ton's chief-of-staff circulated among the congressmen, imposing upon them the henchman of American Imperialism. Dartiguenave was "elected" and acted as a true lieutenant of Wall Street.

We are not in a position to give the full history of the suppression of Haitian people, especially the tillers of this country, by American imperialism. Since that time US capitalism prevails not only in financial affairs but also in industrial, commercial and agricultural pursuits of Haiti. The United States Government is as a matter of fact ruling Haiti, dictating and controlling each step the Haitian people are contemplating to undertake.

Such a state of affairs had its influence upon all the strata of population provoking them to resistance. The present uprisings are, no doubt, a sequel of the oppression of a nation depriving it of any opportunity to determine its own destiny. Especially this oppression is felt by the poor peasants and agricultural workers who are exploited by the American capitalists applying their methods of intensive work in a country with a tropical climate.

The present rebellion in Haiti is a sign of time showing that the Latin-American countries are not willing to stand the political and economic oppression of the American imperialists.

The duty of the Profintern and the Comintern is to aid the revolutionary elements in Haiti in organizing in the first place the agricultural wage earners. They are the most exploited workers in Latin-America as the US plantation owners are the most ruthless exploiters in the world. The poor peasants also should not be neglected for they are treated as peons.

J. WILENKY

THE STRIKE OF NEGRO WORKERS IN GAMBIA

A very serious movement sprang up among the workers in Gambia, a small British Colony on the West African Coast. As a matter of fact, Gambia, with its population of 200,000 natives and 200 whites is the domain of the PEMAIN CO., a branch of the International Lever Margarine Trust. Last summer the workers in Bathurst, the chief town of the colony, decided to organize a union to struggle for decent living and working conditions. Of course, the fact that a union should have been organized, and mind you, by former Negro slaves, could not be tolerated for one moment by the representatives of "democratic" Britain, who even at home, in "free" England, are not slow to put through anti-trade union laws. Last October the manager of the Company in Bathurst demanded that all the workers leave the union within 72 hours. The workers decided to strike for the recognition of their right to organize.

The local authorities immediately proclaimed martial law in the town. Troops patrolled the streets and made no bones about using their bayonets whenever they saw a few people collect together. Despite the general reign of terror the workers continued the strike for more than one month, while mere troops had to be called in to suppress the "disturbance" in the town.

Very instructive was the conduct of the so-called Labor Government, and especially Sidney Webb, the historian of British Trade Unionism, now the noble Lord PASSFIELD, His Majesty’s Secretary for Colonies. Despite the fact that information had arrived in London at the end of October that the manager had presented an ultimatum to the workers and that a telegram arrived on November 15 that the troops and the police had run amuck in Bathurst, were attacking the local population, the Government paid no attention at all to these events. Indeed, answering a question in the House of Commons, the Colonial Minister said that he knew nothing at all about the
events referred to and that in general the whole affair was so trivial that he had no intention of making any inquiries at all.

There is no doubt that this first collision with organised capital will end in defeat for the workers of Bathurst, but their movement will not only prove a big factor in raising their own class-consciousness, but will expose to the working class throughout the world the true character of the present Labor Government and the leaders of the Labor Party of Great Britain.

J. REED.

PERSECUTIONS IN CUBA

A recent communication from Cuba reports another foul murder by the agents of MACHADO, the Dictator of Cuba. Another name has been added to the long list of revolutionists killed and butchered since Machado's advent to power. This time it is a Communist, a Negro worker, MARTA BROOKS, who it appears was killed the other day in Havana by the henchmen of reaction.

This new crime, not to speak of the continued persecution of all revolutionary Negro and Chinese workers, shows that the Dictator of Cuba is continuing his policy of terrorising the workers, hoping in this fashion to prevent any revolutionary move on the part of the workers of Cuba.

But Machado is badly mistaken if he thinks persecution and suppression will stay the development of the revolutionary movement. Though the workers' organisations are being persecuted, the leaders being killed in cold blood, their papers being closed down, accompanied by mass arrests and deportations of native workers as well as foreigners, signs are not wanting that the working classes of Cuba are rapidly veering over to the left.

The recent repressions against the Negro workers of Cuba show plain enough that the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions here have now really got a footing among the rank and file, among all the Negro workers, exploited as they are in the slave plantations and the factories.

In Cuba, like in all the other Republics in the Caribbean seaboard, the Americans have begun of late to introduce on a wide-scale colored labor to take the place of the native workers. Thousands upon thousands of Negroes are being brought in from Haiti, San Domingo and Jamaica, to cut the present standards of the natives,—low as they are already. The Negroes are transported in ships specially chartered for this purpose and upon their arrival are divided among the plantations, who with the assistance of the police and the State troops see to it that these men do not leave the plantations to look for better jobs.

As a matter of fact, the Government of Cuba tried to make out that it was bringing in Negro workers because there was a shortage of labor in the country. The reason is of course that the American Companies find it far more profitable to employ imported labor, for they have to pay the native workers 60 centavo per day, whereas the Negro workers on the plantations are paid anything under 40 centavo.

A strong campaign was carried out by the revolutionary unions and the Communist Party urging that the wages of the Negro and Chinese workers be the same as the whites: the Negroes to have the right to look for work in all the enterprises and industries of the country. Last May Day, the Communist Party was able to get the foreign workers to take part in the demonstration. The Chinese, and the Negro workers, too, marched down the streets of Havana side by side their Cuban fellow-workers, the demonstrations being headed by banners urging unity and solidarity between the foreign workers and the workers of Cuba.