

Expulsion of George Padmore from the Revolutionary Movement

The following statement of the INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION regarding the expulsion of George Padmore has been received by the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers:

Padmore, a member of the Communist Party, despite repeated warnings did not break off his connections with the exposed provocateur Kouyauté and lived in the apartment of the provocateur Jacques. In order to deceive the Party organs, Padmore repeatedly stated that he had already broken with Jacques. Such conduct on the part of Padmore might lead to arrests as it made the work of the provocateurs easier.

Padmore carried on work which undermined the class unity of the toiling Negro masses, and under the pretence of advocating the necessity for the unity of all Negroes on a racial basis, he tried to lay the path for unity with the Negro bourgeois exploiters and with their agents, the national-reformists, which could not help leading to the interests of the Negro toiling masses becoming subordinated to the exploiters.

Padmore began to work openly for the benefit of national bourgeois organisations. With this aim Padmore entered into negotiations with the national reformists on the question of «saving Liberia» and collecting funds to cover the expenses of Liberia. Instead of mobilising the masses for the struggle for the genuine independence of Liberia against the imperialists who enslave Liberia and against the Liberian bourgeois government which bargains with the imperialists, Padmore took his stand openly on the side of the Liberian government.

At a meeting on February 23, 1934, the ICC decided to expel Padmore from the Communist Party for contacts with a provocateur, for contacts with bourgeois organisations on the question of Liberia, for an incorrect attitude to the national question (instead of class unity striving towards race unity).

Statement of the International Trade Union Committee Of Negro Workers.

George Padmore, former Secretary of the I.T.U.C. of N. W. and Editor of The Negro Worker has been expelled from the ranks of the Revolutionary movement. The charges upon which the action of the International Control Commission is based, are very serious charges. Such people as Padmore, who maintain relations with provocateurs, who associate themselves with

National Reformist and Anti-working class organizations and who, under the guise of «helping» Liberia, collect funds in order to «buy off» the Imperialists to whom Liberia is indebted (an obvious swindle scheme) can not be tolerated within the ranks of the working class movement. The actions of Padmore could have but one result; to undermine the unity of the Liberian workers in their struggles against exploitation and oppression by the Imperialists and the Americo-Liberian ruling class; to weaken the working class movement under the slogan of race unity instead of class unity, thereby strengthening the hands of the Imperialist oppressors and their Negro allies.

After his removal from the post of secretary of the I.T.C.U. of N.W., Padmore failed to hand over the contacts and other properties of the Committee. The reasons for this is no doubt his intention of using these for his disruptive activities and for his private purposes.

Because of his disruptive activities and on the basis of the above stated decision, the I.T.U.C of N.W., decides to expell Padmore from its ranks and calls upon all members of the Executive Committee, supporters of the I.T.U.C. of N.W. and The Negro Worker, to break off all relationship with him, as such continued relationship will only mean giving aid and support to his anti-workingclass activities.

The I. T. U. C. of N. W.
Charles Woodson
Secretary.

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you allowed to smoke? Are you allowed to buy additional food?

A question proposed by the delegation — is: have you any complaints in regard to your treatment in prison, was refused by the officials. To question him whether he was ill-treated — as the delegation were charged to do — was stated by the fascist officials to be a political question which could not be admitted. The delegation were at the same time threatened that if other questions were put, they would be considered and treated as political prisoners.

They saw Thaelmann at last and had the impression that the answers to the allowed questions had also been already dictated to Thaelmann. But he made nevertheless the impression of being still unbroken although fully conscious of the terrible seriousness of the situation in which he is.

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