King dedicated a monument in Ada Quala directly on the Abyssinian border in memory of the warriors who fell in Adua. The veterans of these battles received insignia and the King motioned with big gestures in the direction of Adua and declared that Italian honor must see to it that it is recaptured. A new provocation followed this one. A fort on the Abyssinian boundary (Fort Cadorna) was visited, a parade of troops was held and speeches were again made which left nothing to be wished for as far as clarity is concerned. An advance against Abyssinia was demanded. The troops of the

Italian imperialists were strengthened (as was learned on this occasion) in order to be «prepared» for all attacks, as was stated.

The French press reported the unrest and stated that the Italian King was greeted by two princes from the Tigre district, which is neighboring territory to Eritrea, as they «happen to be» in Eritrea.

«L'Afrique Française» reports «that King Haile - Selassie will find ways of asking the chiefs what they were «accidentally» looking for in Eritrea and of finding out whether this does not imply an act of treason. It is recalled that a similar accident took place a few months before when the princes from Southern Abyssinia were received by the Italian state secretary for Colonies».

The toilers of Abyssinia must very clearly see that at no time was there a greater danger than there is at present. The imperialists are of course fighting among themselves for the Abyssinian booty, but for them there is only one question and that is: how this booty can be divided in such a way that all the robbers could feel themselves half way satisfied. «To play» one imperialist against another as the ruling class of Abyssinia is endeavoring to do means nothing else but the accelerated surrender of Abyssinia to the imperialists. Only a struggle of the toilers of Abyssinia jointly with the oppressed masses of the imperialist powers against all imperialist robbers can prevent them from carrying out their plunder.

**Editor's Note:** A statement in the London «Times» of April 24, 1934, has revealed the existence of an agreement between England and fascist Italy to respect each other's sphere of influence in Abyssinia. The statement reports a discussion between the Italian and British Governments, on the question of the Abyssinian cotton concessions to Japan, which is viewed by Italy «with some misgiving», and that, «they are specifically entitled to bring the matter to the notice of the British Government, as in 1925 an agreement was concluded between the British and Italian government concerning their respective interests in Abyssinia. While the British Government negotiated with the Abyssinian Government about the construction of conservancy works at Lake Tana, the Italian Government sought special rights in West Abyssinia; and each government agreed not to oppose or interfere with the enterprises of the other.»

The reply of Abyssinia to the war threats of Mussolini is the reorganisation and strengthening of her armed and defence forces under the direction of a Belgian military mission.



## IS IMPERIALIST JAPAN THE FRIEND OF NEGRO TOILERS?

A Review — by H. D.

Under the title «Japanese War Lords Try to Tie Negroes to Kite of Their Own Robber Plans», Harry Haywood, National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, has written an article which appeared in the American «Daily Worker». While the article deals specifically with the United States, I think it is of general interest to Negro toilers the world over. It is unfortunate, owing to the great length of the article, that it is unsuited for publication in the «Negro Worker».

The article exposes the attempts of the Japanese imperialists (in their rivalry with other Imperialist nations) to utilize the pent - up desires of the Negro people for freedom! the healthy hatred of the darker peoples against imperialists, and to turn the revolutionary upsurge of the coloured masses into channels for the interest of Japanese imperialism — «for markets and for new territories, for re - division of the world, to wrest for itself new fields of colonial exploitation», says Haywood.

The sly Japanese rulers, aided by certain Negro misleaders, are attempting to turn the Negro masses from struggle against imperialism into reactionary channels. Haywood says: — «The words of these pro - Japanese movements are the words of «freedom» but the voice is the voice of the imperialist oppressors. It is not accidental, therefore, that the impetus of this movement in America, among the Negro people, has leapt forward with the sharpening of the tension between American and Japanese imperialism for mastery of the Pacific... The Japanese rulers, in their conflict with American imperialism, have not overlooked the fact that the liberation struggles of 13 million Negroes constitute an explosive sector in the rear of American Imperialism. It is quite natural that they seek to use this Achilles' heel for the purpose of weakening their enemy».

But, asks Haywood: «Can the Negro people find the road to freedom in an alliance with Imperialist Japan?» He ably proves that they cannot. The blood of the colonial peoples of Korea and Formosa stains the hands of the Japanese rulers. The seizure of Manchuria and other Chinese territory against the will of these oppressed peoples, as well as the brutal treatment of the Japanese workers and peasants at home where hunger, unemployment and long hours of toil are their only lot, all belie the «friendly» motives of Japanese imperialism for the Negro

— 14 —

people. Added to this is their strenuous efforts to wage war against the Soviet Union, as Haywood says, «the country which has become a beacon light and an inspiration for the oppressed millions in the colonial countries and oppressed nations, suffering under the yoke of imperialism... Here for the first time the right of self - determination was made a basic principle of a country's life. Here for the first time all people live together in complete harmony.»

The slogan of «Unity of the darker races under Japan» is used by Japan to cover up the designs for expansion and for support in its conflict with other imperialist rivals. «But this is no question of race! This is a struggle between imperialist groups for the fruits of oppression. This is a fight between rival slave dealers», points out Haywood and what's more this slogan is «fraught with grave danger for the Negro masses». «It is another device calculated to turn the minds of the Negro workers from the fight for bread and freedom... calculated to divide them still further from their allies in this struggle, the militant white working class..... It is to prevent a united front against the common oppressor.»

### Cites History.

Discussing the question of utilizing the difficulties of the Imperialist rulers to strike a blow for freedom, Haywood clearly points out the danger of supporting one imperialist power against another. He cited the example of the methods used by the Allies in collusion with sections of the African chiefs to «champion» revolts in the German colonies, during the last World War. The result was the exchange of the German Imperialist slave driver for the French, British, Belgian and Italian rulers over the masses who thought they were fighting for freedom... «The rights of the Negro people can only be won on the basis of a revolutionary program, through establishing a fighting alliance with the white working class under the leadership of the Communist Party in revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the common oppressor, American Imperialism», he emphasises.

Against the slogan of unity with Japan, Haywood raises the slogan of «unity of all the oppressed — the colonial slaves, the downtrodden peoples of Africa and Asia, the persecuted American Negroes, the white wage - slaves and exploited farmers of the imperialist nations of Europe and America.

Continued on page 22.

— 15 —

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### ORGANIZATIONAL POINTS.

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Beginning with this issue, «The Negro Worker» will devote this space to a discussion of the all - important and vital question of Trade Union organization. The varied conditions and problems existing in the various colonies, coupled with the limitation of space, will only permit us to deal briefly and in general outlines with the forms and methods of organization of the workers in the most important and basic industries. We call upon the Negro workers to contribute to this discussion, by raising questions and problems with which they are confronted in their attempt at organizational work and by giving practical suggestions as to the possibilities and methods of organization.

We take as the first subject for our discussion, the problem of organization of the marine workers. — Ed.

#### Organizational Tasks Among the Water Transport Workers.

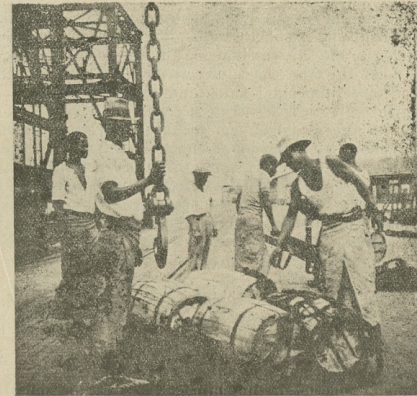
The Negro seamen and dockers are among the lowest paid and worst treated marine workers. The attacks of the ship owners fall heaviest on the Negro transport workers. Their wages, already at a starvation level, have been cut in the recent period by another 50 to 60 per cent. They work 12 to 14 hours a day under the most beastly conditions of speed up, bad and inadequate food and unsanitary sleeping accommodations.

In the colonies the Negro marine workers receive an average of 2 shillings per day for long hours of hard toil under the broiling sun. They are subjected to the most unbridled terror, such as floggings, fines, and arrests. They are denied the most elementary human rights and through special shipping laws and contracts they are turned into virtual slaves of the shipping companies. Out of their starvation wages they are forced to pay fees to native headmen, agents, etc., who work hand in hand with the shipping companies to fleece the native workers, and speed them up. They try to divide the native workers on the basis of tribe and nationality thereby aiding in their subjection.

The whole inhuman exploitation of the colonial transport workers is a part of the Imperialist system of colonial robbery, police terror and national oppression.

— 16 —

The slave existence of the colonial seamen and Harbour workers, as well as the continued attacks on their miserable standards of living, have resulted in many strike struggles among the Negro workers. The struggles and strikes waged by the Negro marine workers under conditions of extreme terror have proved their militancy and readiness to fight to better their living conditions.



African dockers slaving for 1 s. per day.

The failures of most of these strikes, and the reason why the employers can force the workers to work for such miserably low wages under such unbearable conditions of exploitation and terror is mainly because the workers are UNORGANIZED. — Because of the lack of organization, the workers are at the mercy of the employers. To keep from starving, they are forced to accept almost any conditions. The employers use this weakness and shortcoming among the workers to terrorize and enslave them. The seamen and harbour workers must learn that the ONLY way they can fight effectively against the oppression of the shipping and dock companies to better their conditions is through their ORGANIZED POWER.

— 17 —

### What Must be Done?

In every port town where there is no union or organized group functioning, individual or groups of seamen, dockers, boatmen, etc., should get together and discuss the necessity and importance of organizing a Seamen and Harbour Workers Union. Where there is a union or organized group in existence, it should take the initiative in organizing such discussions and in drawing the most militant and active elements into the leadership of the work.

A first step in the direction of organizing a union should be the establishment of small groups of 5 or 7 on the docks, among the seamen on the ships and among the boatmen. As a beginning and to make the work more effective, two or three of the biggest and most important ships and docks or yards should be selected in order to concentrate activities and gain decisive results. After the establishment of such active and functioning groups, general meetings of all the workers should be called to discuss their conditions of work and their grievances and the necessity of organization to better their conditions. The calling of such meetings will of course depend on certain specific situations. In those countries where there are no great restrictions open meetings can be called. In the others like Lagos, Nigeria, where organizations are banned, the meetings will have to be small and held secretly.

At these meetings, the purpose and necessity of a union should be thoroughly discussed, a number of demands worked out discussed and adopted by the workers. COMMITTEES OF ACTION should be elected, whose task will be to agitate among the workers and draw them into the groups.

The main function of the ship and dock groups must be the mobilization of the workers for struggle to obtain the demands adopted.

With the formation of real live functioning groups, which will take up every grievance of the workers (flogging, bad food, fines, small pay and long hours, etc.), unite the workers to put up an effective resistance to every attack of the bosses and to fight for better conditions, the groups be able to win over the workers for the organization of a strong and militant Union of Seamen and Harbour Workers, which will be the only effective instrument in the hands of the workers, to improve their living conditions.

The following should be included among the demands:

1. An 8-hour day and double pay for overtime;

— 18 —

2. 3 watches on deck and 4 in the engine room;

3. An increase of pay for seamen, dockers, boatmen, etc., three meals a day for coastal workers at the expense of the shipowners.

4. Equal pay for equal work regardless of colour or nationality or sex. Complete equalization of the colonial and white water transport workers. Abolition of all discrimination on account of colour.

5. Against floggings and fines. Against the system of «dashes» and «pay offs» to headmen, foremen, etc.

6. For the right to organize and strike and the freedom of meeting and speech.

7. Financial relief for the unemployed at the expense of the ship owners and the Government.

These demands should be supplemented with other demands based on specific local grievances.

The struggle of the colonial seamen is closely connected with that of the white transport workers. The colonial seamen in the European and other countries must establish close working contact with the white seamen who are fighting the same enemy — the shipowners.

Only through their organized power and in joint struggle with the white and other colonial seamen, can the Negro transport workers effectively struggle to win their demands and put a stop to the increasing attacks of the shipowners against their living standards.

**A WARNING TO THE WORKERS!** — Do not let the Native headmen and other agents of the bosses penetrate your organization. Their role will be to spy on the workers, report them to the ship owners so that they can be discharged and to break up the workers' organizations.

**NEGRO TRANSPORT WORKERS!** Forward with the task of organizing and building a powerful militant Seaman and Harbour Workers Union!

(In the next issue we will discuss the problem of organization among the Negro miners.)

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**Negro Transport Workers!**  
**Refuse to handle or transport War material!**

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— 19 —

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

We publish below the two resolutions adopted at the London Conference on «The Negro in the World Today». The first resolution was presented by the Resolutions Committee. — The other is a special resolution presented by the Negro Welfare Association, an organization of Negro and white workers in England. As stated, this resolution was adopted at the Conference by 33 votes to 10.

A reading of the two resolutions clearly reveals the difference in the class position of those who composed the conference. The resolution presented by the Negro Welfare Association, calls for joint struggle of the Negro and white toilers as the only way out of imperialist exploitation and oppression and for the complete national independence and freedom of the Negro masses.

The official resolution on the other hand does not indicate a solution to the burning question of slave exploitation, lynching, discrimination, etc., it does not call for any struggle against imperialist subjugation and for national independence.

It is a typical statement of middle class «leaders» who play with words about freedom and independence, but who are not willing to risk their social «status» to fight to attain them.

They are not willing to aid in the organization of the workers to smash the slave system because their interests are not the same as that of the toiling masses. They try to divert the struggle of the Negro masses against their real enemy, the capitalist - imperialist ruling class by speaking of «domination of the white races». In this way they seek to prevent the growing united front struggles between the black and white workers.

Their's is not the road of struggle. They only want to petition for the crumbs from the master's table.

The Negro workers will have no hesitation in choosing the resolution of the Negro Welfare Association as the real guide in their struggles against imperialist domination and for complete national independence.

We regret not having the material of the Conference and Dr. Moody's Programm which would enable us to make a complete analysis of the Conference work.

« A Conference representing organisations of Africans liv-

— 20 —

ing in London, and political, religious and missionary societies interested in Negro affairs, was held in London (the Memorial Hall) on July 13-15, 1934.

The following is the official Resolution of the Conference.

HAROLD A. MOODY, ) Joint  
JOHN P. FLETCHER, ) Chairmen.

« In our Conference we have made a survey of the Negro in the World to-day. As we have considered the position of the Negro in Africa, the American Continent, and in Great Britain, we find that the race is under political and social domination of the white races which is harmful and dangerous to world peace.

« In South Africa there are the Colour bar acts, threats to deprive the Africans of their limited franchises, the movement to absorb the Protectorates into the Union, and to create a united African policy based on the subjection of the Negro. We regard this as an alarming reversal of the British policy of the paramountcy of African interests.

« The expropriation of land in Kenya; taxation which compels Africans to work for the European settlers; the Kipandi system of fingerprint registration and identification, and the prohibition of public meetings, are practices which are entirely opposed to democratic principles and will lead to very dangerous consequences.

« There is increasing exploitation of labour in West Africa, and strong feeling has been aroused by the promulgation of Sedition ordinances in the Gold Coast.

« We are impressed by the woeful lack of educational facilities over the whole of Africa, and the disparity of expenditure on the education of white and black.

« In the United States of America the lynching of Negroes increases and the Scottsboro and other trials show how justice is distorted to secure the condemnation of Negroes.

« In Britain hotels and restaurants frequently refuse their services to Negroes, and a colour bar exists in British ships. In Cardiff unemployed Negroes are discriminated against by public relief and transitional benefits being fixed at a lower rate than that given to white workers. Many Coloured British born subjects are compelled to carry alien registration certificates bearing their finger print impressions. In London hospitals, Negro doctors have very great difficulty in securing house appointments while Negro nurses are excluded from most of the main teaching Hospitals.

— 21 —

« This survey at first is most discouraging but in spite of all the disabilities under which Negroes suffer in the world today, we feel that we can hope that men and women of all races will unite on the principles of equality, justice and reciprocity and by abolishing all forms of economic exploitation of the Negro race will find a way through to their complete independence from their present oppression.

« It naturally follows that we desire that in all official relations on African affairs, such as the recommendations in the Morris Carter report on Kenya lands, no action shall be taken without the fullest consultation and concurrence of the Africans themselves.

« We desire to send greetings to Negro and other organizations in all parts in the world which are working for the freedom and equality of the Race, and to assure them of our wish to work with them to the fullest extent in securing the success of this great object. »

#### **Resolution of the Negro Welfare Association adopted by 33 votes to 10 at the Conference on «The Negro in the World today».**

« This Conference, having heard the reports and discussions on «the place of the Negro in the world today» considers that it is necessary to place on record the determination of all those present to do all in their power to fight against all forms of exploitation and oppression.

« Recognizing that imperialism subjects to its rule not only the Negro peoples but also the vast majority of the peoples of the whole world whatever their race or colour, it considers that the Negro peoples can best achieve their own emancipation by allying themselves with the subjected sections of the peoples of all other countries in an international struggle to end the colonial system and the oppression which is its inevitable consequence and by supporting all struggles for national independence, for only in this manner will the Negro people, like those exploited in all other countries, win through to complete independence and freedom. »

Continued from page 15.

«The path to the liberation of the Negro people in America lies along the same road trodden by the working class and the farming masses and the formerly oppressed nations of the Soviet Union. This and this alone is the way out.»

— 22 —

### OUR LETTER BOX

#### LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

##### FUSION AND «DIE BURGERS» ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NATIVES.

At the present time the two great political parties in South Africa are moving towards fusion. This has been met with certain dissatisfaction from some of the members of the nationalist party and the party organ, «Die Burger».

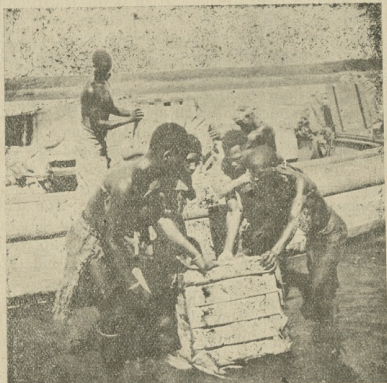
During the last eight months this paper has been full of articles published against Hertzog and against fusion.

The contents of these articles are the expression of the Boer section of the S. African farmers who, up to now, have been compelled to yield to the British industrialists and finance capital who have the control of the customs and shipping and are taxing the products of these farmers, thus cutting their profits considerably. This gives rise to dissatisfaction among this section of the Boer farmers which has its final expression in the contradiction of interest between the British and Boer capitalists. The second contradiction is over the question of Native labour. These Boer farmers want a monopoly of native labour supply in order to exploit the natives freely without any hindrance from the British. This contradiction has a lasting character because the British industrialists and landlords also wish to monopolize and exploit native labour. The industrialists who own the mines and trusts are gradually squeezing these farmers out of the market by using all the cheap Native labour thus leaving these Boer farmers very little field for exploitation.

This gives us a clear idea that Party fusion cannot solve the contradictions between the two sections of South African capitalism. A new nationalist movement of the Boer bourgeoisie will arise, the beginning of which is already clearly indicated by the agitation carried on by some of the Boer leaders. The speech of Dr. Du Toit M. P. at Calendon where he spoke about «Nationalism as the teaching of Young South Africa» and that «those old people who are tired of fighting for the nationalist ideal must give way to the young generation». «Die Burger» openly expresses the attitude of the landlords towards the na-

— 23 —

tives and has only one solution for the native question and that is to drive all the natives from the industrial areas. This is a demand connected with the cry of the Boer farmers that they have work for the natives on the land while thousands of poor whites are flocking into the towns. From this it is quite clear that this paper is advocating the wholesale enslavement of the native population on the farms of the landowners. Anti-native bills have occupied a foremost place in the work of the South African parties during the last twenty years and became more pronounced during the last ten years. Hertzog brought this question very much to the fore-front in order to fool the poor whites, in telling them that the natives are the cause of all their troubles and that their salvation lies not in fighting the government but it is their task to defend their fatherland against the savages. Such was the demagoguery carried on by Hertzog to cover up his real aims.



Loading bananas for Johannesburg at 1 s. a day.

But all this did not help. South Africa was not excluded from the effects of the world crisis. In order to find a way out of the crisis, Hertzog was forced to come to an agreement with Smuts the arch-enemy of the native people, representative of British

finance capital, to form a coalition Government. This attempt to find a way out of the crisis is at the expense of the Native toiling masses, and the white working class, by reducing the wages of the native toilers to a starvation level, and reducing the wages of the white workers to that of mere existence. Time and again the workingclass, have been fooled by false promises made by these various political parties who look upon the toiling masses as nothing more than a source for exploitation. The white working class of S. Africa must realize that by fighting against the natives and by looking upon them as the enemy of the white workers, their problems can never be solved.

The same applies to the labouring masses of the native population. Only by a united struggle of both native and white workers against the united front of the Industrial capitalists and landlords, can the workers free themselves from the parasitic rule of British and Boer Imperialism.

The present political situation in S. Africa is of grave concern to the labouring masses of the Native population and to the white working class. Since the event of coalition a year ago, there has been an intensification of the policy of the industrialists and landlords to grab the land which is still occupied by the natives in order to make them work for the starvation wages which they are offered by these exploiters, and thereby completely subject the whole native population to slavery and degradation. A year ago the coalition government came into power by false promises to the Native and white working class, preaching that coalition is the only way by which they can better their position. The agreement between the leaders of the two main political parties in S. Africa is not accidental. They have for years tried to come to an agreement on the Native question because the land belongs to the natives and the problem is how can they make the millions of Natives completely landless and use them as a labour reserve for the mine owners and landlords. The struggle between the two sections of exploiters, the industrialists and the landlords as to who should have the greater supply of native labour, or who should have more right to exploit the natives, has been, clearly brought to light by the recent events in S. Africa.

The question of including Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland into the Union of S. Africa is another step taken by the S. African capitalists in the direction of finding new fields for exploitation. The raid on Bechuanaland by the British naval force was not an empty move. It is quite clear that the purpose of this move was to subdue the people of Bechuanaland,

to rob them of their land and to exploit the mineral resources of that country.

It must be quite clear to the workingclass of S. Africa that «fusion» only means intensified exploitation and repression of the whole working population. They can not free themselves from oppression by supporting one Imperialist group against the other. The toilers of South Africa must know that their only salvation lies in organizing themselves for the joint struggle aainst all Imperialist domination, for the complete overthrow of British and Boer Imperialism. Such is the task of the toiling masses in South Africa !

M. G.

#### A LETTER FROM THE GOLD COAST.

##### THE CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL OF THE GOLD COAST.

By Wallace-Johnson.

Up to the moment the real cause for introducing such drastic laws as are contained in the Criminal Code Amendment Bill of this Colony has not been satisfactorily explained by the Government. The reason originally assigned by the Attorney General Mr. J. C. Howard was that a similar Bill is in operation in Nigeria and there is a contemplation to introduce it in Sierra Leone. This reason having failed to carry any weight to the ears of the general public, the Governor came to the rescue of the Attorney General by the issuing of a Gazette «Extraordinary» on the 22nd February to give a fuller explanation as to the reason for the introduction of the Bill and stated among other things that for over two years Seditious organisations have been very active everywhere and have been pouring Seditious Literature into the Colony with the aim of destroying law and order. It is however interesting to note that up to the present the names of the Seditious Organisations and Literatures have not been given out. This makes it clear that there is much more behind the Sedition Bill than has been brought to light by the Government.

The introduction of the Criminal Code Amendment Bill has, however, brought into light certain hidden facts. It has, in the main, revealed the fact that the British Government has so far, failed to fulfil its obligations as far as the Bond executed with the people in 1844 and other documents are concerned and that for fully 90 years Britain has been carrying on, in the Gold Coast, a policy that is in direct opposition to the terms of the agreement contained in the Bond under which she assumed con-

— 26 —

trol of the people's destiny. According to the terms of the Bond, it could be easily seen that the Gold Coast is no more a Colony than Britainherself, but an allied country to the British Empire. In the Bond, Britain also pledges herself not to rule or legislate for the people by force or tyranny and never to make laws without the consent of the Chiefs and Kings and to always fashion the laws of the country as those in existence in Britain herself or in other words as the Laws of England. But in face of all these obligations, the Governor and Attorney General of the country boldly asserted in the Legislative Council, when trying to force down the throats of the African members (with their official majority) the Criminal Code Amendment Bill, that the Bill is not in accordance with the English Law because the English law is not good for Africans. This statement of course, became an eye-opener to the people to the effect that Britain has broken her faith with them and they have therefore become more determined to get her to fulfil her obligations or to make her realise the fact that she has destroyed the foundations of relationship with them.

Conditions in the GoldCoast are even worse than in Nigeria. It is obvious that for manyyears, the Government has been allowed to carry out its duties and obligations in a ship-shod manner without paying any heed whatever to the needs of the people. At the moment, African employees in public services of the country are badly remunerated. Many youngwomen are engaged in Maternity hospitals as nurses without any remuneration whatever and yet are made to be responsible for breakages and losses no matter how they happen. Hosts of redundant European officials are at the moment retained in the services of the Government under salaries ranging from 750 tot 1500 pounds per annum plus free houses and other accomodations.

The Education policy of the Government is undergoing a cow's-tail growth and Achimota College is fast becoming a family Trust for the maintenanceof a certain European family wherein father, sister, child, mother and brethren are in sole control.

African employees in public services are in most cases living in ramshackles and the Government is stil strictly adhering to its policy of keeping Africans at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the nearest European residence without paying any heed to the needful cause of providing better quarters for African employees and many houses built from public funds at exhorbitant costs are standing un-occupied because there are no Europeans to live in them.

— 27 —

**Excerpts from letter from Trinidad, Br. W. Indies.**

Dear Comrades,

Your letter has been received. Delighted to make the contact. I have not received any literature.....

Here, in Trinidad, many demonstrations of the unemployed workers and peasants from the country districts are taking place. These demonstrations are shaking the Island to its very foundations; the slogan is «Bread or Work».

The following captions from the two dailies which are capitalist to the core is evidence of the situation. Say these papers: «A dark cloud is over-hanging Trinidad, 1000 labourers attack sugar estate office in Caroni. — Six constables and two overseers wounded, office furniture wrecked. Phone wires cut, mob stones building, and attempts to set fire.»

Or the Gazette : — «Unemployed Hunger Marchers' Fever Spreads. Labour Unrest Takes Ugly Turn; four Policemen beaten in Caroni.» Such is the situation in the colony at present.

And this brings me to the main paragraph in your letter, viz., the five questions. To start with number four, that is, what is the situation among the Unemployed, «b», have we created any organization, «c» and in what does our activities consist?

a) There was actually an Unemployed movement functioning in the Island T'dad, named «T'dad Unemployed Workers' League».

b) Organization was to the extent of 200 members, during its short life.

c) Our activities at the time consisted of the usual mass propaganda, Lectures, etc.

But the League collapsed as a result of lack of support. In this direction it is evident that the situation necessitates our immediate attention. What is wanted is a sound revolutionary organization here to school the masses along well defined and scientific lines.

The article dealing with the conditions, for the September issue, will be forwarded, similarly, opinions on forms of organization, etc.....

Will write soon again, meanwhile, I am,

Yours for the Struggle,  
Fraternally,

**Read and Subscribe to «THE NEGRO WORKER».**

**Mombasa Dock Strike.**

A strike of native dock workers which tied up the port of Mombassa, Kenya, broke out on July 3. The strike which was called in protest against a new wage cut, lasted 3 days. The strikers, who displayed great militancy, came into serious conflicts with the police. A number of strikers were arrested. The strike has been settled, but up to date we have no information about the basis of the settlement.



U. S. Women Farm Strikers Battle Police.

**Negroes active in Strikes.**

The American «New Deal» has been proved a raw deal for the workers and poor farmers. In every corner of the U. S. A. strikes are beaking out as a result of the decrease in wages and a steady rise in the cost of living, plus the growing denial of workers' rights.

This situation is more significant since, Negroes, who were seldom actively involved in strike struggles formerly, are today



playing a leading role and uniting with their white fellow workers to defeat the bosses' attacks.

The strike of Negro and white workers on the biggest vegetable and state farm in the U. S. A., including the canneries, has cost the employers a loss of 100,000 dollars.

Led by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the workers struck in April and won an increase of wages from 17 cents to 25 cents an hour for women and 30 cents for men. In June the owners broke the agreement and discharged workers as well. The workers struck again. Negro men and women battled alongside their white mates against the police attacks of tear gas bombs and shot guns. The struggle continues as the employers refuse to rehire certain strikers and a reign of Ku Klux Klan terror has been employed against the active union members and strike leaders. (See pictures.)

**Herndon out on Bail.**

Workers and sympathizers promptly rallied to the appeal of the International Labour Defense (USA) and supplied the bail of 15,000 dollars which has snatched Angelo Herndon, the heroic young Negro Communist organizer, from the Chain-Gang, while the appeals in his case is pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. Although Herndon has languished in the Georgia prison for 19 months, his militant spirit is not broken. He issued greetings to the American working class urging them to carry on the fight. He vowed to use his temporary freedom to continue the struggle for working class emancipation.

This short release by no means indicates that the fight for Herndon is over. Only through energetic, mass pressure on the part of all workers will Herndon be snatched from the 20-year sentence on the Chain-Gang.

**British Fascist Touring West Indies,**

Edward York, a representative of Oswald Mosley is on a propaganda tour of the West Indies on behalf of the British Union of Fascists. The Blackshirt agent intends to form groups of his gangster party in Bermuda, British Guiana and the West Indies, to instruct the colonial slave - drivers in some of the latest Hitler methods in dealing with militant natives.

**For national Independence of the Colonial masses  
Against Imperialist War and Fascism.**



Amer. Negro Workers arrested at huge jobless demonstration demanding «Work or Bread».

**U. S. Government sends Agent to Liberia.**

Mr. Harry A. Mc Bride, one of the Special Assistants of the Secretary of State, has been sent to Liberia. It is claimed that his mission is to prepare a firsthand report. Mr. Mc Bride was at one time Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser to the Liberian Government. His real mission, however, will be as a representative of the American financial and rubber interests to demand a show down on the part of Liberia. It will be recalled that the British Government has promised «to cooperate to the utmost of their power in any well-considered measures

which the United States Government may consider appropriate to the occasion».

#### Japan's Provocations Against Soviet Russia.

The Japanese Imperialists are intensifying their war provocation against Soviet Russia. They are carrying out a deliberate policy of wrecking the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviet owned line in Manchuria. Despite the fact that the Soviet Government has made great concessions in the negotiations for the sale of the railways, in order to preserve peace in the Far East, the Japanese War lords and their Manchurian lackeys have broken off the negotiations.

The fact is that the Japanese Imperialists do not wish to buy the railway at all, they are preparing to take it by force. Hence the wholesale arrests and kidnapping of employees of the railway, the smashing of locomotives and wagons and wilful removal of rails, causing numerous train wrecks.

The Japanese press is carrying out an open campaign of lying propaganda and war incitement against Soviet Russia in order to find an excuse to proclaim martial law and seize the railway.

But they will not be able to get away with it as easy as they think. The power of the Soviet Union will make itself felt and will teach these bandits a lesson they will not so soon forget.

#### Indian Communist Party made illegal.

At the same time that the natives of the Gold Coast are registering their protest against the Sedition Bill, a drastic Fascist measure has been enacted by the Indian Government. Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, the Communist Party of India has been declared an unlawful organization. According to the new decree, any one assisting in the management of the Party or the organization of meetings is liable to three year's imprisonment or a fine, or both, while anyone taking part in meetings is liable to six month's imprisonment.

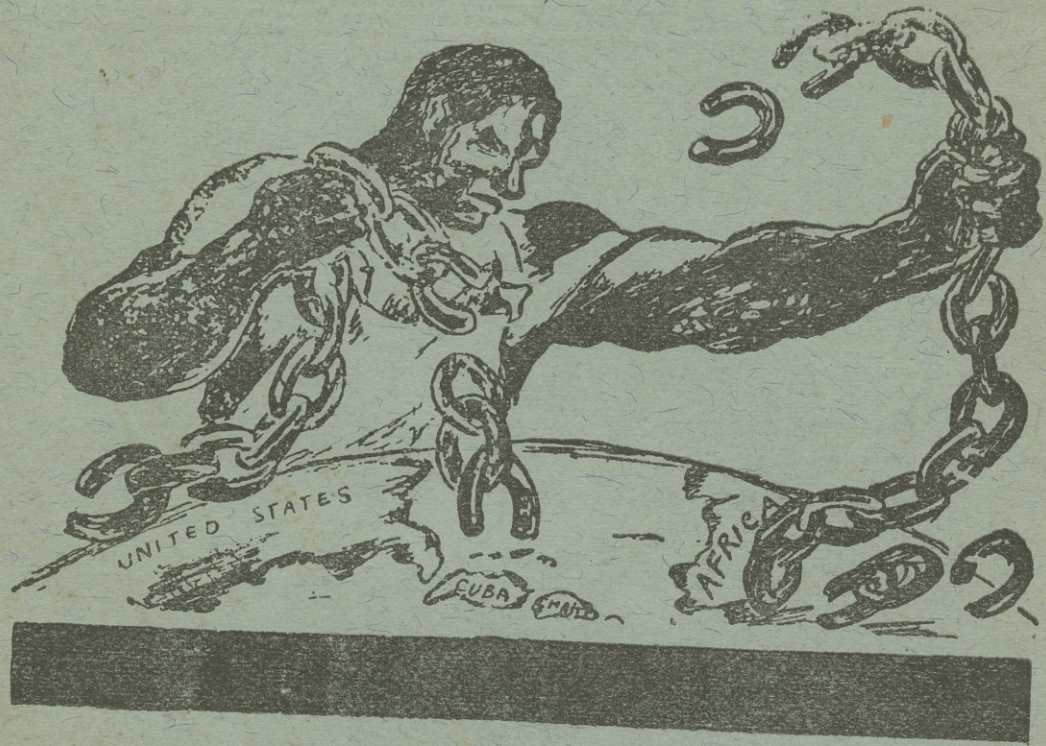
This repressive measure is designed to smash the militant working class movement in India and to intimidate our Indian brothers who, under the most brutal terror, are waging an heroic struggle against British Imperialism. The united struggle of all the colonial peoples and the white workers is the only force that will smash the whole vile system of imperialist exploitation and oppression.

— 32 —

## Our Aims

1. Abolition of Forced Labour, Peonage and Slavery.
2. Equal Pay for Equal Work — Irrespective of Race, Colour or Sex.
3. Eight Hour Day.
4. Government Relief for Unemployed, — free rent, no taxes.
5. Freedom to organize trade unions unemployed councils and peasant committees, — right to strike.
6. Against racial barriers in trade unions and colour bar in industry.
7. Against capitalist terror — lynching, police and soldier terrorism, arrest and deportation of foreign workers.
8. Against confiscation of peasant and communal lands, against taxation of the Negro workers and peasants.
9. To aid in the development of trade union organization among Negro workers. To promote and develop the spirit of international solidarity between the workers of all colours, races and nationalities.
10. To agitate and organize the Negro workers against the imperialist war in China and the intervention in Soviet Russia, in which the white capitalist exploiters intend to use Negroes as cannon-fodder as they did in the last war.
11. To defend the independence of Liberia, Haiti and other Negro States and to fight for the full independence of the Negro toilers in Africa and the West Indies, and their right of selfdetermination in the Black Belt of U. S. A.
12. To fight against white chauvinism, (race prejudice) social-reformism and the reformist programmes of the Negro capitalist misleaders, the missionaries, and other agents of imperialism in the colonies.

**Negro Workers Organise The Fight Against Imperialism  
Support Your Magazine  
Fight For The Freedom Of The Working Class!**



Unite Under the Banner  
of the Negro Worker  
against **Hunger!**

## **Oppression and War**

For the Freedom of Africa !  
For the Liberation of the Negro Peoples !.

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