

LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS BLOW AT IMPERIALISM

Move Resolution to Free Porto Rico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

Irreconcilable enemies face each other for the third successive day across the council table in the city of Panama, where delegates of Latin-American countries are meeting, with the presence of representatives from the United States government, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the famous Bolivarian congress, which met in the same city on June 22, 1826, at the call of the great South American liberator, Simon Bolivar.

The conflict of interests at the centennial gathering—between Latin-America and the United States—appeared at the very first day's sessions, when the delegation from Honduras moved a resolution declaring that Porto Rico ought to be an independent republic, free from the imperialist domination of the United States. This resolution was immediately seconded by the Mexican delegation. All Latin-America is watching the outcome. It is expected that the U. S. representatives—who, incidentally, are looked upon as intruders at the congress—will initiate some maneuver to sidetrack the whole proposition.

Against Aggression.

During the second day's sessions the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution recommending common action by the nations of the Americas "against any aggressor state."

The resolution was drafted by Senor Arias of Uruguay. As reported by the Associated Press, it recommends that the nations of the western hemisphere adopt as a policy of international relations the principle that "every act carried out against any of them in violation of precepts universally recognized by international law, be considered an offense to all those states, and therefore to provoke uniform and common reaction by all."

Warning to U. S.

According to this wording, the resolution would seem to be not "a pan-American declaration against Europe," but a declaration of warning to United States imperialism. It will be noted that the resolution calls for common action against every act of aggression and does not specify European aggression. Under this formulation the Latin-American nations might be expected to band together against any aggressive move of the United States.

It is not yet possible to ascertain if the Associated Press has given the correct wording, but if this is the case the resolution may be of profound importance. There are precedents in Latin-American diplomatic history which would lead one to expect the use of just such terminology.

Not "Pan-American."

The present conference at Panama is persistently referred to in the capitalist press of the United States as "the pan-American" congress, but nowhere else is the term "pan-American" used in connection with it. The official name of the congress is "Bolivarian Centennial Congress. The Bolivarian tradition behind it is a Latin-American tradition and Latin America is bitterly opposed to "pan-Americanism."

U. S. Intrigue.

It is clear that American imperialism is using every means at its disposal to capture the great Bolivarian tradition and to pervert it into a precedent for the establishment of an all-American league of nations under United States domination. Moreover, with the help of such Latin-American

The U.

(Picture on page 6.)

THE United States government has precipitated another crisis in Latin-America.

After more than a year of pretense at preparing a plebiscite in the Tacna-Arica region of South America between the contending claims of Chile and Peru, the U. S. representative on the commission now comes forward with a motion declaring a plebiscite to be impossible.

U. S. Attitude Deliberately Provocative.

GENERAL LASSITER'S motion constitutes a categorical condemnation of everything the United States government has been doing in Tacna-Arica. But it is the form of the motion that has precipitated the crisis. It is not the formal withdrawal of an "impartial arbiter" but a savage attack upon Chile. In terminating the plebiscitary proceedings, the U. S. representative has gone out of his way to further inflame the hostile passions he has pretended to assuage, and has even gone so far as to suggest that "it might be impossible to prevent the outbreak of war between Chile and Peru."

The motion—as well as all the subsequent conduct of the U. S. representative—is deliberately provocative. By openly baiting Chile and at the same time hinting that trouble is bound to ensue between Chile and Peru, the United States government is making a deliberate attempt to provoke trouble.

We are not here concerned with the correctness or incorrectness of Chile's

FRENCH LEADER OF RED INTERNATIONAL BURIED IN HONOR BY COMRADES

MOSCOW, June 1 (By Mail).—

Joseph Pierre Tomassi, co-founder of the Red International of Labor Unions, who died in Moscow the day before yesterday, was today carried to the grave. Members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions bore the coffin. Trotsky, Nin and Jacob delivered speeches at the graveside and characterized the dead comrade as a revolutionary pioneer fighter of the French proletariat who was prepared for all sacrifices.

tools as President Chari of Panama, Machado of Cuba and Leguia of Peru, it is possible that some temporary successes may be achieved in this direction—but the plainly dominant trend of Latin-American policy is toward Latin-American solidarity against Wall Street.

Some of the leading spokesmen of Latin America—as, for instance, Dr. Alfredo Palacios of Argentina, rector of the University of the Platte—have refused to attend the present centennial congress at Panama, on the ground that the presence of the representatives of the United States constitutes an insult to the Bolivarian tradition.

"In the republic in which this congress is being held," Dr. Palacios reminded his hearers in a recent address, "it is neither wise nor just that the independent nations of the new world should sanction by their presence at the conference the career of United States imperialism, which is the absolute master in Panama, as it is in other states of the continent."

Fling Defiance.

On the other hand, some of the outspoken Latin-American enemies of United States imperialism—such as Isidro Fabela of Mexico—have taken issue with Dr. Palacios, declaring that it is necessary to go to the congress and fling defiance of Wall Street and Washington in the face of the United States representatives.

"Why is it necessary to attend the conference?" asked Fabela. "Because, after all, the Panama congress will serve to tighten, if only a little, the fraternal bonds uniting all Latin America. It will place more prominently before the eyes of the world the figure and work of Bolivar, the liberator. It will, moreover, offer a dramatic occasion for Latin America to see at close range the international situation of the isthmus of Panama and of Central America in relation to the politics of Washington and the diplomacy of Wall Street."

No binding decisions can be taken at the conference, as the delegates are without plenary powers.

(The DAILY WORKER will publish another article on the Bolivarian congress tomorrow.)

On the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution—READ

Social Forces in American History

The standard economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation. A most valuable book for the workers' library in an attractive new edition. Cloth bound

\$1.60

By A. M. SIMONS

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.