American Imperialism and the Negro.

By D. Ivan Jones.

In March of last year, The Philippines Review reported the farewell address of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, after eight years of office in the Philippine Islands, "carrying out the policy of the best President of the present generation", as he himself put it. He sought to take the place of the Spanish Government. The second-way out is that the German heavy industries, scared by this flight, retreated from the Left, thus isolating the Right and forcing it to challenge the power of the State. Such a step would need the construction of the National Party. Socially such a step would be of a reactionary character, and the Social Democratic masses would be thrown to the Left. The heads of the present Government will hesitate, fearing this and that, and the result of the fact that they themselves have done this. Thereafter, they will march toward the Left.

But the hangmen is on the threshold, both in the growing pressure of the nationalist Right, and in the demands of the Allies. For this reason everything seems to point to the fact that a period of stagnation in Germany is nearing its end, and that the period of action is setting in. For this decisive period the Communist Party has raised its banner, and on this banner there is written: "The United Front of the Working Class and the Workers' Government".

The description given in "The Negro World" of the "free" elements to the legislature is a typical example of the extent to which Imperialism has prepared to go in keeping up the outward face of democratic forms for purposes of home consumption. The anti-American votes were indicated by pink papers, and the pro-American by yellow papers. American marines, fully armed, were on guard to see that fair play was observed, in order to do some observing of their own. There were piles of pink papers nicely tied up in bundles for any one who might have the temerity to trouble the registration officer to unite them, while the yellow papers had to hand. But all who came to vote. The result of course was an overwhelming majority in favor of the nominees of the glorious Democracy of the West.

It is now announced that the United States Government is trying to force a loan of 14,000,000 dollars on the Island, in order to aid a certain European creditor. The loan is issued under such ruinous terms that the Island will be packed up and kicked against it. It will involve the Haitian budget in an annual deficit of 1,000,000 dollars. The scandal of the occupation is arousing the liberal elements of the States into vigorous protests. But the Government sits unmoved.

Dr. Burghardt Du Bois, the leader of the Negro intellectuals, announces in his paper, "The Crisis", that the Republican and Democratic Parties have come to a pact not to compete for the Negro vote. And Du Bois explains: "May God write us down as a nation that we ever support these parties again'." The reason for this conspiracy of silence is obvious. Harding in his election addresses, denounced the employment of American marines to subjugate a free and independent people, and proclaimed that he would not do so. Now, as President, after coming to office the American Government is digging itself in upon the island with a vengeance. The Senate Commission on Haiti has reported that things are very much better there now, thank you. And there the matter of America's little Ireland now rests.

Meanwhile, the distressed Negroes have been bayed up with hope by the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill through the Lower House of Legislature. But great difficulties are being experienced in its further progress through the Senate, in spite of the fact that the lynching horrors of the former breaking of Negroes have again broken out at the rate of eight in two weeks in the Southern States.

But the American Senators are not altogether blind to the positive advantages to be derived from the Negro Movement, especially from the "Back to Africa" cry of these poor, hunted and harrassed people who are looking for any way of escape. Senator McCullum of Mississippi, and Senator France of Maryland have both expressed their sympathy with the "Back to Africa" Movement of the Negroes. President Harding approved of the resolution in the State Legislature to petition the President to use his good influence in securing for the Allies sufficient territory in Africa in liquidation of the war debt, "which territory should be used for the establishing of an independent nation for American Negroes".

Senator France on his part put the matter in the following noble terms:

"We owe a big duty to Africa and one which we have too long ignored. I need not enlarge upon our peculiar interest in the obligation to the people of Africa. Thousands of Americans have for years been contributing to the missionary work which has been carried on by the noble men and women who have been sent out to that field by the churches of America".

"This was spoken in the Senate. Translated into plain English, Senator France wished to say it was about time that American business followed up the labours of its own missionary agents-in-advance in Africa.

This proposal was immediately followed by a timely interview with Dr. Heinrich Schnee, a former governor of German East Africa, in which it was suggested that America should take over the mandates of Great Britain and France in Africa for the colonization of American Negroes. Marcus Garvey's paper, "The Garvey's paper "The Negro World", was jubilant, and headed the announcement with big block letters, "Africa's Redemption Drawn Near".

Secretary Hughes, no doubt, will keep that pot simmering for a suitable occasion. Meanwhile, he is taking practical steps. The United States Government has in one stride stepped across the Atlantic and planted its foot in the Little African Republic of Liberia. Liberia was founded a century ago as a home for American slaves in West Africa. Within the last few years its narrow confines have been very much encroached upon by French and English expansion in the neighbouring colonies.
to the monarchists. And this blow would be the coup de grâce to the reaction. 

Government that would take the monarchists and the pro-American by yellow papers. American marines, fully armed and on guard to see that fair play was observed, and to do some observing of their own. There were several groups of pink paper nicks tied up in bundles for any one who might have the temerity to trouble the registration officer to unite them, while the young white government was ready to hand for all who came to vote. 

The result of course was that for the second time in favor of the nominees of the glorious Democracy of the West.

It is now announced that the United States Government is trying to force a loan of $14,000,000 dollars on the Island, in order to pay certain European creditors. The loan is issued under such ruinous terms that even the American occupation is kicking against it. It will involve the Haitian budget in an annual deficit of $1,000,000 dollars. The scandal of the occupation is arousing the liberal elements of the States into vigorous protests. But the Government now finds itself. The first one is the German Social Democratic masses would inevitably result in such a blow, that the Heads of the State, Socially such a step would be of a reactionary character, and the Social Democratic masses would be thrown to the right. The heads of the present Government will hesitate, fearing this and the future, and fruitless as it themselves have raised, they will march tamely along.

But the hangmen is on the threshold, both in the growing pressure of the nationalist Right, and in the demands of the Allies. For this reason everything seems to point to the fact that the period of stagnation in Germany is nearing its end, and that the period of action is setting in. For this decisive period the Communist Party has raised its banner, and on this banner there is written: "The United Front of the Working Class and the Workers' Government".

American Imperialism and the Negro.

By D. Ivan Jones.

In March of last year, The Philippines Review reported the farewell address of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, after eight years of office in the Philippine Islands, "carrying out the policy of the best President of the present generation," as he him himself. Harrison would succeed President Taft, whose objective to grant complete independence to the Philippines, relying solely on the silvery threads of finance. But the sorrowful Harrison had to confess his great disappointment that he was not the last Governor General. He had on a previous occasion given the negro in favor of a Filipino Governor General. "I am convinced that you are ready to take your place among the independent nations of the world", he said. But he hoped to return again to pay his first official visit to the First President of the Philippine Republic at the Malacany Palace.

However, that was not to be. The "best President"-made way for Harding. And instead of the Jeffersonian Harrison came Major General Wood, and a large contingent of American soldiers, to take the place of the Spanish Catholic Missionaries at Marikina. The Filipinos were taught the elementary lesson that financial bonds are not the last, but only the first stage of Imperialist occupation.

And Wilson himself knew that; for while he was drawing up the notorious Balfour declarations, he was not his troops and marines in actual occupation of the Negro Republic of Haiti? Six times did the Wilson Government made overtures to this Island Republic for the control of its customs during the imperialist war, He was never again in favor of the Negro Republic. "A Workers' 2,000,000 Negroes was in a strategic position in the Caribean Sea commanding the Panama Canal. Finally, the disturbances of July 27, of 1915, afforded the pretext for securing control. We knew very well that the United States is never at a loss for "disturbances", and it finds every opportunity to intervene in any country covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

Since then, the American occupation of Haiti (sketched in the May number of the "Labour Monthly") makes a long and gruesome story, in which the browbeating of the Negro islanders, putting them to forced labour, torturres and persecution by negro-hating Southerners officials (see "Negro World", May 6th), in the approved style of King Lynch, are the dominant features. The description given in "The Negro World" of the "free" element to the legislature is a typical example of the extent to which Imperialist violation is prepared to go in keeping up the outward face of democratic forms for purposes of homeland occupation. The anti-American votes were indicated by pink papers, and the pro-American by yellow papers. American marines, fully armed and on guard to see that fair play was observed, and to do some observing of their own. There were several groups of pink paper nicks tied up in bundles for any one who might have the temerity to trouble the registration officer to unite them, while the young white government was ready to hand for all who came to vote. The result of course was that for the second time in favor of the nominees of the glorious Democracy of the West.

It is now announced that the United States Government is trying to force a loan of $14,000,000 dollars on the Island, in order to pay certain European creditors. The loan is issued under such ruinous terms that even the American occupation is kicking against it. It will involve the Haitian budget in an annual deficit of $1,000,000 dollars. The scandal of the occupation is arousing the liberal elements of the States into vigorous protests. But the Government now finds itself. The first one is the German Social Democratic masses would inevitably result in such a blow, that the Heads of the State, Socially such a step would be of a reactionary character, and the Social Democratic masses would be thrown to the right. The heads of the present Government will hesitate, fearing this and the future, and fruitless as it themselves have raised, they will march tamely along.

But the hangmen is on the threshold, both in the growing pressure of the nationalist Right, and in the demands of the Allies. For this reason everything seems to point to the fact that the period of stagnation in Germany is nearing its end, and that the period of action is setting in. For this decisive period the Communist Party has raised its banner, and on this banner there is written: "The United Front of the Working Class and the Workers' Government".

American Imperialism and the Negro.

By D. Ivan Jones.

In March of last year, The Philippines Review reported the farewell address of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, after eight years of office in the Philippine Islands, "carrying out the policy of the best President of the present generation," as he him himself. Harrison would succeed President Taft, whose objective to grant complete independence to the Philippines, relying solely on the silvery threads of finance. But the sorrowful Harrison had to confess his great disappointment that he was not the last Governor General. He had on a previous occasion given the negro in favor of a Filipino Governor General. "I am convinced that you are ready to take your place among the independent nations of the world", he said. But he hoped to return again to pay his first official visit to the First President of the Philippine Republic at the Malacany Palace.

However, that was not to be. The "best President"-made way for Harding. And instead of the Jeffersonian Harrison came Major General Wood, and a large contingent of American soldiers, to take the place of the Spanish Catholic Missionaries at Marikina. The Filipinos were taught the elementary lesson that financial bonds are not the last, but only the first stage of Imperialist occupation.

And Wilson himself knew that; for while he was drawing up the notorious Balfour declarations, he was not his troops and marines in actual occupation of the Negro Republic of Haiti? Six times did the Wilson Government made overtures to this Island Republic for the control of its customs during the imperialist war, He was never again in favor of the Negro Republic. "A Workers' 2,000,000 Negroes was in a strategic position in the Caribean Sea commanding the Panama Canal. Finally, the disturbances of July 27, of 1915, afforded the pretext for securing control. We knew very well that the United States is never at a loss for "disturbances", and it finds every opportunity to intervene in any country covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

Since then, the American occupation of Haiti (sketch}
Liberia has a foreign debt of 1,650,000 dollars owing to J. Pierpoint Morgan and Co. and his financial conferences in New York, acting for themselves and for European banks. The United States has drawn up an elaborate agreement with the Negro President for the granting of a loan of 5,000,000 dollars to the Negro Republic. Details stipulations are made regarding the $20,000,000 in foreign loans secured for the immediate repayment of the money owing to Pierpoint Morgan and Co., with the result that the market price of that loan has already jumped up from 75 to 98, putting over 300,000 dollars in the pockets of Morgan and Co. at one stroke of the pen. But that is only a little side-pocket money. The most significant clauses in the loan agreement refer to the appointment of a Financial Commissioner, with 21 other American officials under him. This official will control the finances and customs of Liberia. Certain provisions are also made for the control of the Legislature. The financial commissioner will determine the size of the Liberian police and the military frontier force, which will be commanded by American army officers. He will have the power of veto over the Liberian budget, and the right to order the passing of any financial legislation which he may desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.

In 1909, says the New York "Nation," (which gives the text of agreement in its issue of May 31st,) we sent a commission to Liberia, which was much impressed by the high handed methods of the British in assuming control of the Liberian customs and frontier force. This commission reported that "It is difficult to find among the Liberians anyone who has entire confidence in the disinterestedness of Great Britain"; that "French interest in Liberia is apparently that of an heir who must desire. He is empowered to limit the annual expenditure of Liberia to a total of 650,000 dollars, of which 109,700 dollars will go to pay the salaries of the American officials. In short, he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, with an armed force of American officials to do his bidding.

This control is to last for the lifetime of the new loan; and a special clause prohibits the contracting of other loans without the sanction of the financial commissioner, so that there is no chance of Liberia trying to buy itself out of Uncle Sam's clutches. The loan therefore promises to have a long life, long enough, in fact, to make Liberia into a loyal African continent, and to follow its religious agents further afield into the interior as opportunities arise.