

landed their troops of over 20,000 men, and their naval force, consisting of three cruisers and eleven dispatch and gunboats on this peaceful island. They were after the spoils to be gained from this extraordinary rich country, which, in the hands of an industrious population, produced, among many other things: Rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rubber, manioc, and vanilla, the forests were rich of valuable woods; there were plants for medical purpose; cattle breeding, silk weaving was well developed; while the mineral riches of the soil—gold, graphite, etc. — promised likewise big dividends for the French capitalists. Furthermore, France wanted to make the island a market for her manufactured goods, an outlet for her capital, and recruiting reservoir for her colonial army.

After the conquest.

Now, how do the people of Madagascar live today, under French rule?

The first thing the newcomers did was to introduce taxes on the natives (including a polltax, and a special tax on land, cattle and houses). In some



Native huts taxed by the imperialists.

parts of the island, especially among the Sakalava tribe, it took the French years to enforce their robbery system. A number of fights took place on account of this taxation, during which the French conducted regular warfare against the "rebels", burnt up villages, and murdered thousands of men, women, and children, or drove them off their own land. While the economic situation of the natives, due to their enslavement and the world economic crisis has gradually become worse and worse during recent years, their taxes have been increased, especially in the cities.

Madagascar, unlike several other French possessions, is not represented in the French Parliament. There is only a so-called Economic and Financial Delegation, composed of twenty-four French white citizens and twenty-four natives. These, together with four European and two members of a "Consultative" Council of Administration are supposed to yearly "examine" the government budget proposals. It goes without saying that the colonial government has always been able to enforce its policy, with or against the "consulted" native representatives. This is not only true for the taxes imposed; but it can also be seen from the fact that public works were started in Madagascar, in order to create

(Continued on page 18.)

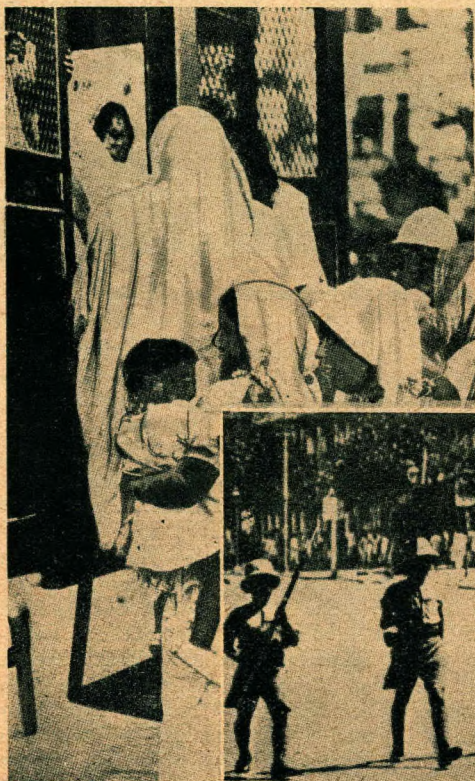
Under The Yoke of Imperialism

How Britain Exploits India

By BRADMAN.

British imperialism, faced with the growing revolutionary movements of the toiling workers and peasants of India, has by its ruthless Ordinances and brutal military terror, turned the country into an armed camp and instituted a reign of terror which resembles martial law in all its brutal aspects. Newspapers are suppressed, the right of assembly denied, unprecedented powers are conferred on magistrates, and special tribunals have the right to pass death sentences. Thousands are being arrested each day and all forms of organization which fight against this brutal reign of terror are suppressed. India has become similar to Ireland under the Black and Tans.

Millions of peasant farmers are forced to exist on small holdings of four acres, which under most favorable circumstances cannot support them. Of the huge agricultural population, 37 million are landless and six million are debt slaves. In the towns thousands of workers are faced with wage cuts in the



1) *Indian Women and Children Sent to Jail*



2) *British Troops marching through the streets of Bombay*

already appalling low average rates of pay, less than one shilling per day. Short time, rationalization, unemployment, and speeding up systems confront the workers in India as in Britain.

The impoverished peasants are faced with increased taxation. In Chittagong 52 villages are called to pay an additional police tax within fourteen days.

In many areas the peasants are organizing campaigns against increased taxation, payment of rents, and ejections. Such movements are ruthlessly suppressed, as in Burmah, where it is claimed that 10,000 peasants have been murdered by the armed forces of imperialism.

The revolutionary struggle of the peasants and workers develops year by year. In the past the Indian National Congress under Gandhi has been able to control this huge force by his advocating non-violence and submission to all the brutalities of British imperialism. Slowly the great majority of the toiling masses of India—who were denied all forms of elementary education—are beginning to understand the games played by the agents of British imperialism with their policy of non-violence.

In March, 1929, the government of India commenced its campaign against the class organizations of the workers and peasants by the arrest of 31 of their foremost leaders and placing them on trial at Meerut on a charge of "conspiracy against the king." The majority of these heroic fighters, who included the whole Executive Committee of the workers' and peasants' party, have been incarcerated in jail since March, 1929, and now the Government of India is carrying out its brutal campaign of terror in every town and village throughout India.

In every part of the Empire—Canada, Ireland, Cyprus, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies—campaigns of terror are being carried out with the knowledge and consent and direction of MacDonal and the National Government in Britain. The Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party play their role in assisting this policy aiming at the subordination of millions upon millions to the interest of the blood-thirsty imperialists, who are cutting wages, creating armies of unemployed, and speeding up the inhuman systems of exploitation of the working class in Great Britain also. The fight for the independence of India from British imperialism and the liberation of the toilers of India as well as Africa and the other colonies from capitalist exploitation is inseparable from the fight of the British working class against wage cuts and all forms of capitalist exploitation. The fight is against one common class enemy — British imperialism.



(Continued from page 15.)

profitable investment for French bankers and to facilitate speculations of foreign landowners and traders. For the purpose of carrying out these so-called public works, the colony had to contract loans. Later, further loans had to be made for the liquidation of former loans, and as a result, from the time Madagascar has been "blessed" by French administration, a public debt of £ 4,200,000 has been contracted: It goes without saying that the yearly interests on these loans have to be paid from taxes extorted out of the sweat and blood of the Malagasian workers and peasants.

Together with the public works, another gift of European "civilization" which has been lavishly bestowed upon the natives, is: Forced Labour. Officially, this is said to have been abolished in 1901. But the truth is that, until the present day thousands of natives are being condemned yearly by the native tribunals of "justice" to be employed under the forced labour system. This "punishment" is inflicted upon these natives for the most trifling "crimes" and constitutes a profitable source of cheap labour for the white rulers.

The Malagasians are also forced to serve in the French colonial army. In peace time the troops in Madagascar are made up of 5,736 natives and 1,542 Europeans. The police and militia, consisting of 3,300 natives, are maintained out of the local budget. It is a fine expression of the unbroken independent spirit of the Malagasies that they can claim for themselves the fact that not one Malagasy served willingly in the French army during the world war. There is no doubt that the Malagasian youth of today is going to live up to this anti-militarist tradition, when the French imperialists will again try to carry out their ruthless desires of setting the world aflame by attacking the first Workers' Country, Soviet Russia. There is certainly not going to be one Malagasian youth, who would permit the French imperialists to use him as cannon-fodder.

Capitalist Terror.

What has aroused, more than anything else, the spirit of protest and revolt among the natives in recent years, is the system of French "justice" as it is being administered in Madagascar.



Forced Labour in Madagascar



Natives Driven from their Own Land

Under this presumably most "liberal" colonial power, France, there are two district systems of "Justice" instituted in the island. One, represented by the usual French courts, — for the "civilized" people, that is, the whites and the native capitalist class, and another, represented by tribunals composed of administrative officials, for the native toiling masses. This system of "justice" is based on a decree of 1909, and although there is a possibility to "appeal" from the lower to higher tribunals, it makes no difference to the poor people for they are entirely at the mercy of autocratic white and native officials.

As a result, hardly a day passes without some shocking outrages against the working masses in the name of "justice". For instance, a native by the name of Rahitsaka who was working on a forced labour gang, because he defended himself against the blows of his white overseer, was tied to a tree, cruelly beaten by his torturer in this position and then left so for three days. His friends were even prevented from giving him food. Again, another native, by the name of Rapaoli, serving a term of imprisonment because he could not pay his taxes, was hired out to a white railway official as a cook, but suddenly disappeared and it is feared that he has been beaten to death for the ridiculous "crime" of not having cooked the soup, one day, to his master's taste. Editors who dare to reveal these and other cruelties in their papers are being persecuted, heavily fined and imprisoned.

To enumerate all such cases would make a book. There is however one case, going on at present, fought out day by day between the French slave masters and the awakening Malagasian masses, which deserves our special interest. It shows the beginning of an organized united struggle of the Malagasians.

Last year a cooperative Society was organized at Antananarivo, (the capital, with a population of over 70,000 called "Union des Coopérateurs Malgaches", the purpose of which is to distribute the chief commodities necessary for the consumption of the toiling population, to members, without a trade profit. This Cooperative is affiliated with the "Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation" in France as well as with the "Magasin de Gros des Coopératives de France". The purpose of the organizers of the cooperative evidently was to make themselves "independent" — as they hoped — from their imperialist masters, by providing for their consumption on their own cooperative basis. The French authorities, in order to crush every attempt of the natives to improve their economic conditions, have directed their attacks upon the cooperative movement. For example, from the very first day that the Cooperative has opened, in Sept. last in Antananarivo, the imperialists and their watchdogs have persecuted the clerks on all sort of frame up charges. They have been hauled before courts where they have been fined and imprisoned; the police has spied upon and tried to intimidate the customers, and when the editors of the working class papers (which appear under the names of "**L'Aube Nouvelle**", and "**L'Aurore Malgache**") dared to publish the facts of these outrages, they too, have been reminded that the Madagascar people — to use these comrades' words — are only French citizens for the paying of taxes and serving in the army, but they are not supposed to even enjoy the doubtful legal "rights" of a Frenchman.

By any "normal" procedure, the authorities, if they had any objections against the Cooperative, would have had to frame up a case against the Society as such, or against its president, — who is a white Frenchman. But in this way they would never have been able to win any argument against the Society which was perfectly legally organized. Therefore, what they did and are doing, is to accuse the native clerks of the shop, after provoking them, of all kind of "crimes", such as disobeying police orders, etc. These they can put before the

native tribunals and there they can do with them what they like. The comrades involved have often even refused to lend themselves to the farce of an "appeal" to the higher court, because they would get as little "justice" there as in the lower one.

This persecution of the Malagasian Cooperative by the French authorities and their lackeys and spies among the police has now been going on for half a year. More and more the sympathetic interest not only of the revolutionary workers in France but of the international working class, has been aroused. But more real help is needed.

The organization of this Cooperative can only be considered as a first step in the march towards a strong, active anti-imperialist movement of the Malagasian workers and peasants. There is an old theoretical school of Cooperationists in France, whose spokesman is **Charles Gide**, who want to make us believe that social justice and economical freedom can be obtained by peaceful cooperation, — without any class struggle. Our brothers in Madagascar must not fall a victim to these illusions. To win over or to eliminate the capitalists by mere persuasion, this has proven a futile attempt in France, in England and wherever workers have tried it. It would be more utopian a plan in a **colony**, like Madagascar where the French imperialists are absolute dictators.

The Cooperative can be useful to the Madagascar people in so far as it may help them to rally the native toiling masses to fight for their economic improvement and national independence. But in order to successfully carry through this fight, it will be necessary to organize a strong, powerful movement embracing all native peasants, and all workers of hand and brain. The must therefore build peasants' leagues, workers' unions and fight for their economic, political and social demands.

The French imperialists and their lackeys (like the editor of the reactionary paper, "**Union**", of Tamatave), besides using open force and intimidation, are also trying to undermine the growing anti-imperialist spirit in the island by playing out the various tribes against each other, creating artificial differences and distrust among them. But our comrades are not to be misled. They are openly refuting such attempts in their own revolutionary press. It is now up to them to proceed from anti-imperialist agitation and propaganda to the building up of a powerful **organization** for themselves. And it is the task of the revolutionary workers in France to do their utmost in supporting their brothers in Madagascar with advice and active help.

TO OUR READERS

Beginning with the next issue of the "Negro Worker" we shall publish a series of articles analysing the effects of the present world crisis on the Negro masses in America, Africa and the West Indies, by **Cyril Briggs**, the well known Negro revolutionary journalist. No Negro worker or sincere fighter against imperialism should fail to read these articles.

Comrade Briggs will not only review the present situation in which the Negro masses find themselves in but, most important of all, he will show them the only way in which they can win national freedom and social emancipation.

If you do not yet get the "Negro worker", send us your name and address at once, so as to guarantee receiving future issues. A free copy will be mailed to you.

Believe It Or Not

Tribute From India

Every year £ 160,000,000 of capital is drawn from this pearl of British imperialism, the Indian "Empire". To make sure that this tribute continues and expands, terrific repressive measures have been taken against the workers and peasants throughout India; hundreds have been shot in cold blood, thousands more in demonstrations and tens of thousands have been imprisoned.

All rights of free organization, and Press, and meetings have been abolished.

The Poor Pays For The Rich

A colonial Office Commission reports that in the British Colony of Mauritius the poor labourer's hut bears a tax of 12 per cent. of its value, while the planter's mansion pays only a tax of one per cent.

The words of the report are —

"A field labourer's hut, built of wood, straw, and kerosene tins, worth at the outside figure £ 1, pays 1 s. 3 d., or, if divided into two rooms, 2 s. 6 d. — in the one case 6 per cent. and in the other 12 per cent. of its total value.

"A planter's or broker's mansion, with several acres of ground and gardens, assessed at £ 3,000, pays £ 30 or one per cent., of its value."

Even the Commissioners are forced to admit that "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that taxation in Mauritius is in inverse order of capacity to pay."

The peasant, with an income of £ 30, has £ 3 taken from him. The planter, with an income of £ 3,300, is taxed £ 275.

As everywhere, where the British flag flies in the tropics, white supremacy is maintained by a large force of troops and armed police.

Slavery in South Africa

A new law has recently been enacted by the South African Parliament known as the **Service Contract Bill**. The aim of this Bill is to drive off the land those squatters who manage to eke out a semi-starvation existence on the small plots of land belonging to white farmers Land Companies and absentee landlords. The Bill gives the power to the Landowners and farmers to contract natives and their families for a period of six months without pay by preventing the natives from cultivating their small pieces of land; it eliminates the competition of the small native peasantry and provides the feudal slave owners with unpaid labor, thus enabling them to compete on the world market. It chains the native to the farmer, for it provides the farmer with the right to whip his servant, either if he breaks his contract or is insolent, and thus under S. A. conditions murdering and whipping of natives becomes sanctioned by law. At first the Whipping clause was to be applied to natives under 18 only, but due to its great "popularity" among the farmers, it will be extended to natives over 18 years of age.

Blacks Not Wanted — in London!

Oluwole Ayodele Alakaya, the coloured nephew of the reigning Prince of Abeokuta, Nigeria, West Africa, who is an Oxford graduate and a student at the Middle Temple, sued a West End hotel at Marylebone County Court, and was awarded £ 12 alleging that he was refused admission.

According to the "Daily Herald" of 2/3/32, Alakaya wrote a letter to the

hotel, where he engaged rooms. On his arrival he was shown to his room, and had commenced unpacking his trunks, when he was told by the manageress that she was sorry, but they had not room for him.

It came out that the real reason why he was told that was the fact that he had concealed from them that he was a man of colour.

Miss Grace Foster, book-keeper at the New Mansions Hotels, said. "I did not expect to see an African gentleman. There had been nothing in the correspondence to suggest it. It was quite English."

Mr. John Thomas Warren, the proprietor, said if Mr. Alakya had mentioned in his letter that he was an African he would never have offered him accommodation.

"It would ruin my business", said Mr. Warren.

This case should serve as an eye opener to Negro workers in Africa and the West Indies who are made to believe that the British capitalist class is different to the American. It is high time Negroes begin to remove their blinkers and learn who are their friends, and who their enemies.

* * *

Profits From Africa

The Equatorial Mining Company (French) has increased its capital from 6,500,000 francs to 20,000,000 in five years. This mining company of Congo has increased its capital from 1,000,000 francs in 1906 to 25,000,000 francs in 1925. The Shangha Unbangi Company increased its capital from 12,000,000 francs in 1911 to 36,000,000 francs in 1925. The Forestry Company of Sanga Unbangi realized a profit in 1926 of 8,000,000 francs nett and 3,000,000 more for liquidation of debt, that is to say, 11,000,000 francs.

The British Imperialists have done even better. The Ropp Tin Ltd. of Nigeria, in West Africa, has paid out to its shareholders between 1913 and 1928, 800 per cent. on their shares. Between 1922 and 1926 the Ex-Lands Nigeria Ltd., paid out 117.5 per cent. on its shares. The Kaduna Syndicate Ltd. paid 435 per cent on its 1917 capital in the following nine years. The Royal Niger Co. expanded its capital from £675,000 in 1913 to £9,750,000 in 1926.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports the profits of the Unilever Co., that produces margarine out of African products. The profits were £4,304,217 in the year 1930. It must be remembered that this was a year of unprecedented crisis.

The colonial profits are derived essentially through the exploitation of slave and forced labour, a good part of these slaves being children. The various governments, including those headed by the Social Democrats like MacDonald, enforce the various systems of slavery and forced labour, despite all kinds of laws and legislation to the contrary. Slavery is admitted to exist in English Sierra Leone, in Abyssinia, Liberia (under U.S. protection), French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Portuguese Africa, in the Spanish and Italian possessions, and even in Egypt and Palestine.

* * *

Two Die for Theft of Fifty Cents.

The first death penalty for larceny in the history of the state of Alabama was carried thru here on March 11th when Percy Irvin and Isaac Mims, two Negro workers were burned in the electric chair for — the theft of 50 cents!

The execution occurred shortly after midnight in Kilby Prison, where the nine young Scottsboro boys are also held. The sentence against these two workers recalls the death sentence meted out some months ago to John Moore, jobless Negro worker of Winston-Salem, N. C., for the theft of a pair of wornout shoes. The death sentence in the case of Moore was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Negro Miners in South Africa

By James Warren

In dealing with the conditions of the mines in South Africa, it becomes imperative first of all to show the peculiar conditions which the imperialists have created in order to ensure for themselves a source of adequate supply of labour.

South Africa is primarily an agricultural country; but with the development of its chief industry, mining, the predatory imperialists have put into operation a policy of dispossessing the toiling masses of the means of subsistence, and the creation of a standing industrial reserve army of labour. The natives were robbed of their land, being left with small and unfertile strips of land hardly adequate to accommodate a fourth of their population. These strips of land are the so-called reserves.

Repressive laws are passed by parliament, annually prohibiting the lease of land to native farmers and squatters. Numerous imperio-feudal taxation laws add misery and degradation to the existing intolerate conditions. Under these circumstances intensified by military measures the natives are compelled to work for low wages; they are indentured on long term contracts—nine or twelve months—cut off completely from their families until the termination of these contracts, given rotten food and forced to live in filthy, stinking and over crowded compounds.

The peculiar forms of capitalist exploitations of the native miners, stand unique in history compared with any other miners in the capitalist world. In spite of the high daily accident and mine phthisis which affects enormous numbers every year; no compensation benefit exists. As soon as signs of phthisis are discernable on a native worker, the doctor immediately orders his discharge—without giving him a hint about the sickness and no compensation. Hundreds are killed, entombed and mutilated annually but nothing is given them or their dependents. Those who are maimed, are thrown out of work and thus become the burden to their dependents.

The Government official statistics gives us the following figures of natives killed and injuries in accidents: 1929 killed 793, injured 8,356. For 1930, killed 872, injured 9,253. But when we look at these "official" figures and take the concrete situation, having the knowledge of the daily events in the mines, then we conclude that something is radically wrong with them. Furthermore the "official" statistics does not give us the actual death rate other than of accidents— as if people were not dying yearly by the hundreds, as result of the rotten, scanty food and bad sanitation. How about the diggings? Did the government not introduce again its dipping system: "in order to save the native people from the perilous disease?" If so, where are the "official" figures? (In South Africa, the system of dipping is not only applied to animals but also to the native people.)

The working day is from twelve to fourteen hours of absolute hard labour with some one standing with a whip behind; brutally kicking and cursing them. The law recognizes no skilled native. He may be as skilled as the white workers but the laws of the Union of South Africa, by its notorious Colour Bar denies him the right of being skilled. Regardless of the fact that he performs skilled work, his wages remain the same as that of a common labourer. The native miner is used for boring the hard rock underground with a jumper and hammer, which owing to the awkward conditions in which the labourer has to work, lying on his back the whole day in the water boring above his face, is not only exhaustive but also physically dangerous. The drillers are supposed to be paid per piece of twelve inches at the rate of sixpence. But if one fails to drill three holes his ticket is marked loafer (zero) in which case he forfeits his day's wages.

With the introduction of modern drill-bore, which is noted for efficiency, when the workers are being speeded-up and the work more and more intensified, the "gang" has been reduced considerably. The drillers of yesterday are today strolling up and down the streets of the mining towns seeking not only work and bread, but also for a place to sleep.

Not satisfied with these methods of exploitation, the capitalists introduced a new system of robbery; a system of deferred payment by which a major portion of the native workers' wages are held back and invested in the banks in the interest of capitalists' who draw huge interest from it. This system of pay is known to the whole state machinery, from C. I. D. Police to magistrate. This system is ruinous to the native workers since they can never get the exact amount kept back from their wages.



In the Diamond Mines of Kimberley, South Africa

The exploitation of the native workers in the mines has been supported by chauvinistic cries of "white supremacy" of the bourgeois politicians and labour aristocrats. The labour aristocrats in the mines have consciously assisted the exploitation of the natives; they act as overseers driving the "boys" for the highest labour out-put. While the wages of the white workers in normal times have increased from 21 to 25 shillings those of the Negro workers have fallen from 2,6d to 1,6d per day. The standard of living of the white workers was kept up at the expense of the Negro workers by means of the so-called civilized labour policy, a policy of super-exploitation of the imperialists and the social fascists in the colonies. The Civilized labour policy originated from the so-called pact of Colonel Cresswell leader of the South African Labour Party and General Hertzog leader of the Nationalist Party and now Prime Minister of South Africa. This policy was formulated after the 1922 upheavals, by the social fascists and nationalists against the South African Party then in power. The essence of this policy is to "employ white men at white men's wage in all enterprises and drive all the "niggers out of industry". A demagogic to further divide the black and white workers.

The year 1930-31, exposed to the white workers of South Africa the real meaning of "white supremacy and civilized labour"; namely that it was a smoke screen for attacking the standards of both white and black workers. That with the deepening economic crisis, all round economy, short time, wage cuts and dismissals take the place of "white supremacy". Only then did the white workers in the mines begin to realize that the real "menace" to their livelihood was not the black workers but the imperialists. The workers are daily thrown on to the scrap-heap. The mines are resorting to short-time some are closing down the shafts and in some extreme cases recourse has been had to one shift only. The coal-miners in Natal are facing starvation, and the lives of our "prosperous" diamond diggers in Namaqualand, Port Nollforth and the Western Transvaal are threatened, while the native workers are hardly able to earn the miserable pittance of 5,- a week. Even the report of the chairman of "De Beers", one of the largest diamond mines in South Africa an perhaps the richest in the world expresses alarm.

The conditions of the black miners are worse than ever before. The imperialists mine magnates in South Africa are carrying on a big campaign for substantial wage-cuts and other economy measures at the expense of the workers, especially Negro workers. The African Federation of Trade Unions, the South African section of the R.I.L.U. is mobilizing the workers against the offensive of the capitalists. The reformists trade union bureaucrats, in this situation, are assisting the employers in this offensive. The workers are learning that they cannot place any faith in these fakirs who will not fight for their interests. The Red Trade Unions on the other hand are proving their devotion to the cause of the working class-are becoming the real leaders of the economic struggles of the workers.

* * *



British Soldiers helping the Japanese in Shanghai

Socialism is only a Matter of Time

By Aug. J. EGYIR-BENYARKU.

Editor's Note:

We reprint this article from the "Gold Coast Spectator" of March 12, 1932, merely to indicate the spirit of unrest which is becoming more and more widespread on the African continent. The author shows the mood in which the native petty-bourgeoisie finds itself in, thanks to the most catastrophic crisis which the Gold Coast has ever experienced. This has caused great pauperisation among the peasantry and mass unemployment among the workers, added to which the imperialist rulers are trying to increase taxation. These factors are causing the native middle class to express dissatisfaction with the present economic system.

We draw the attention of the author, as well as our readers to the "Study Corner" in this issue, which will throw much light upon some of the questions which perplex Mr. Egyir-Benyarku, who, although recognizing that the present system has brought untold misery to millions of workers all over the world, does not seem to understand the fundamental contradictions of capitalism which can only be solved under a socialist form of society as is being built in Soviet Russia today.

* * *

Thinking people recognize that a new era in the evolution of the race has been ushered in. It is literally true that old things, old superstitions, old prejudices, age-long barriers, are giving way and that unrest everywhere is an evidence of the dawning of a new day.

We, in Africa (Gold Coast in particular), are facing exceptionally hard times due to the widespread trade depression and its attendant unemployment which prevail throughout this country. We live in an Industrial State and are very much affected by the depression which I believe is felt by almost everyone. There can be no question about the dearth of real statesmen in places of power today. Democracy and similar forms of Government can never be the panaceas their founders claimed them to be, at least not so when any politician who possesses money runs a campaign to hold office.

It is obvious that the world is badly misruled at the present moment. I think there can be little doubt that the world is now reaping the fruit of inordinate greed which has so characterized the Capitalist system. The present economic condition is, I believe, due to something more than a mere slackening of trade. It prognosticates the downfall of Capitalism, and there seems to be little hope unless the whole world embraces the teaching of Christ, not merely to profess it but also to live and think in it. The advent of Socialism is only a matter of time. Let us hope great minds will rise to administer the new conditions.

Closely examining the present day happenings on the Gold Coast, one can find that the depression that is plaguing the whole world has affected the Gold Coast severely. Conditions are frightfully oppressive. Hundreds of able-bodied people are unable to get work of any sort, and the country is facing actual starvation at the same time that the farmers cannot dispose of their crops at good prices. There is something fundamentally wrong with our civilization and that something is, I believe, the Capitalist Organization of society. I look forward to the time when the means by which men live will be owned and controlled by associations rather than by individuals working in their own interests, and when production will be carried out for the use and benefit of the people at large and at huge profits. If something of this sort cannot be achieved, civilization will smash up completely and the world will revert to barbarism and a new "Dark Age".

We the new generation of the Gold Coast should possess the wonderful means to bring to ourselves success and power. Vitality of our brains should not be frittered away by worry, bad temper, jealousy, hatred or kinkred evil emotions. Our activities must be alway along constructive line, so that our intellect should grow like a flourishing tree of the forest.

They Shall Not Die!

Every worker—white and colored, man and woman, employed and unemployed, all those who are oppressed by exploitation, poverty and hunger,—must realize the significance of the day set for the burning to death of the seven Negro boys in Alabama, U. S. A.

The Scottsboro case, which has already become one of the most outstanding instances of frameups in America history, is now in its second year. It was on March 25, 1931, that the nine young Negro workers were arrested and charged with the rape of two white prostitutes taken off the same train as that on which the Negro boys were riding. Several of the boys were under fourteen years of age.

On April 6, last year, after a farcical trial eight of the boys were sentenced to death while the ninth—a child of 13—escaped death only because one juror held out for life imprisonment. This child will again be tried, with the government demanding his execution.

Under the leadership of the International Labour Defense, the workers of the U. S. A., reinforced by the toiling masses throughout the world, rallied to the defense of the innocent Negro boys. The best of the world intelligentsia including such writers as Maxim Gorky and Romain Rolland, together with eminent professors and scientists, joined their passionate voices to this protest.

In that other never-to-be-forgotten monstrous crime perpetrated by the American capitalists—the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti,—the vengeance of the ruling class was directed against militant revolutionaries. In the Scottsboro case this vengeance is directed against boys whose only crime is that they are of the persecuted, oppressed Negro race.

Due to the mighty protest raised by millions of toilers the electrocution which had been set for July 10, last year, was postponed. The second act of the horrible farce then tarted. The appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama was overruled, as had been expected. The only difference is that seven are to be certainly executed while the eighth—a 14-year old boy—is to be tried again.

These seven youths were to be executed on May 13th! The execution is necessary in order to sustain the prestige of the bloody American ruling class justice! It is demanded by the banks and stock exchanges. It is in accordance with the desires of the American capitalist class. But the execution has again being slayed, thanks to world wide wave of protest which has reached the Governor of Alabama and the quick steps again taken to appeal the ruling of the Alabama judges to the Supreme Court of the Unites States. However if we do not rescue our young comrades they will be lynched on June.

The economic crisis has undermined the prosperity of the American dollar-kings,—descendants of the slave-owners. They seek a way out of the crisis and the regaining of their former prosperity through further attacks on the standard of living of the toiling masses by means of the white terror. At the same time they are using this terror as part of their preparation for war. Out of the bones of their white and black hired slaves they are trying to build a dam against the rising tide of proletarian revolution.

Every toiler, where he may be or whatever kind of labour he may be engaged in, all those who are oppressed by exploitation, poverty and hunger,—must understand the class nature of the Scottsboro case.

What are the Alabama state judges but the hirelings of that same capitalist system which oppresses you? In them you can recognize those who stifle your slightest protest and least effort at bettering your own intolerable conditions of life and work. In them you can recognize those who would hurl you into the fiery cauldron of war as cannon-fodder for their profits and who fear more than all else your solidarity with the toilers of the Soviet Union, against whom world capitalism is preparing war.

The butchers who intend on June to burn the seven working class Negro children on the electric chair are the friends and allies of the capitalists of Europe and of the whole world. They are the friends and allies of the police, gendarmes, and fascist murderers who are so active in your own countries.

Arise in mighty protest!

Demand the immediate liberation of the Scottsboro boys. Let the dastardly pack of hirelings of the dollar, franc and pound sterling, see that tens of millions of proletarian families of all nationalities and races are rallying closely around their class brothers — the seven innocent Negro boys.

All your actions, strikes, demonstrations and hunger marches must be permeated with the spirit of the struggle for the liberation of the Scottsboro prisoners.

With an unprecedented mass mobilization on the most enormous scale of all their forces the workers of the world must beat back this attack of the slave-driving American capitalist against the toiling Negro masses and rescue these innocent Negro boys from the hands of the murderers.

Workers of the World! This horrible crime must not be allowed to take place. It is your united strength which shall prevent it.

Let your voices be heard.



THEY SHALL NOT DIE!!!

In the Land of Socialism



Free Russian Workers Building their Own Factories



Red Army Men in the Soviet Union Studying Scientific Agriculture

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