FBI File: American Negro Labor Congress

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SUBJECT: AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS
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61-5941-1
A CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED ONE OR TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR DEPARTMENT WILL BE PRESENT THOUGH DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY WILL BE UNDERCOVER OR NOT STOP MEETING BE COVERED AND USUAL REPORT RENDERED STOP TWO

- HOOVER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

D. F. HENRY
FEDERAL BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VESSED COMMUNIST MEETING WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO SUNDAY
Activities of above Congress and list of attending delegates detailed in body of report. Account insufficient evidence case CLOSED.

Reference is had to Director's telegram calling attention to a Communist meeting which was to assemble Sunday, requesting that such meeting be covered.

The following is a narrative of the session of the above named congress as it is called and which is the meeting referred to in the Director's telegram. It was furnished to this office from a strictly confidential source.

A mass meeting opening the week's convention of the American Negro Labor Congress was held in the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, October 25th, with between 500 and 600 negroes present. C. Henry, a negro radical from Chicago acted as chairman.

The first speaker was Andrew Torrence, who welcomed the delegates to the congress on behalf of the negro press of...
Chicago. N. S. Taylor, a local negro attorney and Garvey, who ran for alderman of the 3rd ward about a year ago, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the legal profession.

Lovett Fort-Whitman, national organizer of the Congress, made the principal talk. In brief, his remarks were that "the aim of the congress is to mobilize and coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class conscious workers of the negro race in the struggle for the abolition of lynching, Jim Crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement, and segregation of the race." He attacked President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as misrepresented that body, stating that the negroes want no Jim Crow unions. Continuing, he said: "We demand that the American Federation of labor tear down the barriers that separate us from the white workers and keep us out of the white unions. We colored workers will, through this congress, correct the mistakes of our white brothers, who have been foolishly misled by the wrong kind of leaders." He concluded with a class-conscious appeal, stating that "the natural enemies of the negro are the boss, the landlord and the capitalist."

There were several musical numbers interspersed to fill in the time.

Announcement was made that the delegates would meet in morning and afternoon sessions during the week at the Metropolitan Community Center, and open mass meetings would be held during the evenings. To wind up with a ball and musical entertainment Saturday night next.

October 22, 1925.

The first business session of the American Negro Labor Congress in the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, October 26th, 1925, was given to organization and committee appointments.

There were forty delegates present from labor and farm organizations throughout the United States. A list of the delegates is being prepared and will be secured later. The permanent officers of the convention are C. Henry, chairman, and H. V. Phillips, Secretary. The committees and their personnel will be secured later.

The program will be put through without change as framed by the Workers Party.
Among the more prominent delegates at yesterday's sessions were Otto Huiswood and Richard Moore, of New York, Fulk, a negro, mine workers from Primrose, Pa., Rogers, of Warren, Ohio, and Johnson from some point in Texas.

Fort-Whiteman and Phillips are in full control of the convention and will direct the program along the lines laid down by the Communist International.

October 27th, 1925

The American Negro Labor congress in session at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, did not resume its work of the second day until the afternoon of October 27th, 1925. Of the 41 delegates listed, not to exceed 20 were in attendance during the afternoon. About 35 had gathered during the morning, and passed the time waiting expectantly for the convention to be called to order, and as the morning passed there frequent remarks that unless the business was conducted more expeditiously many of the delegates would leave for their homes. The reason given for the delay in getting down to business was that the steering committee consisting of Lovett Fort Whiteman, M. V. Phillips and Norval Allen, all of Chicago, and A. Warren of Philadelphia, William Scarville of Pittsburgh, and Otto Huiswood and Richard Moore of New York, had been unable to complete their work on the resolutions.

The afternoon session was devoted to reading congratulatory messages from sympathizers and supporters of Communism, notable among them being greetings from the South African Industrial and Commercial Union of Negro Laborers, the peasant's International and the Defense League of Italian Peasants.

A resolution of sympathy was extended to Casian Sweet, a negro physician of Detroit who is on trial there for shooting
several members of a mob of whites who attacked him and his family for moving into a white neighborhood.

Delegate Richard Moore made the principal talk of the session in denouncing Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee University for "continuing the policy of slavish submission of the Negro race and repudiating its demand for social equality." He urged the Negro Labor Congress to adopt resolutions repudiating the leadership of Washington and other subservient negro leaders who condone the imposing of degrading restrictions on the negro race.

The open mass meeting in the evening was attended by between 500 and 600, of which 25 or 30 were whites. A Warren, of Philadelphia, presided.

William Montgomery Brown, a former bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the speaker of the evening. His subject was announced as "International Labor Defense," but he devoted three-quarters of his speech to telling of his unfrocking by the conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Orleans about two weeks ago, and the remaining one-quarter to denouncing capitalism and stressing the importance of labor defense. The eloquence and dignity of the bishop held the attention of the audience, but the import of his message was missed by the greater number of his listeners.

Delegate William Scarville, of Pittsburgh, was expected to follow with a talk for the race, but became a victim of stage fright and was able to say only a few words for the collection.

The hall is decorated with pictures of leaders of revolutions among colored peoples in different lands, such as Sakhévala, of Indians, Sun Yat Sen, of China, Abd-el Krim of Morocco, Troussaint L'Overture, of Haiti, and Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, who led slave uprisings in the South during the Civil War days. Over the platform is a large picture of a negro laborer and farmer greeting each other under the Communist symbols of crossed hammer and sickle.
October 28th, 1925

The third day's session of the American Negro Labor Congress at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago, was held on October 28th, 1925, and closed with a mass meeting at night. The topic under discussion was the necessity of the colored people dropping their traditional allegiance to the Republican party.

The mass meeting in the evening was attended by about 400, and was presided over by Charles W. Fulp, a delegate from United Mine Worker's Local No. 2012, of Primrose, Pa., The subject speaker was George Welles Parker, of Chicago. His subject was "The Negro and the Ku Klux Klan." Miss Corinne O. Robinson (colored), representing the Young Worker's League of America also spoke, as did National Organizer Fort-Whiteman and Richard Moore, a delegate from the Ethiopian Student's Alliance, New York City.

The resolutions committee is expected to make the report (Friday) morning, and the convention will then proceed to form a permanent organization and elect officers. The only resolution adopted has been the resolution to the American Federation of Labor, which is largely a criticism of President Green for assailing the American Negro Labor Congress as a bolshevik scheme to disrupt the American Labor movement.

October 29th, 1925.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the fourth day of the American Negro Labor Congress at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago on October 29th, 1925, were devoted to a discussion of social equality for the colored race and covered specifically the ending of lynching, abolition of laws forbidding inter-marriage of negroes with whites, Jim Crowism and demanded full and equal admittance of negroes to all theatres, restaurants, hotels, waiting rooms, schools and residential sections.
group changed as interest in the discussion waned.

The open session on the evening was given over to a series of talks on anti-imperialism and was under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League of America, with Hamza Gomez directing. W. C. Francis, delegate from the International Alliance of Negroes, Pittsburgh, presided. There about 500 present. National Organizer Fort-Whiteman introduced Gomez, who laid all the troubles of the working class to the imperialistic efforts of the different countries and outlined the program of the League to combat this imperialism.

Dr. Rodriguez, a delegate of the unorganized Mexican Workers, of Brownsville, Pa., was the next speaker, and made a brief talk on imperialism as it applied to Mexico.

Y Chi, a Chinese student at the University of Chicago, was next introduced. He made a very interesting talk, in excellent English, on the conditions of China. He was accompanied by a Chinese who said arrived from China about six weeks ago to study at the University. He said that the student had given him very late information on the Chinese situation, which the Anti-Imperialist League should be given for propaganda purposes.

Richard Moore, the New York Delegate, spoke for the race.

Announcement was made of the ball to be held at the close of the convention in the Vincennes Hotel, on Saturday evening, and the audience was invited to secure tickets at $3.00 each.

The credential of a delegate from Berea, Ky., was received by mail but the delegate has failed to show up as yet. This makes a total of 41 delegates accredited to the convention, but with few exceptions, the organizations they represent are mythical or inconsequential.
The list of delegates reported by the Credentials Committee composed of Phillips, Haswood and Scarrow, was as follows:

W. C. Francis, International Alliance of Negroes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Warrick, American Negro Labor Congress, Local Committee, Phila.
C. Henry, Organized Steel Workers, Chicago, Ill.
W. D. Anderson, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
T. Dunne, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Mahoney, Local Committee, East Liverpool, Ohio
H. V. Phillips, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Johnson, Local Committee, Galveston, Texas
J. E. Staton, Improved Janitors Union, Local 86, Chicago, Ill.
Darl Dubois, Local Union No. 66, Chicago, Illinois
A. Waris, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Bille, Hod Carriers & Building Laborer's Local 142, Topeka, Ks.
P. Tran, Freight & Express Handlers Local 1775, Lake Charles, La.
Lovett Fort, Whiteman, National Organizer, A.N.L.C., Chicago, Ill.
Joe H. Roberts, Unorganized Building Trades, Chicago, Ill.
B. B. Moore, Ethiopian Students Alliance, New York City, N.Y.
O. E. Huiswood, United Labor Council, New York City, N.Y.
D. Mattocks, Housewives Union, San Jose, Cal.
C. W. Pulp, United Mine Workers Local 2012, Primrose, Pa.
Dan Rogers, Local Committee, Warren Ohio
Norval Allen, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Olive Crosswhite, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
F. H. Watson, Book of Washington Local 218, Keesport, Pa.
Sam Smith, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 39, Chicago, Ill.
E. L. Doty, Unorganized Plumbers, Chicago, Ill.
W. W. Hall, Workers Party of America, Chicago, Ill.
Corinne Robinson, Young Workers League of America, Chicago, Ill.
Sara Vervin, Workers Club, East Liverpool, Ohio.
A. Rodriguez, Unorganized Mexican Workers, Brownsville, Pa.
The following committees were appointed.

Chairman for the business session of the congress -- C. Henry.
Vice Chairman 2 " " Fulp, Francis
Warreno, Johnson, Rodriguez.

Resolutions Committee of five — Moore, Douglas, Warreno, Huisswood, Rogers.

Trade Union Committee — Doty, Henry, Allen, Billc, Fulp, Smith, White.

Committee on political Action— Whiteman, Scarville, Huisswood, Johnson, Robers.

Finance Committee — D. Mattock, Mahoney, Terrence, Smith Crosthwaot
griffin, E. Hall, Robinson.


Secretary for the Congress — Phillips.

October 30th, 1925

The fifth day's sessions of the American Negro Labor Congress
were held on October 30th, 1925, (Friday) in the Metropolitan
Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, Chicago.

Both periods were devoted to discussion and concurring in
resolutions reported by the committee. The principal ones demand-
ed the removal of racial barriers in the Army and Navy, the re-
moval of restrictions in renting and selling real estate to
negroes, and dealt with negro agricultural problems. (These re-
solutions are to be mimographed and distributed later, but no
copies were available to the delegates today.) Messages of
sympathy and support were ordered cabled and telegraphed in the
name of the congress to the negro troops of the 44th and 71st
infantry who participated in the riots in Texas several years ago,
to Marcus Garvey, President of the Universal Negro Improvement
Association, imprisoned in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta,
to Abd- el- Krim, the Riff revolutionary leader, and the Chinese
vision of all the resolutions. This change was fought by Minor, Fort-Whiteman and other party members on the steering committee, but they finally recognized the weight of Moore's arguments and agreed to the change. The copies of the resolutions as given out yesterday (photostats of which are made part hereof) show them before the changes in phraseology were made.

The election of a General Executive Board of 25, a Council of Directors of 9, and an Auditing Committee of 3 was the next business before the convention. The general Executive Board elected was as follows:

C. Henry (chairman)  
H. V. Phillips (Secretary)  
Richard E. Moore  
O. E. Ruiswood  
Lovett Fort-Whiteman  
E. L. Doty  
C. Francis  
Roy Mahoney  
Aaron Davis  
Norval Allen  
William Scaville  
Elizabeth Griffin  
Marguerita Phillips  
John Owens  
Augustavo Warren  
Charles W. Pulp  
John E. Johnson  
H. Douglas  
William Bills  
Dan W. Rogers  
William White  
Bertha Lomax  
Bell  
Jones  
Dunlap.

The first 15 all are members of the Workers Party. Of the remaining 10, the last 4 were not represented in the congress. Of these Bertha Lomax, of Washington, D. C., is said to have been the leader of the Student's uprising at Howard University some months ago; Bell is a resident of Knoxville, or Nashville, Tenn., Dunlap is believed to be from Paducah, Kentucky, and it was not known definitely where Jones resided.

In the election of the Council of Directors it was pointed out by delegate Moore that the constitution specified 7 members, but he argued that with that number there was a possibility of the control of the congress passing into hands outside the Communist Party, and suggested that the number should be changed to 9 or 11 with at least 5 of the 9 party members. When this change was suggested to Robert Minor, he stated that it would be necessary to have a meeting of the Communist bloc pass on the change. Accordingly Minor, Jay Lovestone, and Max Sedacht held a conference in the South Side Community Center, 3101 South Wabash Avenue, with all the Communist Party members at the congress present with the exception of Edward Doty, Elizabeth Griffin, and William Dandridge. This conference agreed that the number of 7 should be increased to 9, with the understanding that when some good material could be had the numbers would be increased to 11. Lovestone positively stated that the composition of the council must be on the basis of 5 party members to 4 non-party members. The council as elected is as follows:
Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Chicago
H. V. Phillips, Chicago
Edward L. Doty, Chicago
Roy Mahoney, Liverpool, Ohio
William Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. Douglass, Cincinnati, O.
Vertha Lomax, Washington, D.C.
C. E. Fulp, Primrose, Pa.
William Bills, Topeka, Ks.

The first five (those listed at the left) are Communists. the last four non-party members.

The auditing Committee elected was:

Marguerita Phillips
Charles W. Fulp
Dan W. Rogers.

Delegate Moore severely criticized the story given to Carroll Binder, reporter for the "Chicago Daily News", which was published in that paper on October 28th. The part he objected to was that the article stated:

"Three American Negro girls and seven American Negro young men, of whom three are from Chicago, are now in Russian schools taking a three year training course, for the Russian Diplomatic service, it was learned today. 'Diplomatic Service' is the Russian vernacular for Communist agitation in fields deemed by Moscow to offer possibilities for Bolshevism."

He demanded to know who had the interview with Binder, and Fort-Whiteman acknowledged that he talked with him but disclaimed giving him any information about the negro students. Moore stated, in substance, that he did not believe Fort-Whiteman's denial, and wanted it understood that in the future such matters were secret information.

Attached hereto is a complete list of the delegates taken from the registration cards as prepared by the Credentials Committee:

Name and Location
Richard S. Moore, New York, N.Y.
Otto E. Huiswood, New York, N.Y.
Trey Mahone, East Liverpool, Ohio
A. Rodriguez, Brownsville, Pal
C. Francis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. Henry, Chicago, Illinois
H. V. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.

PARTY MEMBERS

Organizations represented
Ethiopian Student's Alliance
United Labor Council
Local Committee, Amer. Negro Labor Cons.
" " " " " "
Unorganized Mexican Workers
Local Committee, A. H. L. C.
" " " " " "
National Committee, A. N. L. C.
Unorganized Steel Workers
National Secretary, A. N. L. C.
E. L. DOTY, Chicago, Ill.
Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Chicago, Ill.
Haywood Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Corinne O'Brien, Robinson, Chgo.
Elizabeth Griffin, Chicago, Ill.
Ethel Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Marguerita Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
Norma Allen, Chicago, Ill.
Walter B. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Olive Crosswaith, Chicago, Ill.
Dan W. Rogers, Warren, Ohio.
William Dandridge, Chicago, Ill.
Dunegan, Chicago, Ill.
Sarah Verbin, East Liverpool, O.
(name used by Mrs. Roy Mahoney)
Aaron Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Aaron Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Unorganized Negro Plumbers
National Organizer, A. N. L. C.
Workers Party of America
Young Worker's League
Women's Household League

Field Organizer, A. N. L. C.
National Committee, A. N. L. C.
Local Committee, A. N. L. C.

Unorganized Laundry Workers
Local Committee, A. N. L. C.

Worker's club

Negro Agricultural Workers
Woman's Household League

NON PARTY MEMBERS

Rem Mettox, San Jose, Cal.
C. W. Pulp, Primrose, Pa.
John E. Johnson, Dallas, Texas
H. Douglas, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Bills, Topeka, Kansas
William E. White, Montgomery, W.Va.
Frank W. Reed, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sam Smith, Chicago, Ill.
J. E. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
D. Dabois, Chicago, Ill.
J. E. Stater, Chicago, Ill.
T. H. Watson, McKeesport, Pa.
Moore, Lake Charles, La.
Brown or Mills, Berea, Ky.
Holt, Chicago, Illinois

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Longshoreman's Union
American Negro Labor Congress
Bus. Agt., Building Trades Workers
Dist. Org., African Blood Brotherhood
Fraternal delegate of Governor
Amalg. Clothing Worker's Local #39
Unorganized Building Laborers
Improved Janitor's Union #86

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Booier T. Washington Center
Freight Handler's Union #1717

Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n.

Among those listed as delegates, but not attending for one reason or another, were:

Aaron Davis and wife. They are known to be in Chicago, but Davis is only Luke warm towards the Workers Party since a conversation he is said to have had with William F. Dunne shortly after his (Davis's) return from the Peasants International Conference early this year, in which Dunne is said to have told Davis, when he demanded funds be set aside to organize the Negro farmers: "You want too damned much. We have no money to organize the negro farmers. You ought to be satisfied: you get a trip over there out of it."
Sarah Yerbin, who represented herself as the wife of Roy Yerbin, resided with him at 4733 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, during the convention.

D. Dubois and J. E. Staten, listed as representing Improved Janitors Union #66, Chicago, did not attend the Congress, through fear that they might be thrown out of their local union.

T. H. Watson, of McKeesport, Pa., Moore, of Lake Charles, La., and Brown or Mills, of Berea, Ky., were also absent, but no reason could be obtained for their absence. The credentials of these men came in by mail some time ago, and it is believed they were not sufficiently interested in the aims of the Congress to follow up their credentials with their presence.

The Congress closed with a so-called grand ball in the Vincennes Hotel, 5000 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, on Saturday night, October 31st. There were about 150 present, about half of the number being whites. There was nothing of interest in the affair.

Comments about the Congress among the leaders, both white and black, were that the congress itself was a fizzle, but its value as a propaganda device for Communism among the negro masses will be very valuable.

Photostatic copies of the following are attached to Director's copy of this report, Agent only being able to obtain one copy of each.


2. Resolutions adopted at the A. N. L. C.

3. Speech delivered by Bishop William Montgomery Brown on October 27th, 1925 at the A. N. L. C.

CONSTITUTION of the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS, Adopted at its
FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, OCTOBER, NINETEEN TWENTY-FIVE

1. The name of this organization shall be -

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

2. The Purpose of this Organization shall be: To unify and strengthen the efforts of all organizations of Negro workers and farmers, as well as organizations composed of both Negro and white workers and farmers, and sympathetic organizations, and also individuals, for the protection of discrimination, persecution, and exploitation of the Negro race and the working people generally. And, with this aim, it is especially our purpose to bring the Negro working people into the trade unions and the general labor movement with the white workers, and to remove all bars and discrimination against Negroes and other races in the trade unions so that all races may have complete equality in the labor movement. And further it shall be our purpose to aid the general liberation of the darker races and the working people throughout all countries.

3. The Membership of the American Negro Labor Congress shall consist of the full membership of all affiliated bodies and also of individuals wishing to aid its purposes and being affiliated; and the membership shall at all times consist mainly of Negro working people and farmers.

4. The Congress in its first annual session, and in each annual session thereafter, shall elect a General Executive Board of 25 members, the majority of whom must be composed of working people. The General Executive Board shall meet immediately after the close of the annual Congress, in an organization session which shall choose the Council of Directors, seven members, and the Auditing Committee, three members.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

5. The General Executive Board shall meet at least once during the year between annual congresses, and also once a year within the ten days preceding the convening of the Congress, and shall have full authority to act in the name of the Congress between congresses. The General Executive Board or the Council of Directors between meetings of the Board, shall have authority to add a limited number of members to the General Executive Board to the extent of making the total Board consist of 35 members, provided any additions shall be persons strictly in the character of this Congress. The Executive Council shall have power to elect a general Secretary-Treasurer, and to fill vacancies in the position of General Secretary-Treasurer, or in the Council of Directors or in the Auditing Committee, but in filling vacancies in the Auditing Committee the Secretary-Treasurer shall not be entitled to vote. The Executive Council shall have authority to call the annual conventions of the Congress, and also to call or to join with any other appropriate organization in issuing a joint call for world congresses of such a kind as would in its opinion serve the interests of
the Negro masses. It shall have authority to negotiate and to
make friendly arrangements for cooperation with other Negro organi-
izations or Labor organizations of economic or political character,
but not with any organizations or persons antagonistic to the Negro
race or to the working people as a whole, nor shall any negotiation
or arrangement or cooperation be made with any political organiza-
tion or any person for political purposes, except with a political
organization of the working class or farming class.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

6. The Council of Directors shall reside in or near the
city of the headquarters of the American Negro Labor Congress, and
shall constitute a constantly working and directing body, responsi-
ble to the General Executive Board and to the Congress, and
shall exercise all of the authority of the Congress and the General
Executive Board between meetings of the Executive Board, to act
for them and in their name in all matters within this authority.
They shall meet at least once each week.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

7. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall call regularly
and special meetings of the Council of Directors, and shall have
authority to act for the Council of Directors under its instruc-
tions during the period between meetings of the Council, and shall
be the general executive officer and treasurer of the organiza-
tion.

MEMBERSHIP

8. Membership in the American Negro Labor Congress shall
be both individual and collective - that is, individuals may join
it singly, and organizations as a whole may join it by affiliating
in a body.

INITIATION FEES & DUES

9. The initiation fee for individuals shall be 25 Cents
and the membership dues for individuals shall be 10 Cents per month.
For organizations which desire to join the Congress as a body,
special arrangements for a lower rate of dues for each member of
the affiliating body may be made by negotiating with the Council
of Directors, who shall act according to their best judgment in set-
ting a rate of dues in each separate case. There shall be no ini-
tiation fee for organizations.

NOT A RIVAL ORGANIZATION

10. The American Negro Labor Congress is not a rival organi-
ization as against any other existing organization wishing to serve
the Negro people, nor a rival to any labor organization. On the
contrary the Congress wishes to give cooperation and brotherly help
to all bona fide organizations having the interest of our people
at heart. The Congress invites the affiliation of all such organi-
izations. Especially the American Negro Labor Congress will not be
a rival to any trade union or labor union, but will do all in its
power to build up and strengthen all bona fide organizations of the
working people. Our attitude toward both is, if any bona fide labor
union is, - we want our people to join it; we want our people to
strengthen it; If any labor union excludes persons of our color we
demand that it shall let them in for the mutual benefit; if it will
not let our People in, we will encourage the formation of unions of
our people, not as rival unions but as unions desiring to be
joined together with the former union in a single organization for
all races without discrimination. We favor that all Labor Unions
shall affiliate with the American Federation of Labor wherever this
is reasonably practicable and creates a larger unity of labor.
Otherwise - that is, where the general labor organization in a
given field is not affiliated to the A F of L - such independent
union will receive our support, although our influence will be used
in general to bring all labor organizations into the American
Federation of Labor.

LOCAL COUNCILS

11. Local Councils of the American Negro Labor Congress
shall be formed in all communities where there are Negro working
people. These local Councils shall be formed by delegates elected
by all local Negro labor unions and mixed labor unions, and dele-
gates from all sympathetic organizations of the Negro Race and it
shall also include delegates from trade unions not having Negro
members provided that these endorse the program of the American
Negro Labor Congress and do not exclude Negroes by discrimina-
tion. The majority in every local council shall consist at all times of
Negro working people. Thus the composition of the local councils
shall be of delegates from the following:
1. Negro Labor unions. 2. Mixed labor unions not having any
rules or customs discriminating against Negroes. 3. Groups
of Negro industrial workers organized for the purpose of ob-
taining admission into existing unions. 4. Organizations of
Negro agricultural workers. 5. Delegates elected by groups
of three or more Negro workers (or mixed Negro and white
workers) who work together in a workshop, factory, or farm.
6. Additional delegates to be elected by a local enlarged
council.

The local council should meet regularly - once a week where-
ver this is possible. The Local councils should also call meetings
of the entire membership of all organizations affiliated with the
local council as well as the individual members of the Negro
Labor Congress, such meeting to be called the ENLARGED
LOCAL COUNCIL. Also all Negro industrial workers who sign a card
declaring their desire to be organized into unions shall be admit-
ted to full participation in these enlarged local council meetings.
Meeting of the enlarged local councils shall be public.

In all cases where the word "union" is used, it is under-
stood and specified that the word existing so-called "company
unions" (organized or controlled by employers) are not considered
as unions. However, any minority within such a "company union" may,
upon organizing as a minority and declaring its purpose to attain
the quality of a real labor union, be entitled to representation
in the local council and also to the National Congresses.

The functions of the Local Councils are to carry on in each
locality the work for the aims and purposes of the American Negro
Labor Congress as embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Con-
gress, and especially to apply locally the program for winning
the rights of the Negro workers in the trade unions and for the organi-
ization of the unorganized Negro workers, for obtaining cooperation
authority from the Council of Directors.

REPRESENTATION AT NATIONAL CONGRESS

15. Representation at the annual congresses of the American Negro Labor Congress will be accorded to all organizations of the Negro working people and especially labor unions of our people; also Negro farmers' organizations, and fraternal and benefit societies; and also the local councils of the American Negro Labor Congress. Both organizations of a local character and organizations of a nationwide character shall be entitled to representation at the national congresses. Local organizations eligible to the congress which are affiliated with the local councils may send their delegates direct to the Congress in addition to the delegates of the local councils themselves. Organizations and groups which are of the character herein specified may send their delegates to the national congress, whether they are affiliated to the local council or not. The representation at the Congress shall be upon the basis of proportional representation as far as this is practicable within the judgment of the annual Congress, and provided that in the Congress no delegate has more than one vote.

16. The Local Council shall permit organized groups of three or more persons of a character consistent with the aims of the Congress among unorganized workers in factories, shops, farms, etc. to affiliate with the local councils and to send delegates to the local councils.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

17. The Negro Champion is the official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress. The editor shall be appointed and directed by the Council of Directors. It shall be the duty of every member of the American Negro Labor Congress to subscribe to the Negro Champion, official organ of the Congress, and to obtain subscriptions and to circulate the paper to the best of his ability. It shall be the further duty of every member to observe all events in his or her locality, and especially in the workshops where Negro workers are employed and in the trade unions, and to report these events to the Negro Champion in a spirit best calculated to explain and to solve the problems of our oppressed people. Every member of the American Negro Labor Congress becomes a duly accredited local correspondent for the Negro Champion.
RESOLUTION

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

The so-called democratic society of the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white races. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and women and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

SEGREGATION

The Negro people are confined to the most miserable districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as though we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools but begin life as a segregated class. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theatres, and such places of public resort for the general public, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering and humiliation.

These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by tradition show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial, and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become as consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle, "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality". This social degrading is not a question of relationships between individuals but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers at the bottom of the social system. Intent upon holding down the workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level and in the south where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

The first American Negro Labor Congress solemnly receives that the Negro workers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, degradation, and general inequality of racial groups -- the whole caste system -- must be absolutely and completely abolished. We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize
a distinction of races. To champion this demand not only for our own race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, AND ASSEMBLAGE

The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and assembly, but

In recent years certain reactionary groups which succeeded in winning political power in various sections of the nation, have robbed the poorer class of people of the above mentioned rights; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS condemn such acts whether legislative or otherwise, as a tyrannous infringement on the rights of the working people.

ARMY AND NAVY

BE IT RESOLVED: That this Congress demands that the WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY DEPARTMENT of the United States Government abolish all Jim-crow distinctions in the army and navy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we demand that Congress pass a law forbidding the Army and Navy to make or keep any record whatsoever marking any distinction of "Negro" and "White" in the military, air, and naval forces in time of peace or war, or in any way to segregate the races in these services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we deny the right of any nation to conscript any Negro while such nation holds our Race and class in subjection and inequality.

JURIES

It is a general custom of police and criminal courts to accord to every white defendant a jury composed of white persons but at the same time to exclude Negroes from juries to try Negro defendants in important cases; and

This custom is based on the theory that the white man alone must pass on the Negro's guilt or innocence and this alone proves the presence of race prejudice in every such trial; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That as long as the principle of "white supremacy" exists a Negro cannot get a fair trial before a white jury or a mixed jury and we demand that a belief in "white supremacy" shall be legal bar to anyone's serving on a jury to try a Negro.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no Negro owes any respect or obedience to the decision of any court in which he is discriminated against.

KU KLUX KLAN

The Ku Klux Klan declares its purpose to preserve "white supremacy" meaning to keep the Negro permanently out of his rights of equal citizenship and degraded to the condition of a wild animal to the persecuted, hunted, tortured and burned at the pleasure of white individuals or mobs; and

Not content with the "legal" means of suppressing the Negro under "democratic" government; which are bad enough, the Ku Klux Klan forms itself into a criminal band for illegal murder, coercion and terrorization, assuming to act as a secondary government.
The Klan directs its venom, criminality and bigotry not only against the Negro but also against hard working people who happen to have been born in other countries and brought here to do the hardest labor of the industries of this country and also against religious liberty.

This criminal organization shares the authority of government in any places, is semi-officially recognized in some states and has complete control of other state governments. Not only does the Federal Government fail or refuse to act against the band of bigotry and crime but the influence of the ideas of the Klan can be seen in Congress' refusal to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and also be seen in legislation recommended to Congress, including the proposals which seek to force all foreign-born working people to carry passports and be registered with the police and to be segregated in special residence districts as the Negroes are segregated therefore.

BE IT RESOLVED by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That we declare the Ku Klux Klan an enemy to humanity and that we will fight it to the bitter end and will make common cause against it with foreign-born workers and others who are persecuted by it (Jews and Catholics).

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The Negro workers, who constitute one-seventh of the workers of America, are today an important factor which must be incorporated within the organized labor movement if a genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The World War, the migration of the people from the farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established the Negro workers as an indispensable and powerful labor force.

In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the Trade Union movement. Trade Unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prosecute their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living.

Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the Unions is it possible to avoid a unionor's competition and recutting between these workers which will result in their common improvements and degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the Great Steel Strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel bosses could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the Union and demonstrates that Trade Unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, failing the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

The Unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or wait until they are out on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting with them but should begin at once to conduct a thoroughgoing, efficient nation-wide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro...
workers either by open clauses in their constitution or by secret understandings and must throw the doors of the Union wide open to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal of all bars and discrimination within the Unions and demands equality, of treatment in wages, opportunity for employment and representation in Union administration and instructs its members to fight energetically to effect this in all unions.

This Congress condemns all scabs, Negroes who improperly recruit, strike breakers and whites who discriminate and monoply employment. It resents the branding of Negroes as strike-breakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have been fairly treated they have made as loyal and aggressive Union men as any other group of workers.

This Congress further condemns all efforts from whatever source to segregate the Negro workers in separate unions and demands that all such discrimination be abolished immediately.

Any divisions in the Trade Unions and all dual or secession movements will be firmly opposed by this Congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own Unions to protect themselves and to fight their way into the Unions as equals.

The American Negro Labor Congress hereby instructs its officers and members to unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the Unions and to believe that unity of black and white workers which alone can insure their elevation and emancipation is absolutely necessary.

HOUSING

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of our people in separate residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live and which part they may not live is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accommodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live or whether or not he can have a house to live in at all.

We demand legislation by which all tenements, apartment houses and homes to let shall be subject to the claim of the first comer, regardless of race or color or the will of the landlord.

It is common knowledge that Negroes are customarily charged rent at a rate of 20% to 100% higher than is charged for the same apartments rented to white people. We demand legislation for a fixed rental for all places to be let with heavy penalties and damages whenever a landlord charges higher rents for one race than would be charged another race for similar accommodations.

We declare that any Negro real estate agent who connives in charging more rent to his own people than would be paid by whites is a renegade and a traitor to his own people.

In advocating the foregoing measures of relief we do not regard them as being permanently effective. This Congress advocates the taking over of all rented residences by the public to be rented without discrimination of color to the people at a fixed low rental. We further advocate that the housing shortage in
Resolutions

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the cities and towns be relieved by the local government building modern apartment houses to be rented on the above basis.

It is also a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill owners, to house their employees in "company houses" and thereby control the lives of the workers, being able to throw them out of house and home whenever they so wished and whenever there is a disagreement about wages or working conditions. We demand any legal measure that may be necessary to prevent any employer of industrial labor owning or controlling the homes rented to his employees.

Pending legislative relief, and during the present period when the Negro's rights are ignored by governmental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way, to pay exorbitant rents or to consent to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts.
COMRADES: This is my first public appearance since my being railroaded out of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Or steam-rolled is perhaps the better phrase; perhaps I was Jim Crowed because I do not believe in all this supernaturalism and symbolicalism of the Bible as it is literally interpreted. Gentlemen, I was put out after being tried as a Heretic. Anyhow, I was not put out by trial for the crime of Heresy, whatever that may be. The first nine Bishops before whom I was tried described me as being an extreme and dangerous heretic, but did not define the word heresy, nor did the Judge. Then I faced another Judge and nine other Bishops, they too, did not say what heresy is. We are living in a different age now, an age of science, and heresy is unknown in this age of science. In the course of this lecture there will be several references to the unfinished case of the Bishops against me. But I will stick to the subject which I am here to discuss, the subject of International Labor Defense; the greatest of all subjects. Very few Bishops are to be seen publicly at International Labor Defense meetings. I do not like this. There should be at least one Bishop at every meeting, throughout the country. I believe that I am the only Bishop you have who comes to any of them. Your workers think you can get along without the Bishops, but they can't get along without you. They need you, they need to understand your point of view. They need to feel the great religious significance of the meetings like you do. You do not like to have me speak of these meetings as religious, but I do not come here to say pleasing things to you. I came to tell you the truth, and that is that the Bishops and other preachers are sinners and that you are the saints. They do no useful work. That is why they are sinners. You do lots of work, every stroke is a saintly act. That is why you are saints. Human acts depend upon work. He who works hardest to make his
living is the greatest saint and has the most religion. Certainly the Bishops and other ministers who preach the Word, who believe the Bible as it is literally interpreted respecting the origin of man, and especially those who preach the fall of Adam, the existence of a Hellish lake below of brimstone and fire, they do no useful work. Every word so wrongfully preached is untrue, and salvation depends upon knowing the truth. The world is damned, not saved by listening to these Biblical supernaturalisms, and there is not one word of truth in it.

You came here this evening in the interests of the International Labor Defense. That is the holiest, the saintliest cause I know anything about, for labor is human life. There is no cause, no institution, no state, no church, no party, no religion which has any claim to be called holy unless it is primarily in support of the defense and advancement of human life. I think that is what the dramatists had in mind when they had in that great Holy Drama, Jesus to say, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free", and also when He is made to say, "I am come that the Word might have life and have it more abundantly"; and the angels for this glorious Drama, probably had that in mind when they were brought out on the stage to sing, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth Peace, good will toward men".

I told my dear brother Bishop, when they told me that I was not a Christian because I did not believe in the fall of Adam or about any of the impossible things which go with these impossibilities, that first of all to be a Christian one must be a worker. You may be surprised to know that my fellow Bishops have been calling me a heretic and say that I am at war with the church, that I am at war with religion, but before you come to yourself to any such error, I am going to ask you to turn the tables and see how it looks from the other side. A good many
moral blind men in the church and out, take it for granted that because
many of your comrades are imprisoned they must have violated some law,
and that your purpose is to overthrow the system that is impoverishing
you; that you are at war with society, simply because you are trying to
liberate if from ignorance. I am not at war with the church. I am
simply trying to liberate it from its ruinous supernaturalisms. You
know that divided masses can not get anywhere. I know that your churches
that are divided cannot get anywhere. You have converted me to your
view. I am not going to convert you to mine. I shall not stray from the
subject of this meeting. I am doing this in the interest of the Inter-
national Labor Defense, for human life. It is human life in action, and
all life is action; no action, no life. Labor is human life, from the
very highest conceivable plane. For when a man goes to work he gives
himself to society more completely than any mere philanthropist. A phil-
anthropist can give his money and then go and play golf all day. The
capitalist can make his investment and then start on a trip around the
world, but when the worker contributes his labor he has to give himself,
he can not send it by special messenger, he has to go with it himself
and stand by it through every minute of his working hours every day of
every year. The cause of Labor Defense, then, is a cause of humanity
at bottom. It is the greatest of all causes. It is the greatest of
all human movements. The parasite group are generally so blinded by their
beliefs that they cannot cooperate with it. It is more than a class
movement. But what has this to do with religion and why should a
Bishop become so excited over it as I am? A Bishop does but little
work, they are too busy to work. They are too busy to think. I did not
do much thinking until after I had resigned from my diocese. My time
during the whole period had been taken up with building up the church.
I had been extremely busy bringing souls to God. I did not know what
what the church was for, I had never stopped to ask what the church was for, I did not know anything about God, except what somebody had told me and they knew no more than I did about Him. When I preached of Heaven and Hell I was not a man, I was a phonograph, grinding out the dead views of the past. Then a great war came along. I knew nothing about that. I was too busy attending to what had been told me. I was supposed to believe that a Christian God had sent this war to punish the Imperialists of Germany and give the world to Democracy. The Germans thought that a Christian God had sent the war to punish the Democracy of America and to give the world to Imperialism. The German Bishops were right. Anyhow, the Americans came out with lots of Imperialism; Imperialism to burn. It has been evolved into desperation. There is not time to tell the whole story of the war, but twenty million young lives were crushed out and the world flowed with blood before this quarrel of the Gods in the sky and the capitalists on earth came to an end. Had I been busy in my religious church activities, I would have heaped it up for the church. But I had gone home to die. I didn't die, I am still living. I had a little time to think, something I had never had before and no Bishop before or since has had any. I was like a boy with a new toy. I thought, and I understood. I found that neither the American God, nor the German God was real. The Gods in the skies, Jesus, Jehovah, Buddha, Allah, hadn't done anything. They didn't cause the war and couldn't stop it, or prevent future wars. And so long as we lock to them for any help we shall be in a hopeless plight. I found that if these Gods were real that I had been taught to worship, they were Gods of evil that a decent man would have had nothing to do with them. The only religion I could have was the Christian God was that he had evolved into such a terrible God and that He was not real. He was supposed to have written the
Bible, but the Bible was man written. He was supposed to have handed down revelations, but he had not. I found that the Gods in the skies, Jesus, Buddah, Jehovah, Allah, all of them were only symbols such as our Uncle Sam and Santa Claus. I found that the real God is Nature. The God of reality pointed out the law of evolution and revolution too. I made this great discovery that the words "evolution and revolution" go hand in hand. The study of reality made it possible for me to become far more enthusiastic and scientifically religious than I ever had been before. I know what I am about now.

I am grateful to you Darwinians and evolutionists who showed me these things. I beg of you—this is my appeal to you—I want you to do as much for the other poor Bishops, the poor blind Bishops. I want you to open their eyes as you have mine. The Bishops are human at heart. It is not impossible that you can make them understand you. Anybody who really understand you will be with you. The greatest religious movement I know of is the International Labor Movement. There is only one politics, that is the effort to find the way to accomplish this. That is all there is to it. There are many theories of religion and politics and many manifestations of them, but there is really only one religion and one politics and there is only one Human Race. We are the mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of one family. It does not matter whether you are Protestant, Catholic or a Jew, I could be all of them. It makes no difference whether you are Christian, Heathen, or atheist. It still remains that we all belong to the Human Race. That is all there is to it. That is your religion. There is no other religion for anybody else. Religion is not a creed, it is not a belief in anything. Religion is only and solely the desire for a longer and a more terrestrial life.
When you see this as I do it will change your ideas about everything, even as it did mine. This fact has now become so obvious that even some of the theologians are beginning to realize that it is the truth. When a theologian realizes that anything is true, it is interesting.

The big religious institutions do not readily disappear, they simply change. They adapt themselves to conditions. Even their golden rules are not the same. The Jewish golden rule used to be "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". Which was replaced by the Christian golden rule, "Whosoever ye would have men to do unto you, do ye even so unto him". Presently we find them supporting the cause which they were so bitterly attacking before. The church has supported Negro slavery until Negro slavery was overthrown—supposed to be overthrown, I mean. Presently the churches are supporting capitalism against the enlightened working class. Friends, I can fully understand why, with some of your comrades imprisoned and your civil rights denied, you have come to deny religion. Although I am supposed to be an extreme heretic, I am going to make an orthodox suggestion.

As I said the International Labor Defense should have a place for Bishops and a place for the Darwinian and Marxian schools to encamp. Of course, the churches can be depended upon to come over to it in time. There is no reason why you should not hasten the change by entering them. They are supporting the capitalists just now, but so is the army. There are only two ways for you workers to do anything with this situation. One way is to fight the army if you feel like it, and the other way is to get the army to support something else. This is equally true of the police. I only want to show you that there are two ways of dealing with the church. Capitalism is just an expression of that great yearning which I called religion, a longing for an abundant life. They tell me that you Communists are not contented with anything; that means that...
I tell them that you are alive; it means that you are human; it means that true religion and politics are in no danger of dying out. You workers are not contented with slavery, you are not contented with feudalism, nor with capital. You are not contented with capitalism and yet, each of these institutions was a vast improvement on what went before. Even slavery is a great landmark in the long upward march. If slavery had not been a great step ahead, I do not think we should ever have found the religious institutions supporting it. But capitalism is politically bankrupt and the churches that support capitalism are religiously bankrupt. The people of the earth are looking for a classless, raceless, warless world and capitalism is always stirring up enmity between nations and the races. The people are looking for a chance to express their religion in un-trammelled service to their fellow men, and the church is busy questioning if they believe literally in the Virgin birth, as if that, or any of their other supernaturalisms could have anything to do with the needs of the world. They must find a religion of the times, a religion of life. They cannot trade any longer on the fall of Adam and the blood of Jesus. They cannot appeal to a 20th century earth with a 13th Century Hell. We have lots of real hells of our own, and we want to get rid of them, among them are: the hells of unemployment, disenfranchisement, lynching and all the other kinds of Hell that the church holds up to--real Hells, I know as well as you do, which should claim our attention.

Nevertheless, of all the religious, Christian, Jews, Mohammendan, Buddhists and other churches of supernaturalism, I could belong to them all. They are all right. We want a living humanity and human life. Do not stand off and appeal to the church. The Christian church originally belonged to the workers, it was taken from them. I want the workers to take it back for themselves. I suggest therefore, that you come into the church and inspire them. I suggest that you use them
for your own purposes. And do not let the Capitalists use them for their
own purposes. If you believe in the Son of Man, as you surely do, or
you would not be here tonight to liberate him; you believe in Christ and
are taking Him down from the cross of gold upon which they have crucified
him. You workers are saints outside the church, and the unbelievers and
the sinners and owners inside the church. They need you to come in and
teach them how to believe. They need you to show them how to do away
with the class and mass hatred; they need you to show them how to do
away with war snakes and to point the way to human brotherhood. Down
Long live Communism. Down with race hatred, long live the universal
brotherhood; Down with war, long live the Riffs and the Sicilians and
the Chinese. And now, Down with JIM CROWISM. Long live the AMERICAN
NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS on the footing with American Caucasians.
NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

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AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS OPENS WITH BOOM!

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Representative Speakers Repudiate False Attacks

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Chicago, Ill. -- The American Negro Labor Congress, which has been promised to make the initial step in the organization of Negro Labor for many months, convened Sunday, October 25th, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 31st and Giles Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The opening session at eight o'clock was attended by approximately eight hundred, including fifty delegates representing labor and labor organizations for all over the country.

Charles Henry, representing unorganized steel workers, was acting chairman. In a brief address he outlined the object and defended the principles of the American Negro Labor Congress.

A. Andrew Torrence, representing the Negro Press in Chicago, and speaking in the absence of P. L. Prattis, editor of the Heebie Jeebies, welcomed the delegates of the American Negro Labor Congress and expressed the belief that the Negro Press would wake up to the necessity of a square deal in regard to the activities of the Labor Congress.

NEGRO LAWYER MAKES ADDRESS TO LABOR

N. S. Taylor, in a welcome address in behalf of the Negro Lawyers of Chicago, greeted the American Negro Labor Congress in a very encouraging discourse. Taylor pointed out the necessity of unity between all labor groups and unionization of the Negroes in pursuit of any great success. He heartily endorsed the American Negro Labor Congress as an organization sincerely dedicated to the emancipation of Negro labor and worthy of universal support. With interesting analogy he described the condition of the American Negro and gave a outline of his service to the country and of his loyalty and allegiance to the government; this he offered as sufficient basis for a demand in the interest of equality and justice to the American Negro.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER DEFENDS CONGRESS AND REPUTES FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Greeting by a rousing applause from the enthusiastic audience, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, made an address in response to the preceding speakers and in repudiation of the false charges made against the American Negro Congress.
In an attack against the attitude which the Negro Press has taken against the interest of the American Negro Labor Congress, Whiteman stated that with perhaps one or two exceptions the Negro Press has either slandered the Congress and its organizers or has entered in a "Conspiracy of Silence" against the National Committee calling the American Negro Labor Congress. He further stated that the fact that an organ of publicity happened to be a Negro paper did not necessarily indicate that that organ and the interest of the American Negro had a common interest.

Whiteman traced the historical and economic background of the Negro in America in which he analyzed the attitude of various political parties and their object. The responsibility for the condition of the American Negro, both in measures of progress and oppression, was given a fundamental economic background, by the speaker, and the fallacy of sentimental and aesthetic theories in this regard were severely criticised.

Whiteman described the relation of the Negro and labor in the following statement: "The Negro people, as a race, are of no great importance, but as an industrial class, are one of the most important races in the whole world."

Regarding the purpose of the Congress, Whiteman said that "the fundamental aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize, and to organize the industrial strength of the Negro into a fighting weapon. The Negro is essentially a worker, suffering all the abuses, of the working class in general, but in addition to that, racial abuses, racial discrimination, political disfranchisement and other forms of racial oppression."

In refutation of charges against the National Committee and the American Negro Labor Congress, Whiteman said: "I would like to give refutation to certain charges that have been made against me and those who are with me in organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, to those who read the daily press representing the capitalist interest of the country. You have read statements charging Lovett Port-Whiteman, National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, with being Red, a Bolshevik, Communist, and what not. Allow me to say, friends, that we have received quite a bit of cooperation from a number of organizations, not only from this country, but from Europe as well; help financially, and cooperation from the more enlightened sections of the country. We are extending our hands to the white workers; to the workers of the world to unite in a common cause against the common enemy, in a spirit of solidarity and the function of the American Negro Labor Congress shall be to bring about a better feeling and mutual good will on the part of white and black workers into all organizations."
MUSICIANS ADD TO PROGRAM

Musicians, under the direction of Miss Hazel Whiteman, furnished the spice and harmony to the program. J. W. Strong and Miss Howell, accompanied by Miss Whiteman, gave several pretty numbers, in which accordion, saxophone, and vocal numbers were harmonized.

Mrs. Della Watson, accompanied by Miss Whiteman, charmed the audience with both her vocal renditions and dramatic reading.

TELEGRAM TO DR. SWEET OF DETROIT

Upon motion by Augustavo Warren, delegate from Philadelphia, Pa., a telegram was sent to Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit, Michigan, who has been a martyr suffering at the hand of state authorities in Detroit for his participation in the recent Detroit race riot where he nobly defended his property rights. The telegram expressed the sympathy and good wishes of the American Negro Labor Congress and stated that Dr. Sweet and his colleagues are "defending the whole Negro people from the brutal savagery of segregation and lynching while the state authorities who are prosecuting you represent the legalized oppression of our people." The message further stated that "We beg you to stand or fall on the principle that segregation of our race is itself a crime and you and your friends had a right and a sacred duty to defend yourself. We pledge our full support financially and otherwise."

NEW YORK DELEGATE DELIVERED STIRRING ADDRESS

Richard E. Moore, delegate from New York, delivered an inspiring address, characterized by the fire and enthusiasm of youth.

The young speaker stated: "I deem it a high honor to be present on this occasion. We are witnessing the emergency of a class that is destined to play a significant role in the further emancipation of Negro people and also the downtrodden white workers of America *** Tonight we are witnessing the emergence of this Race*** We know that the cause we are promoting is a fair one. Well may the hirelings of the capitalist press with their innuendoes state that we do this to arouse the Negro workers of the Country to the true conditions that surround them and it is to arouse the white workers, also to the true conditions attending them. May I tell you that there are white slaves in America, likewise?"

Moore's discourse described the necessity of unity and harmony between all workers and emphatically stated that such a condition would not stand a matter of choice but an actual necessity; that the white workers would be driven to accept the Negro workers in his union. He said: "The only hope for the workers of both races is in uniting solidly to protect their interests. White workers cannot win their struggle for the betterment unless they unite with their black brothers and black workers cannot achieve any great step toward complete emancipation unless they unite with their white brothers and together create a better order in America."
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1925. The second session of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in Metropolitan Community Hall, 3120 Giles Avenue, Chicago, Ill., was attended by about 350 delegates and friends. The opening address by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, was designed to make known the purpose of the Congress, giving an economic and historical background to the racial group represented by this effort to organize labor.

Whiteman bitterly denounced the capitalistic press for their unfair dealings with the American Negro Labor Congress and expressed the determination of the Congress to succeed in the face of every obstacle.

The chairman of the evening session was introduced in the person of Brother John A. Johnson, delegate from the Local Committee of Action, A. N. L. C., Galveston, Texas.

JOHNSON BRINGS MESSAGE FROM SOUTHLAND

Hailing from the Southland, Johnson brought a message from the very heart of the people he represented. He depicted the lives of the oppressed, segregated and Jim-crowed victims of Southern tyranny and likewise represented the spirit of that "never-say-die" group of American Negroes who promise to be the leaders of the darker races from the slavery of Imperialism.

COMMUNICATIONS BRING ENCOURAGING MESSAGE

Communications from James Eads How, organizer of International Brotherhood Welfare Association and Hobo Colleges, Denver, Colorado; and Bishop William Montgomery Brown in acceptance of invitation to address the Congress, Tuesday night, October 27th, were read by National Secretary, H. V. Phillips.

NEW YORK DELEGATE SPEAKS FOR TRADE UNIONS

Otto Huiswood, delegate from the United Labor Council, New York, delivered a fiery message in which he criticized the present organizations for their method of approach in the interest of the American Negro. He said in this regard: "We find the organizations today keeping the same ideas that they had twenty-five or fifty years ago of appealing to the masters, of appealing from Caesar to Caesar, begging as it were, that they who are most interested in the exploitation of the Negro masses, would relieve the pressure and exploitation. It seems to me that it is illogical that a man who gains by
the exploitation of your class is the man to remove that exploita-
tion.* * * * * * *The American Negro Labor Congress is beginning the com-
encement of a movement that will arouse the Negro masses in this
country to realization of the fact that the time is ripe for them
to talk about taking a hand in the formation of their own emancipa-
tion instead of depending upon a few hand picked leaders.

SANHEDRIN CRITICISED BY HUISWOOD

The meaningless, ineffective motions passed by the Sanhedrin held in
Chicago last year representing the white collar class of American
Negroes, were attacked by Huiswood in his discourse. He furthermore
pointed out the fact that although the industrial group of Negroes
far outnumbers the professional, and although this group is bearing
the burden of segregation, discrimination and racial injustices on
their shoulders, it was almost impossible to get one night of the
Sanhedrin session for the discussion of the labor question among the
Negroes. Only after a fight of three days, according to Huiswood,
were the labor delegates able to a place on the program. He further
developed the argument that "Negro gatherings have taken place and
gone into oblivion. Not in a single instance have they thought it
important enough to discuss this all important ques-
tion of Negro Labor. And these parasites depend upon the dollars
and cents of the hard working man and woman of the Negro race."

The speaker pleaded for organization of the Negro masses in order
that protection and improvement might be facilitated through
"collective bargaining."

The illogical stand of the Negro masses against trade unions simply
because certain of them discriminated against him was brought out
by an interesting analogy on the development of the Negro church in
spite of the fact that the white representative of Christianity does
not welcome them.

MUSICAL PROGRAM OF VIOLIN AND VOCAL

The violin selections of Miss Charlotte Paigo, and the bass solo of
Andrew Foreman, both accompanied by Miss Hazel Whiteman, proved
a pleasant diversion from the fundamental routine of the Congress.

FULP BRINGS MESSAGE FROM PENNSYLVANIA MINES

The principal speaker of the evening, C. W. Fulp, President of the
United Mine Workers, Local Union 2012, Primrose, Pennsylvania, brought
a very interesting message from the mine workers regarding their
great place in the industrial world.

FIELD SECRETARY TRACES INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
OF NEGRO

Harval Allen, field Secretary, American Negro Labor Congress, in the
final address of the evening, traced the industrial history of the
American Negro from chattel slavery to the present condition of wage
slavery. In conclusion he offered the development of trade unions
and organizations as the only means of emancipating the American Negro and freeing him from his present condition of servitude. In conclusion he said, "You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND DELEGATES SEATED

In the afternoon business session of the delegates of the American Negro Labor Congress, the following delegates were seated and committees appointed:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE of three elected consisting of: Phillips, Scarville, and Huiewood. The following delegates were seated:

Chas. Henry, Organized Steel Workers, Chicago, Ill.
W. D. Anderson, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
T. Dunjoe, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Ray Mahoney, Local Committee, East Liverpool, Ohio.
H. V. Phillips, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Johnson, Local Committee, Galveston, Texas.
J. E. Staton, Improved Janitors Union, Local 66, Chicago, Ill.
Dari Dubois, Local Union, No. 66, Chicago, Ill.
A. Waris, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Bills, Rod Carriers and Building Laborers, Local 142, Topeka, Kansas.
P. Tram, Freight and Express Handlers, Local 1773, Lake Charles, Louisiana.
Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, A. N. L. C., Chicago, Ill.
Joe H. Roberts, Unorganized Building Trades, Chicago, Ill.
B. B. Moore, Ethiopiaion Students Alliance, New York City, N. Y.
C. E. Huiewood, United Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.
Mattocks, Housewives Union, San Jose, California.
Dan Rogers, Local Committee, Warren, Ohio.
Norval Allen, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Olive Crestwait, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Sam Smith, Amalgamated Clo. Wks., Local 39, Chicago, Ill.
E. L. Doty, Unorganized Plumbers, Chicago, Ill.
E. Griffin - M. Jordan - M. Phillips - Ethel Hall-- Negro Women's Household League, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. Hall, Workers Party of America, Chicago, Ill.
Corinne Robinson, Young Workers League of America, Chicago, Ill.
Sara Verzin, Workers Club, East Liverpool, Ohio.
A. Rodriguez, Unorganized Mexican Workers, Brownsville, Pa.

The following committees were appointed: chairman for the business sessions of the Congress, Chas. Henry. Vice-chairmans: Fulp, Francis, Warren, Johnson, Rodriguez.

Resolution Committee of five, consisting of Moore, Douglas, Warreno
Huiswood, Rogers.
Trade Union Committee: Doty, Henry, Allen, Bills, Pulp,
Smith, White.
Committee on Political Actions: Whiteman, Scarville, Huis-
wood, Johnson, and Rogers.
Finance Committee: D., Mattock, Mahoney, Torrence, Smith,
Crosthwait, Griffin, E. Hall, Robinson.
Secretary for the Congress: Phillips.

The following editorial was clipped from the Daily Worker regarding
the American Negro Labor Congress.

The AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

"The Daily Worker hails the American Negro Labor Congress opening
today in the city of Chicago." The convening of this congress is
significant in the history of the labor movement. It is the first
time that an effort has been made to bring together representatives
of Negro workers from all parts of the country.

Like every other advance in the labor movement, this congress
convenes after a hard struggle against great odds. When it became
known that work toward such a congress was under way every agency
of reaction began to assail it. The Ku Kluxers naturally viewed it
as a diabolical attempt against white, protestant, nordic, native-
born, 100 per cent, etc. etc. Those faithful scullions of the
capitalist class, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor,
denounced it as a Bolshevik conspiracy. The campaign raged in order
to terrorize the organizers and supporters of the congress. But the
workers who did the organization work were made of sterner stuff than
estimated by their craven enemies, and as a result the congress is
here.

Great tasks lie before those colored workers striving to bring
their race into the American labor movement. They not only have
the same class problems of other workers, but they have a special
struggle to resist the efforts of the capitalist enemies within as
well as without their own ranks seeking to arouse antagonism between
them and the white wage slaves.

The congress was made possible by the untiring efforts of its or-
organizers and by the fact that during and since the war the industrial
capitalists have encouraged a mass movement of Negro workers from
the southern agricultural regions into the industrial centers.

As Communists we hail this congress as the beginning of a move-
ment with far-reaching implications. Not merely can it be the means
of starting to mobilize the Negro workers for a struggle against the
degrading restrictions imposed upon them as a race, but as American
workers, speaking the common language of the country, they can be-
come a power in the labor movement. Furthermore, by being brought
into the struggle against Imperialism in the United States, they
will receive training that will enable them to play an effective
part in the world mobilization of the oppressed colonial peoples
against capitalism.
The attitude assumed by the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, towards the American Negro Labor Congress, is clearly erroneous, harmful, and prejudicial to the best interests of the American labor movement.

These statements alleging this Congress to be "an effort of Bolsheviks" to stir up hatred between the races" are directly contrary to fact and can only serve the ends of the most reactionary oppressors of labor whose foul purpose it is to destroy every genuine attempt of workers to unite for their protection and improvement.

Mr. Green must know that such tactics are the chief stock-in-trade of open-shop, union-hating labor-grinding bosses—the abuse and vilification of the striking miners of West Virginia who are fighting heroically for a decent existence is a clear example—and in resorting to these injurious tactics he helps to strengthen this pernicious anti-union propaganda which must prove a boomerang to the American Federation of Labor itself and to the entire organized labor movement of America.

It is doubtful whether the author of these statements altogether grasp their full significance for they imply logically that the only group in the American labor movement genuinely and sufficiently interested in the Negro workers to aid them in their struggles, and to undertake earnestly and practically to organize and unite them with their white fellow-workers is the very same Communist group which they denounce.

A further implication, one which will be strongly resented by every intelligent manly Negro worker is the insulting idea that they are fools and tools that they lack sufficient intelligence and manhood themselves to realize their oppression and to initiate a movement for their emancipation.

The truth of the matter is that the American Negro Labor Congress was organized by Negro workers who, while welcoming the cooperation and support of all sections of the labor movement, reserve its policies and destiny the determination of wholly and properly to the Congress in session assembled.

The Congress would not have been surprised to be denounced as Bolsheviki to the enemies of labor, but certainly did not expect to be so branded by the responsible head of a great labor organization which includes in its ranks the largest number of organized Negro workers and which thereby had the power, if it desired, to have the largest delegation in the Congress through which to guide and shape the policies of the Congress in session.

Such an attack upon the Congress, therefore, cannot fail to be interpreted by the majority of Negro workers as an unwarranted attempt to destroy their first nation-wide effort to find their place in the organized labor movement and will tend to confirm their suspicions of the sincerity of those labor organizations which do no more than pass paper resolutions about unity of black and white workers.

The American Negro Labor Congress, therefore, deeply deplores this erroneous and harmful attitude and calls upon the American Federation of Labor to correct this misleading characterization of this Congress and to cooperate with it whole-heartedly to realize in fact that unity of the black and white workers of America which alone can insure their protection, advancement, and emancipation.
AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Special Mass Meeting Under Auspices of The All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1925. The fifth session of the American Negro Labor Congress, held at 3120 Giles Avenue, Metropolitan Community Hall, convened at 8:30 p.m. Chairman W. C. Francis announced that the American Negro Labor Congress session for the evening had been turned over to the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and the program for the evening was under their auspices.

UNUSUAL PROGRAM

An unusual program was featured by the League in which many different nationalities made appearance. Speeches were made by members of four distinct nationalities.

The National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, gave a brief outline of the general status of the Negro, economically, politically, and socially. He emphasized the fact that Imperialism was reaching to countries all over the world, hence imperialism in its relation to the working class, was of international significance.

MONROE DOCTRINE ASSAILED

Chairman Francis, in his introductory remarks, touched upon the economic and political conditions of the subject peoples of the entire world and attacked the American contention for the justification of the Monroe Doctrine. In this charge against a policy of "America for Americans" exists a political outlook of international significance, according to the speaker. "If America insists upon strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, then all Latin-Americans and African interest should announce a "hands off" policy towards the imperialist nations of the world."

IGHT OF RIFFIANS HAIRED AS INITIAL STEP

Without exception, the speakers on the program paid highest tribute to the struggle of the Riffians against French and Spanish imperialism and enlisted the sympathy of the Negro race represented in the interest of the Riffian peoples. The economic significance of their struggle was explained and theirs was hailed as the initial step of the oppressed peoples in resistance against the iron heel of imperialism. Abd-el Krim's name brought down a thundering applause when his leadership was lauded by speakers.

MEXICAN SPEAKER BRINGS MESSAGE OF OPPRESSED MEXICANS

A. Rodriguez, representing the unorganized Mexican coal miners of Pennsylvania, outlined in his peculiar but impressive
oratorical style, the conditions of the Mexican peoples whom he represented. His discourse brought many interesting facts to the minds of the listeners which could never be known through the imperialistic press. Rodriguez emphasized the necessity of racial unity in the fight against imperialism. His style, ranging from witty sarcasm to pathetic appeal held the listeners spell-bound.

UKRAINIAN CHORUS SINGS IN NATIVE COSTUME

A Ukrainian chorus of twenty voices made an impressive entrance at this junction of the program and presented a unique picture as they sang their native songs in foreign tongue. They were costumed in native habit.

GOMEZ BRINGS DIRECT MESSAGE FROM LEAGUE

Emanuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, gave an interesting description of the work of the League and enlisted the sympathy and support of the American Negro Labor Congress by introducing a resolution which was unanimously accepted.

In response, a large number of applications for membership to the League were signed by the audience.

CHINESE STUDENT BRINGS MESSAGE OF TERRORISM

Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chinese Students of the Chicago University, the Chinese Welfare Association, and, unofficially, the oppressed peoples of China, delivered a forceful and pathetic description of the Chinese peoples suffering from British and Japanese imperialism.

The speaker's description of the massacre of Chinese students by the British in Shanghai moved the listeners to impressive silence expressing deepest sympathy mingled with awe. The young Chinese student was bitter, and radical in his attack against imperialism and his expression of conviction that the only hope of the oppressed Chinese people was revolution, was greeted by thunderous applause.
Dear brothers:

American aviators have crossed over to Africa and are fighting on the side of the French robbers in their war against the brave Riffian tribes struggling for independence.

We of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League are appealing to all intelligent, liberty-loving, class-conscious Negroes, Chinese, Hindus, and members of the white races to join in a gigantic protest demonstration AGAINST THE PARTICIPATION OF AMERICAN AVIATORS IN THE RIFF WAR.

Among the darker races all over the world, there has risen a new wave of the struggle for freedom. In the Riff country of Northern Africa, in Mesopotamia and China, in Jamaica and other colonial possessions of the British empire, the people are demanding the right to conduct their own affairs free from the interference of imperialist powers.

Why are France and Spain warring on the Riffis? Because they want to bring the rich natural resources of Morocco under the control of the French and Spanish bosses. The soil of Morocco is rich in tin, copper and zinc. Its northern shore makes the approach of ships easy. The natives of Morocco can be made to work in factories, on railroads and in mines for very little wages. And to force the natives to go to work for them, the foreign governments will seize their lands and drive the Riffians to the factories. It is for these things—tin, copper, zinc, and cheap labor-power that Abd-el-Krim and his tribes are being slaughtered on the soil of Northern Africa.

While the American aviators now fighting Abd-el-Krim were still in America, preparing to go to Africa, and while the American government was still able to stop them, it made no effort to prevent their going. In fact, some of these aviators even received their passports from the government, after they had declared their intention of fighting the Riffian natives.

The hall in which the ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE is planning to hold this demonstration is Pythian Hall, 207 EAST 35TH STREET, the use of which has been extended to us for the evening of October 29th by courtesy of the American Negro Labor Congress. This hall seats over 2,000 people.

We are asking you to take part in this demonstration. In a few days we shall be sending you a number of leaflets, to distribute among members of your organization.

HANDS OFF MOROCCO!! HANDS OFF AFRICA!!

Sincerely,

Manuel Gomez,
Sec'y of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Address all communications to Manuel Gomez
1113 West Washington,
Chicago, Ill

ADMISSION FREE.
On October 26, 1925, there took place in Chicago a congress of representatives of negro organizations of the United States of North America. The majority of the negroes are proletarians and, it is necessary to note, the most oppressed representatives of the proletariat.

The American "democracy" has introduced for the negroes a whole series of limitations in these rights which are offered to the American working man. For the negro no court, no law exists. The lynching (i.e., the pulling to pieces by the mob) of the negro is not prohibited by the laws of American democracy. The foremost representatives of the negroes understood that only the banner of the international class struggle can bring emancipation to the negroes and they approved the congress of negroes who favor the international class struggle.
НЕТРИТЯНСКИЙ С'ЕЗД.

28-го октябрь 1908 года в Чикаго состоялась съезд представителей органицией Сев.-Америк. Союз. Штаты Нью, в большинстве своем, были представители от рабочих. В съезде присутствовали многие руководители от рабочих. Для работы на съезде был сформирован комитет из 10 человек, включавший в себя представителей мировой рабочей организации. Для контроля за работой была создана комиссия из 5 человек, включавшая в себя представителей рабочей организации.

Многие из присутствующих на съезде, были убеждены в целях мировой рабочей организации. На съезде обсуждались вопросы о дальнейшей борьбе за мир и социальное равенство. Были приняты решения о дальнейших шагах в борьбе за свои права.
25-го апреля 1924 года в Чикаго состоялся съезд представителей негритянских организаций Сев.-Америки, Союза Штатов. Негры в большинстве своем, казалось, прежде всего, наиболее угрожаемые представители прогрессивной Американской "демократии" уже для многих ценящих себя черных, которые представляют африканское рабство, где негры не существуют еще 1734, не говоря уже о репрессиях (в растерзании телах) игра законами африканской.
SECOND SESSION OF NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS FEATURES TRADE UNIONS

Reactionaries Denounced by Speakers

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Whiteman bitterly denounced the capitalistic press for their unfair dealings with the American Negro Labor Congress and expressed the determination of the Congress to succeed in the face of every obstacle.

The chairman of the evening session was introduced in the person of Brother John A. Johnson, delegate from the Local Committee of Action, A. F. of L., Galveston, Texas.

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Hailing from the Southland, Johnson brought a message from the very heart of the people he represented. He depicted the lives of the oppressed, segregated and jin-crowned victims of Southern tyranny and likewise represented the spirit of that "never-say-die" group of American Negroes who promise to be the leaders of the darker races from the slavery of servility.

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Communications from James Ends Bow, organizer of International Brotherhood Welfare Association and Hobo Colleges, Denver, Colorado; and Bishop William Montgomery Brown in acceptation of Invitation to address the Congress, Tuesday night, October 27th, were read by National Secretary, E. V. Phillips.

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Otto Rainwood, delegate from the United Labor Council, New York, delivered a fiery message in which he criticized the present organizations for their method of approach in the interest of the American Negro. He said in this regard: "We find the organizations today keeping the same ideas that they had twenty-five or fifty years ago of appealing to the masters, of appealing from Caesar to Caesar, begging as it were, that they who are most interested in the exploitation of the Negro masses, would relieve the pressure and exploitation. It seems to me that it is illogical that a man who gains by
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The speaker pleaded for organization of the Negro masses in order that protection and improvement might be facilitated through "collective bargaining."

The illogical stand of the Negro masses against trade unions simply because certain of them discriminated against him was brought out by an interesting analogy on the development of the Negro church in spite of the fact that the white representative of Christianity does not welcome them.

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The violin selections of Miss Charlotte Fago, and the bass solo of A. Andrew Torrence, both accompanied by Miss Hazel Whitman, proved a pleasant diversion from the fundamental routine of the Congress.

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The principal speaker of the evening, C. W. Pulp, President of the United Mine Workers, Local Union 2012, Frickrode, Pennsylvania, brought an interesting message from the mine workers regarding their industrial world.

SECRETARY TRACES INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF NEGRO

The secretary, American Negro Labor Congress, in the closing, traced the industrial history of the Negro from chattel slavery to the present condition of wage he offered the development of trade unions
HElNS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1925.

THIRD MASS MEETING AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS


CHICAGO, Ill., Oct., 1925. The third Mass Meeting, A. N. L. C., at Metropolitan Community Center at 3120 Giles Avenue, was attended by a vast audience of delegates and friends. The opening address which was made by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, briefly outlined the purpose of the A. N. L. C. and the policies to be followed by this organization in the future.

COMMUNICATIONS BRING ENCOURAGING MESSAGE

Cablegrams were received from Saklatvala, Communist N. P. and British Communist Party highly praising the American Negro Labor Congress and expressing wishes for the future success of this organization.

The chairman of the Evening Session was introduced in the person of Brother Warrono, representing the Local Committee of Action of the A. N. L. C.

A violin duet, rendered by Solar and Louis Palaek of the Y. W. L., was a rare delight to the audience. Andrew Torrence sang a very beautiful baritone solo.

BISHOP BROWN ATTACKS SUPERSTITION

The introduction of Bishop William Montgomery Brown by Lovett Fort-Whiteman was met by a thunderous applause from the audience. Bishop Brown opened his speech with a humorous account of his trial before the Tribunal of the House of Bishops of the Protestants Episcopal Church. He then made known his disbelief in the "supernaturalism and symbolicism of the Bible as it is literally interpreted."

Bishop Brown exposed the perspicuous policies of the church and its reactionary tendencies showing these tendencies to be a manifestation of the law of self preservation.

"You come here this evening in the interest of the International labor defense. That is the holiest and saintliest thing I know anything about, for labor is human life," says Bishop Brown. (Prolonged applause). It was a dramatic moment when Bishop Brown said, "there is no institution, no state, no church, no party, no religion, that has any claim to be called holy unless it is primarily in support of the defense and advancement of human life."
Haiswood, Rogers.
Trade Union Committee: Doty, Henry, Allen, Billie, Pulp.
Smith, White.
Committee on Political Actions: Whiteman, Scaville, Hais-
wood, Johnson, and Rogers.
Finance Committee: D. Mattlock, Mahoney, Torrence, Smith,
Grosthwait, Griffin, E. Hall, Robinson.
Press Committee: Robinson, N. Hall, Anderson, Phillips.
Secretary for the Congress: Phillips.

The following editorial was clipped from the Daily Worker regarding
the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

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NEW RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

The so-called democratic society in the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white race. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

SEGREGATION

The Negro people are confined to the most miserable residence districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as though we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions, or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated, being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools, but begin life as a segregated caste. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theaters and such places of public resort for the general population, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering, and humiliation.

These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by traditions, show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial, and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become so consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality" - this social degrading is not a question of relationships between individuals, but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level; and in the South where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

The First American Negro Labor Congress solemnly resolves that the Negro worker and farmers of this country will abolish the
system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, segregation, and general inequality of racial groups, the whole caste system — must be absolutely and completely abolished.

We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize a distinction of races. We champion this demand, not only for our own Race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

1. The abolition of all laws which result in segregation.
2. The abolition of all Jim-Crow laws.
3. The abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes, or any working people, on the basis of color or race or place of birth, ancestry, the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason.
4. The abolition of all laws which forbid the inter-marriage of persons of different races.
5. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent Colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities.

We also take notice of those established customs which discriminate against Negroes in practice, although not written into law. We demand:

1. The abolition of the right of landlords and real estate agents to discriminate against the Colored Race in renting or selling houses; and to this purpose we demand that the renting and selling of homes shall be taken out of the hands of all private persons and be made a matter of public administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.
2. We demand the full and equal admittance of our People to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad station waiting rooms and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distinctions, and that heavy penalties be imposed against persons who so discriminate.

We regard these political and social demands as embodying the demand of full social equality for the Negro People.
and organizations as the only means of emancipating the American Negro and freeing him from his present condition of servitude. In conclusion he said, "you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND DELEGATES SEATED

In the afternoon business session of the delegates of the American Negro Labor Congress, the following delegates were seated and committees appointed:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE of three elected consisting of: Phillips, Scriville, and Huiswood. The following delegates were seated:


Chas. Henry, Organized Steel Workers, Chicago, Ill.
W. D. Anderson, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
T. Dunjoe, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Mahoney, Local Committee, East Liverpool, Ohio.
E. V. Phillips, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Johnson, Local Committee, Galveston, Texas.
J. E. Staton, Improved Janitors Union, Local 56, Chicago, Ill.
Darl Dubois, Local Committee, No. 56, Chicago, Ill.
A. Waris, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Bills, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Local 142, Topoka, Kansas.
F. Tram, Freight and Express Handlers, Local 1773, Lake Charles, Louisiana.
Lovett Fort, Whiteman, National Organizer, A. N. L. C., Chicago, Ill.
Joe H. Roberts, Unorganized Building Trades, Chicago, Ill.
B. B. Moore, Ethiopian Students Alliance, New York City, N. Y.
O. E. Huiswood, United Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.
Mattocks, Housewives Union, San Jose, California.
Dan Rogers, Local Committee, Warren, Ohio.
Norval Allen, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Olive Cresthust, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
F. H. Watson, Book of Washington, Local 228, McKeesport, Pa.
San Smith, Amalgamated Cio. Wkr's, Local 38, Chicago, Ill.
E. L. Doty, Unorganized Plumbers, Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Hall, Workers Party of America, Chicago, Ill.
Corinne Robinson, Young Workers League of America, Chicago, Ill.
Sara Vervin, Workers Club, East Liverpool, Ohio.
A. Rodriguez, Unorganized Mexican Workers, Brownsville, Pa.

The following committees were appointed: chairman for the business sessions of the Congress, Chas. Henry. Vice-chairmen: Pulp, Francis, Warren, Johnson, Rodriguez.

Resolution Committee of five, consisting of Moore, Douglas, Warren...
The Bishop then turned to a discussion of some of the difficulties which arose between himself and the house of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church; "I told my dear brother Bishops," as Dr. Bishop Brown, "when they told me that I was not a Christian, because I did not believe in the fall of Adam, or about any of the impossible things which go with these impossibilities, that first of all to be a Christian one must be a worker."

The speaker then passed on to a critical analysis of the charges that had been brought against him by the house of Bishops; showing very plainly that prejudices and superstition formed the foundation of all the charges that had been brought against him. "I am not at war with the church," said Bishop Brown, "but I am simply trying to liberate it from its ruinous supernaturalism." The Bishop went on to state that his present contention with the church rested on the fact that the very supernaturalism practiced by the churches and to which he objected, was the chief means used in dividing the masses which allowed them to become more easily the prey of those who would exploit them. The silver haired old champion of human rights, and the choirs of the hundreds of who filled the house, when in his closing remarks he declared: "You have convinced me to your way of thinking and the church needs you to teach them. You workers are saints outside the church, and the unbelievers and the sinners and outsiders inside the church. They need you to come in and teach them how to believe. They need you to show them how to do away with the class and mass hatred; they need you to show them how to do away with war clashes and to point the way to human brotherhood. Down with Imperialism! Long live the Labor Defense! Down with Capitalism! Long live Communism. Down with race hatred! Long live the universal brotherhood; Down with war, long live the Riffs and the Syrians, the Chinese. And now — Down with JIM CROWED. Long live the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS on the footing with AMERICAN CAUCSUSIAN.

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AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925.

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George Wells Parker, Negro Historian and Writer, speaks on the Ku-Klux-Klan and the Negro.

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CHICAGO, ILL., Oct., 1925. The fourth Mass Meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress opened this evening at the Metropolitan Community Center, 31st and Cycles Avenue.

The session, opening at eight-thirty, attracted approximately 500 people and delegates.

C. W. Pulp, representing the United Labor States, was acting Chairman; he touched briefly upon the history of the Congress up to the present.

An elaborate entertainment was given, Rose Levy, of the Young Workers League, interesting recitations. The nine year old
WILLIE R. HANCE, was prodigious in his remarkable technique.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER GIVES INTRODUCTORY TALK

The National Organizer, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, in an introductory talk touched on the laws against intermarriage and gives the economic interpretation of such laws.

GEORGE TELLS PARKER LUCIDLY DESCRIBES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE K.K.K.

George Wills Parker, Negro historian, one of the foremost authorities in the race on Egyptology and Assyriology, and a profound student of early African Culture, delivered the main speech of the evening. Mr. Parker in a quiet and forceful style of oratory gave a very interesting description of the serious outlook facing Negroes due to gigantic structural bases upon which the K.K.K. organization is planning to make the white race supreme.

Parker read two excerpts from the ritual of the K.K.K. which he had in his possession, giving concrete proof of the statements he made.

The historian was rather pessimistic in his expression of hope for the enlightenment of the Negroes in that the K.K.K. psychology has become so firmly rooted in them as to have developed an inferiority complex in their masses.

ATTACKS RELIGIOUS DOGMAS

Parker expressed the hope that an attack in the heart of the religious organizations of the Negroes would serve to bring them out of the state of mental lethargy which seems to be so prevalent. Although he presented no definite plan of action; in fact stated that he knew of no such definite plan; he did say that Communism was the only political organization that the Ku-Klux-Klan really feared.

MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA ADDRESSES AUDIENCE TO POINT OF INTEREST.

Finally Robinson, representing the Young Workers League of America, attacks the present political administrations.

Delegate Robinson made clear the fact that present political administrations were not giving the Negro anything constructive, but on the other hand, were supporting those organizations and institutions which were working to the detriment of the Negro race as well as the human race. Speaking as representative of the Young Workers, the young Bolshevik was florid in denunciation of the ruling class of all races including the Negro exploiters of young workers. The political regime under which it was possible to lynch, mob, segregate, disfranchise, and discriminate was branded as "having something radically wrong with it." "And," continued the speaker, if you support such a political organization, there is something radically wrong with you."

The "better class" of Negroes were attacked with bitter sarcasm and the economic conditions forcing the masses of Negroes to be embodied in a so-called "lower-class" were traced down to the
capitalistic system of exploitation of labor, Jim-crow, education, etc.

Following the speech, the young radical presented a resolution designed to solve the youth problem of the young Negroes.

Strong resolutions were adopted at Wednesday's session of the Congress putting the first convention of the American Negro Labor movement on record as being firmly against all forms of Race Discrimination and Segregation.

The question of social equality was also dealt with in a fearless manner and it was brought out very plainly that it is through the general misconception and misstatement of the idea of Social Equality, segregation and discrimination are greatly served and encouraged.

The resolution ended by calling for the abolishment of racial discrimination, segregation, and general inequality shall be abolished at once.

**POLITICAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE NEGRO**

The Congress adopted resolution this morning which declared "that the emancipation of the Negro people in America is ultimately a political struggle". It was pointed out, that the greatest political struggles that had ever been over the question of Labor and therefore it could be safety foreseen that the Negro Laborer and the Negro farmer would necessarily take an important part in all future political struggles in America.

On the question of the policy to be pursued by the American Negro in the future political activities of the nation, the Congress took the position that inasmuch as all the old parties had broken down it becomes necessary for the Negro to form new political alignments with the Progressive political groups of the future looking toward to the forming a great Labor Party.

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**END OF SPEECH**

Resolutions were passed at the afternoon session of the Congress condemning the recent tendency of American Government officials to curtail the rights of free speech, especially as to matters pertaining to the poorer classes.

Resolutions were passed dealing with the Ku Klux Klan with justice, the Army, the Navy, and housing. A strong resolution was also passed dealing with the Negro and organized Labor.

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RESOLUTION

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY

The so-called democratic society of the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white races. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and women and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

SEGREGATION

The Negro people are confined to the most miserable districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as though we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools but begin life as a segregated class. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theatres, and such places of public resort for the general public, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering and humiliation.

These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by tradition show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial, and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become as consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle, "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality". This social degrading is not a question of relationships between individuals but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers at the bottom of the social system. Intent upon holding down the workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level and in the South where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

The first American Negro Labor Congress solemnly receives that the Negro workers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, degradation, and general inequality of racial groups -- the whole caste system -- must be absolutely and completely abolished.

We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subtle fuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize
a distinction of races. To champion this demand not only for our own race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

**FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, AND ASSEMBLAGE**

The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and assembly, but in recent years certain reactionary groups which succeeded in winning political power in various sections of the nation, have robbed the poorer class or people of the above mentioned rights; therefore -

BE IT RESOLVED: That the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS condemn such acts whether legislative or otherwise, as a tyrannous infringement on the rights of the working people.

BE IT RESOLVED: That this Congress demands that the War Department and Navy Department of the United States Government abolish all jim-crow distinctions in the army and navy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we demand that Congress pass a law forbidding the Army and Navy to make or keep any record whatsoever marking any distinction of "Negro" and "White" in the military, air, and naval forces in time of peace or war, or in any way to segregate the races in these services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we deny the right of any nation to conscript any Negro while such nation holds our Race and class in subjection and inequality.

**JURIES**

It is a general custom of police and criminal courts to accord to every white defendant a jury composed of white persons but at the same time to exclude Negroes from juries to try Negro defendants in important cases; and

This custom is based on the theory that the white man alone must pass on the Negro's guilt or innocence and this alone proves the presence of race prejudice in every such trial; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That as long as the principle of "white supremacy" exists a Negro cannot get a fair trial before a white jury or a mixed jury and we demand that a belief in "white supremacy" shall be legal bar to anyone's serving on a jury to try a Negro.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no Negro owes any respect or obedience to the decision of any court in which he is discriminated against.

**KU KLUX KLAN**

The Ku Klux Klan declares its purpose to preserve "white supremacy" meaning to keep the Negro permanently out of his rights of equal citizenship and degraded to the condition of a wild animal to the persecuted, mutilated, tortured and burned at the pleasure of white individuals or mobs;

Not content with the "legal" means of suppressing the Negro under "democratic" government; which are bad enough, the Ku Klux Klan forms itself into a criminal band for illegal murder, coercion and terrorization, assuming to act as a secondary government.
Resolutions

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The Klan reeks its venom, criminality and bigotry not only against the Negro but also against hard working people who happen to have been born in other countries and brought here to do the hardest labor of the industries of this country and also against religious liberty.

This criminal organization shares the authority of government in some places, is semi-officially recognized in some states and has complete control of other state governments. Not only does the Federal Government fail to take action against the band of bigotry and crime but the influence of the ideas of the Klan can be seen in Congress' refusal to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and can also be seen in legislation recommended to Congress, including the proposals which seek to force all foreign-born working people to carry passports and be registered with the police and to be segregated in special residence districts as the Negroes are segregated therefore.

BE IT RESOLVED by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That we declare the Ku Klux Klan an enemy to humanity and that we will fight it to the bitter end and will make common cause against it with foreign-born workers and others who are persecuted by it (Jews and Catholics).

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The Negro workers, who constitute one-seventh of the workers of America, are today an important factor which must be incorporated within the organized labor movement if a genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The World War, the migration of the people from farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established the Negro workers as an independent and powerful labor force.

In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the Trade Union movement. Trade Unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prosecute their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living. Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the Unions is it possible to avoid a unionist's competition and recruting between these workers which will result in their common improvements and degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the Great Steel Strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel bosses could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both. This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must unite solidly in the Union and demonstrates that Trade Unions which fail to use the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, failing the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

The Unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or wait until they are on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting with them but should begin at once to conduct a thoroughgoing, efficient nation-wide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and persist in it by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro
workers either by open threats in their constitution or by secret understandings and must throw the doors of the union wide open to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal of all bars and discrimination within the Unions and demands equality, of treatment in wages, opportunity for employment and representation in union administration and instructs its members to fight energetically to affect this in all Unions.

This Congress condemns all scabs, Negroes who improperly recruit, strike breakers and whites who discriminate and monopolize employment. It repudiates the teaching of Negroes as strike-breakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have been fairly treated they have made as loyal and aggressive union men as any other group of workers.

This Congress further condemns all efforts from whatever source to segregate the Negro workers in separate unions and demands that all such discrimination be abolished immediately.

Any divisions in the Trade Unions and all dual or succession movements will be firmly opposed by this Congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own Unions to protect themselves and to fight their way into the Unions as equals.

The American Negro Labor Congress hereby instructs its officers and members to unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the Unions and to believe that unity of black and white workers which alone can insure their elevation and emancipation is absolutely necessary.

HOUSING

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of our people in separate residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live and which part they may not live is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accommodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live or whether or not he can have a house to live in at all.

We demand legislation by which all tenements, apartment houses and homes to let shall be subject to the claim of the first comer, regardless of race, color or the will of the landlord.

It is common knowledge that Negroes are customarily charged rent at a rate of 20% to 100% higher than is charged for the same apartments rented to white people. We demand legislation for a fixed rental for all places to let with heavy penalties and damages whenever a landlord charges higher rents for one race than would be charged another race for similar accommodations.

We declare that any Negro real estate agent who connives in charging more rent to his own people than would be paid by whites is a scoundrel and a traitor to his own people.

In advancing the foregoing measures of relief we do not regard them as being permanently effective. This Congress advocates the taking over of all rented residences by the public to be rented without discrimination of color to the people at a fixed low rental. We further advocate that the housing shortage in
the cities and towns be relieved by the local government building modern apartment houses to be rented on the above basis.

It is also a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill owners, to house their employees in "company houses" and thereby control the lives of the workers, being able to throw them out of house and home whenever they so wish and whenever there is a disagreement about wages or working conditions. We demand any legal measure that may be necessary to prevent any employer of industrial labor owning or controlling the homes rented to his employees.

Pending legislative relief, and during the present period when the Negro's rights are ignored by governmental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way, to pay exorbitant rents or to consent to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts.
CONSTITUTION of the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS, adopted at its
FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, OCTOBER, NINETEEN TWENTY-FIVE

1. The name of this organization shall be -

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

2. The Purpose of this Organization shall be: To unify
and strengthen the efforts of all organizations of Negro workers
and farmers, as well as organizations composed of both Negro and
white workers and farmers, and sympathetic organizations, and also
individuals, for the protection of discrimination, persecution, and
exploitation of the Negro race and the working people generally.
And, with this aim, it is especially our purpose to bring the Negro
working people into the trade unions and the general labor move-
ment with the white workers, and to remove all barriers and discrimina-
tion against Negroes and other races in the trade unions so that all
races may have complete equality in the labor movement. And fur-
ther it shall be our purpose to aid the general liberation of the
darker races and the working people throughout all countries.

3. The Membership of the American Negro Labor Congress
shall consist of the full membership of all affiliated bodies and
also of individuals wishing to aid its purposes and being affiliated;
and the membership shall at all times consist mainly of Negro
working people and farmers.

4. The Congress in its first annual session, and in each
annual session thereafter, shall elect a General Executive Board
of 25 members, the majority of whom must be composed of working
people. The General Executive Board shall meet immediately after
the close of the annual Congress, in an organization session which
shall choose the Council of Directors, seven members, and the
Auditing Committee, three members.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

5. The General Executive Board shall meet at least once
during the year between annual congresses, and also once a year
within the ten days preceding the convening of the Congress, and
shall have full authority to act in the name of the Congress be-
tween congresses. The General Executive Board or the Council of
Directors between meetings of the Board, shall have authority to
add a limited number of members to the General Executive Board to
the extent of making the total Board consist of 35 members, pro-
vided any additions shall be persons strictly in the character of
this Congress. The Executive Council shall have power to elect a
general Secretary-Treasurer, and to fill vacancies in the position
of General Secretary-Treasurer, or in the Council of Directors or
in the Auditing Committee, but in filling vacancies in the Auditing
Committee the Secretary-Treasurer shall not be entitled to vote.
The Executive Council shall have authority to call the annual con-
ventions of the Congress, and also to call or to join with any other
appropriate organization in issuing a joint call for world congress-
of such a kind as would in its opinion serve the interests of
the Negro masses. It shall have authority to negotiate and to make friendly arrangements for cooperation with other Negro organizations or labor organizations of economic or political character, but not with any organizations or persons antagonistic to the Negro race or to the working people as a whole, nor shall any negotiation or arrangement or cooperation be made with any political organization or any person for political purposes, except with a political organization of the working class or farming class.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

6. The Council of Directors shall reside in or near the city of the headquarters of the American Negro Labor Congress, and shall constitute a constantly working and directing body, responsible to the General Executive Board and to the Congress, and shall exercise all of the authority of the Congress and the General Executive Board between meeting of the Executive Board to act for them and in their name in all matters within this authority. They shall meet at least once each week.

GENERAL SECRETARY-OTHER COUNCIL

7. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall call regular and special meetings of the Council of Directors, and shall have authority to act for the Council of Directors under its instructions during the period between meetings of the Council, and shall be the general executive officer and treasurer of the organization.

MEMBERSHIP

8. Membership in the American Negro Labor Congress shall be both individual and collective—that is, individuals may join it singly, and organizations as a whole may join it by affiliating in a body.

INITIATION FEES & DUES

9. The initiation fee for individuals shall be 25 cents and the membership dues for individuals shall be 10 cents per month. For organizations which desire to join the Congress as a body, special arrangements for a lower rate of dues for each member of the affiliating body may be made by negotiating with the Council of Directors, who shall act according to the best judgment in setting a rate of dues in each separate case. There shall be no initiation fee for organizations.

NOT A RIVAL ORGANIZATION

10. The American Negro Labor Congress is not a rival organization against any other existing organization wishing to serve the Negro people, nor a rival to any labor organization. On the contrary the Congress wishes to give cooperation and brotherly help to all bona fide organizations having the interest of our people at heart. The Congress invites and the affiliation of all such organizations. Especially the American Negro Labor Congress will not be a rival to any trade union or labor union, but will do all in its power to build up and strengthen all bona fide organizations of the working people. Our attitude toward any other organization is: we want our people to join it; we want our people to strengthen it; if any labor union excludes persons of our color we demand it shall let them in for the mutual benefit; if it will not let our people in, we will encourage the formation of unions of
our people, not as rival unions but as unions demanding to be joined together with the former union in a single organization for all races without discrimination. We favor that all Labor Unions shall affiliate with the American Federation of Labor wherever this is reasonably practicable and creates a larger unity of labor. Otherwise - that is, where the general labor organization in a given field is not affiliated to the A.F. of L - such independent unions will receive our support, although our influence will be used in general to bring all labor organizations into the American Federation of Labor.

LOCAL COUNCILS

11. Local Councils of the American Negro Labor Congress shall be formed in all communities where there are Negro working people. These local Councils shall be formed by delegates elected by all local Negro labor unions and mixed labor unions, and delegates from all sympathetic organizations of the Negro race and it shall also include delegates from trade unions not having Negro members provided that those endorse the program of the American Negro Labor Congress and do not exclude Negroes by discrimination. The majority in every local council shall consist of all times of Negro working people. Thus the composition of the local councils shall be of delegates from the following:

1. Negro Labor unions. 2. Mixed labor unions not having any rules or customs discriminating against Negroes. 3. Groups of Negro industrial workers organized for the purpose of obtaining better working conditions. 4. Organizations of Negro agricultural workers. 5. Delegates elected by groups of three or more Negro workers (or mixed Negro and white workers) who work together in a workshop, factory, or farm. 6. Additional delegates to be elected by a local enlarged council.

The local council should meet regularly - once a week whenever possible. The local councils should also call meetings of the entire membership of all organizations affiliated with the local council as well as the individual members of the Negro Labor Congress, such general meetings to be called the ENLARGED LOCAL COUNCIL. All Negro industrial workers who sign a card declaring their desire to be organized into unions shall be admitted to full participation in these enlarged local council meetings. Meeting of the enlarged local councils shall be public.

In all cases where the word "union" is used, it is understood and specified that the word existing so-called "company unions" (organized or controlled by employers) are not considered as unions. However, any minority within such a company union may, upon organizing as a minority and declaring its purpose to attain the quality of a real labor union, be entitled to representation in the local council and also to the National Congresses.

The functions of the Local Councils are to carry on in each locality the work for the aims and purposes of the American Negro Labor Congress as embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Congress, and especially to apply locally the program for winning the rights of the Negro workers in the trade unions and for the organization of unorganized Negro workers, for obtaining cooperation
between Negro workers and white workers on the basis of full equality, for preventing the use of one race against the other in strikes or in the under-cutting of wages, and for the organized, harmonious cooperation of Negro workers and white workers to prevent lynching and race riots, to abolish segregation of Negroes in residence and in schools, etc.

The Local Councils undertake the following tasks:
(a) To obtain full information of local labor conditions, to be supplied to the national office by the local secretary who shall report regularly once a week.
(b) To canvass local labor unions and central bodies for support of the Negro Labor Congress, keeping the local labor unions constantly supplied with information, obtaining endorsement of the congress, together with financial contributions, and ultimately to send delegates from the Local Council to the annual Congresses and to influence all other eligible organizations to send their delegates to the annual congresses.
(c) Organizing mass meetings and otherwise conducting public activities for the American Negro Labor Congress, and its aims and program.
(d) The Local Committee shall seek to have fraternal delegates seated in local central labor bodies.
(e) To obtain money contributions for the congress.
(f) To obtain connections with local Negro farmers organizations, to obtain from these endorsement of the Congress, and to keep the farmers organizations in touch with the national office.
(g) To obtain endorsement of the Congress from local Negro societies of the professional class.

INTER-RACIAL LABOR COMMITTEES

12. The local Councils of the American Negro Labor Congress shall be charged with the duty of negotiating with all trade unions and other labor organizations of whatever nature, and with all Negro race organizations, in the endeavor to establish in each locality an INTER-RACIAL LABOR COMMITTEE, to be formed of delegates from Negro workers' organizations and white workers' organizations. These inter-racial labor committees are to have the purpose of organized cooperation of the working people of both races to establish between them harmony, understanding, and good will; to bring all Negro workers into the trade unions on equal footing, with equal conditions, equal pay, equal rights to all kinds of employment, so that there will be no more conflicts between the working people of the two races, but that all can strive together to improve their condition.

OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCILS

13. The local councils of the national shall elect local presidents, secretary-treasurers, and other officers, and shall be permanent bodies kept in direct correspondence with the national office.

CHARTERS FOR LOCAL COUNCILS

14. Charters for local councils shall be issued by the secretary-treasurer of the national organization after obtaining
Constitution

-- 5 --

authority from the Council of Directors.

REPRESENTATION AT NATIONAL CONGRESS

15. Representation at the annual congresses of the American Negro Labor Congress will be accorded to all organizations of the Negro working people and especially labor unions of our people; also Negro farmers' organizations, and fraternal and benefit societies; and also the local councils of the American Negro Labor Congress. Both organizations of a local character and organizations of a nationwide character shall be entitled to representation at the national congresses. Local organizations eligible to the congress which are affiliated with the local councils may send their delegates direct to the Congress in addition to the delegates of the local councils themselves. Organizations and groups which are of the character herein specified may send their delegates to the national congress, whether they are affiliated to the local council or not. The representation at the Congress shall be upon the basis of proportional representation as far as this is practicable within the judgment of the annual Congress, and provided that in the Congress no delegate has more than one vote.

16. The Local Council shall permit organized groups of three or more persons of a character consistent with the aims of the Congress among unorganized workers in factories, shops, farms, etc. to affiliate with the local councils and to send delegates to the local councils.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

17. The Negro Champion is the official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress. The editor shall be appointed and directed by the Council of Directors. It shall be the duty of every member of the American Negro Labor Congress to subscribe to the Negro Champion, official organ of the Congress, and to obtain subscriptions and to circulate the paper to the best of his ability. It shall be the further duty of every member to observe all events in his or her locality, and especially in the workshops where Negro workers are employed and in the trade unions, and to report these events to the Negro Champion in a spirit best calculated to explain and to solve the problems of our oppressed people. Every member of the American Negro Labor Congress becomes a duly accredited local correspondent for the Negro Champion.
AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Special Mass Meeting Under Auspices of The All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925. The fifth session of the American Negro Labor Congress, held at 3120 Giles Avenue, Metropolitan Community Hall, convened at 8:30 p.m. Chairman W. C. Francis announced that the American Negro Labor Congress Session for the evening had been turned over to the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and the program for the evening was under their auspices.

UNUSUAL PROGRAM

An unusual program was featured by the League in which many different nationalities made appearance. Speeches were made by members of four distinct nationalities.

The National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, gave a brief outline of the general status of the Negro, economically, politically, and socially. He emphasized the fact that Imperialism was reaching to countries all over the world, hence Imperialism in its relation to the working class, was of international significance.

MONROE DOCTRINE ASSAIL

Chairman Francis, in his introductory remarks, touched upon the economic and political conditions of the subject peoples of the entire world and attacked the American contention for the justification of the Monroe Doctrine. In this charge against a policy of "America For Americans" exists a political outlook of international significance, according to the speaker. "If America insists upon strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, then all Latin-Americans and African interest should announce a 'hands off' policy towards the imperialist nations of the world."

FIGHT OF RIFFIANS HAIRED AS INITIAL STEP

Without exception, the speakers on the program paid highest tribute to the struggle of the Riffians against French and Spanish imperialism and enlisted the sympathy of the Negro race represented in the interest of the Riffian peoples. The economic significance of their struggle was emphasized and theirs was hailed as the initial step of the oppressed peoples in resistance against the iron heel of imperialism. Abd-El Krim's name brought down a thundering applause when his leadership was lauded by speakers.

MEXICAN SPEAKER EUGENE MENSHEE OF OPPRESSED MEXICANS

A. Rodriguez, representing the unorganized Mexican coal miners of Pennsylvania, outlined in his peculiar but impressive
oratorical style, the conditions of the Mexican peoples whom he represented. His discourse brought many interesting facts to the minds of the listeners which could never be known through the impartialistic press. Rodriguez emphasized the necessity of racial unity in the fight against imperialism. His style, ranging from witty asides to pathetic appeal held the listeners spell-bound.

UKRAINIAN CHORUS SINGS IN NATIVE COSTUME

A Ukrainian chorus of twenty voices made an impressive entrance at this junction of the program and presented a unique picture as they sang their native songs in foreign tongue. They were costumed in native habit.

GOMEZ BRINGS DIRECT MESSAGE FROM LEAGUE

Emmanuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, gave an interesting description of the work of the League and enlisted the sympathy and support of the American Negro Labor Congress by introducing a resolution which was unanimously accepted.

In response, a large number of applications for membership to the League were signed by the audience.

CHINESE STUDENT BRINGS MESSAGE OF TERRORISM

Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chinese Students of the Chicago University, the Chinese Welfare Association, and unofficially the oppressed peoples of China, delivered a forceful and pathetic description of the Chinese peoples suffering from British and Japanese imperialism.

The speaker's description of the massacre of Chinese students by the British in Shanghai moved the listeners to impressive silence expressing deepest sympathy mingled with awe. The young Chinese student was bitter, and radical in his attack against imperialism and his expression of conviction that the only hope of the oppressed Chinese people was revolution, was greeted by thunderous applause.
By W. L. White of Montgomery, W. Va., of the A. E. B.

Report on working conditions in West Virginia

District Report

On the C. & O. R. R. Co., such positions as engine heeler, brake-rigging, and box packers and grease plugging are generally held by the Negro workmen. The conditions are such that any of these men are off duty, the positions are filled by white workers. Whenever the white machinist helper takes a day off, the position is then taken over or filled by a Negro workman although they do not allow this Negro workman the same pay as that of the white machinist helper. Owing to the fact that he is a Negro he does not receive pay as the white employee.

There is another condition that exists among the laborers; a white employee after being in the company's service for five years, he has the privilege of getting a card pass for their families, they also can obtain school passes for their children. "Owing to the fact that they have no street cars in the City of Montgomery, W. Va., most of the populace use the railroads as means of transportation." The colored employees are denied these privileges although many are employed at the Hanley shops.

Although there are many Negroes in the Maintenance of Ways Union, which is a Federated Body, they have done nothing to eliminate these conditions of discriminating tactics employed by the rail-road company, yet the unions are constantly advocating that Negroes should become members of this Jim-crow organization. These are facts and I defy them to prove that they have done anything in these cases to abolish this policy pursued by the R. R. Co. The unions in this vicinity are the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the International Firemen's Union. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the International Firemen's Union do not permit Negroes to join.

The condition among the miners is very deplorable especially in regards to the housing conditions, there has been a tremendous clash in the wages which is always a direct policy of the employing class.

They have been forcefully evicted from the Company houses, they have also been denied credit in the stores by the business men of the town. These men have been forced into abject poverty, they now reside in tents along the Kanawha river, they are dependent upon the United Mine Workers for necessary sustenance of life. How long these conditions will last I cannot state at present. It only goes to prove the necessity of an organization. The time has come for the Negro, especially the working class element, as well as the white worker to combine their strength and fight the common enemy. Mr. Green and Mr. Orlando of the American Federation of Labor have warned the Negro to keep away from the American Negro Labor Congress stating that it was a Red organization of Communist affair and it was only to promote strife and to incite race hatred among the workers of both races. The above statement only tends to show that conditions, such as among the miners and railroad employees are directly responsible for certain attitudes taken by the working class. It is my recommendation that all Negroes rally to the American Negro Labor Congress until these conditions
Attached hereto is the program of the Negro Women's Household League of Chicago, including Constitution and By-Laws, and names of officers, given to delegates, with the understanding that we would lend our assistance in helping to establish branches of this organization in our respective towns.
Preamble

We, the Negro Women's Household League of America, in meeting assembled, and organized to protest against the high cost of living, unclean alleys, streets and sidewalks.

To encourage neat windows, lawns, children and better housekeeping in general. We are calling on every woman to join our league and support our program that we might have better homes and healthier families.

Constitution

1. The name of this organization shall be “The Negro Women’s Household League of America.”

2. Officers shall be president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and publicity director.

3. Regular meeting shall be called by the secretary twice per month. The president may call special meetings if necessary.

4. The Executive Committee shall consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and publicity director and one member from the floor.

5. The president shall be chairman of the said committee.

6. The member of this organization shall pay 25c per month for dues.

7. This money shall be used for refreshments served at the meetings and for such other purposes as the secretary may see fit.

8. Each month the members of this organization shall entertain their husbands or male friends or any club that may be selected by the organization.

(Constitution continued on next page)
CONSTITUTION (Continued)

9. Subjects of interest to this organization will be discussed each meeting from the floor by the members.

10. Election of officers shall be held first week of April each year. Each officer so elected shall serve for one year, unless removed by the decision of the executive committee.

11. President shall preside at each meeting, also be privileged to call special meetings if necessary and appoint all committees. Vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president. Secretary shall keep all records, receive and turn over to treasurer all dues and other funds that may be collected, and handle other correspondence that may be necessary. The treasurer shall receive and keep records of all funds and pay out money only by the consent of the body. Signed by the president and secretary.

The publicity director shall act as reporter of all news pertaining to the activities of this organization and see that such activities are continually kept before the public.

The office of this League is at 3156 Indiana Ave.; Phone Douglas 6726. Elizabeth Griffin, President; Home Phone Douglas 5923.

Program of the Negro Women's Household League

1. We advocate shorter hours; more pay for working women.
2. Promotion of unionism among Negro women.
4. Better working conditions for working women.
5. Increased opportunities of employment for Negro women.
7. More public schools to be built.
8. Opposition against all racial discriminations.
9. Against all forms of militarism.
10. Abolition of segregated dressing rooms.
11. Reduction of cost of living thru collective buying of food stuffs.
12. To undertake at once special work toward improving and shortening the hours of work among women doing day work, those employed in laundries, meat packing industries, lamp shade and garment factories thru organizing in the A.F. of L.
13. Systematizing the management of the household for women.
14. Health hints to women, the care of themselves and children.
15. When any troubles or dissatisfaction arising on your job and you do not belong to the union, bring your complaints to the Women's Household League.

Office, 3156 Indiana Ave., Room 8, Phone Douglas 6726

Elizabeth Griffin, President, Res. Phone Douglas 5923. Berene Siegers, Vice Pres.; Etzel Hall, Treasurer; Rosina Davis, Secretary.
About two hundred and fifty copies of letters were mailed to Pittsburgh and vicinity to colored people by W.T. Francis, a delegate, attached here-to copy a letter.
Dear Fellow Workers:

It is with the deepest pleasure that I write to you at this moment, relative to the American Negro Labor Congress, which has convened now in the city of Chicago.

The Congress was opened on the 25th of October, with delegates representing Negro Workers, organized and unorganized. Also members of Associations, and various organizations.

As you are aware, the object of the American Negro Labor Congress is to arouse the sleeping consciousness of the working class, both black and white to the essential duty of understanding each other so that they may be able to fight the common enemy.

CAUSE OF RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Race hatred, discrimination and exploitation are the by-products of imperialism. And since the imperialists are all organized to exploit, ravish and kill the unorganized—then it is a point of duty that the workers not only of America, but the world present a solid front for their own protection.

The Congress that is now in session is an historical event that will have far reaching consequence upon the entire race, and the working class of the world.

We are now relying on your cooperation, morally and financially to make this conference more than a passing show.

Trusting that you will give this letter your deep consideration and effective cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Pittsburg Branch

Note: You are requested to solicit members from your branch taking names and addresses of ten or more, and sending same to 805 James Street, N/8 Pittsburgh, Pa.
MUSICIANS ADD TO PROGRAM

Musicians, under the direction of Miss Hazel Whiteman, furnished the spice and harmony to the program. J. W. Strong and Miss Howell, accompanied by Miss Whiteman, gave several song numbers, in which accordion, saxophone, and vocal numbers were harmonized.

Mrs. Dolia Watson, accompanied by Miss Whiteman, charmed the audience with both her vocal renditions and dramatic reading.

TELEGRAM TO DR. SWEET OF DETROIT

Upon motion by Augustavo Warren, delegate from Philadelphia, Pa., a telegram was sent to Dr. Oscar H. Sweet of Detroit, Michigan, who has been a martyr suffering at the hands of state authorities in Detroit for his participation in the recent Detroit race riot where he nobly defended his property rights. The telegram expressed the sympathy and good wishes of the American Negro Labor Congress and stated that Dr. Sweet and his colleagues are "defending the whole Negro people from the brutal savagery of segregation and lynching while the state authorities who are prosecuting you represent the legalized oppression of our people." The message further stated that "you must come to tell the principles of segregation of our race is itself a crime and you and your friends have a right and a sacred duty to defend yourself. We pledge our full support financially and otherwise."

NEW YORK DELEGATE DELIVERED STIRRING ADDRESS

Richard E. Moore, delegate from New York, delivered an inspiring address, characterized by the fire and enthusiasm of youth.

The young speaker stated: "I deem it a high honor to be present on this occasion. We are witnessing the emergency of a class that is destined to play a significant role in the further emancipation of Negro People and also the downtrodden white workers of America. Tonight we are witnessing the emergence of this race. We know that the cause we are promoting is a fair one. Well may the hirelings of the capitalist press with their imbeciles state that we do this to arouse the Negro workers of the Country to the true conditions that surround them and it is to arouse the white workers, also to the true conditions attending them. May I tell you that there are white slaves in America, likewise?"

Moore's discourse described the necessity of unity and harmony between all workers and emphatically stated that such a condition would not stand a matter of choice but an actual necessity; that the white workers would be driven to accept the Negro workers in his union. He said: "The only hope for the workers of both races is in uniting solidly to protect their interests. White workers cannot win their struggle for the betterment unless they unite with their black brothers and black workers cannot achieve any great step toward complete emancipation unless they unite with their white brothers and together create a better order in America."
NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

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AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS OPENS WITH BOMB!

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Representative Speakers Repudiate False Attacks

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Chicago, Ill. -- The American Negro Labor Congress, which has been promised to make the initial step in the organization of Negro labor for many months, convened Sunday, October 25th, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 31st and Giles Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The opening session at eight o'clock was attended by approximately eight hundred, including fifty delegates representing labor and labor organizations for all over the country.

Charles Henry, representing unorganized steel workers, was acting chairman. In a brief address he outlined the object and defended the principles of the American Negro Labor Congress.

A. Andrew Torrence, representing the Negro Press in Chicago, and speaking in the absence of P. L. Prattis, editor of the Heebie Jeebies, welcomed the delegates of the American Negro Labor Congress and expressed the belief that the Negro Press would wake up to the necessity of a square deal in regard to the activities of the Labor Congress.

NEGRO LAWYER MAKES ADDRESS TO LABOR

N. S. Taylor, in a welcome address in behalf of the Negro Lawyers of Chicago, greeted the American Negro Labor Congress in a very encouraging discourse. Taylor pointed out the necessity of unity between all labor groups and unionization of the Negroes in pursuit of any great success. He heartily endorsed the American Negro Labor Congress as an organization sincerely dedicated to the emancipation of Negro labor and worthy of universal support. With interesting analogy he described the condition of the American Negro and gave a outline of his service to the country and of his loyalty and allegiance to the government; this he offered as sufficient basis for a demand in the interest of equality and justice to the American Negro.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER DEFENDS CONGRESS AND REPUDIATES FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Greeting by a rousing applause from the enthusiastic audience, Lovett Fort-Whitman, National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, made an address in response to the preceding speakers and in repudiation of the false charges made against the American Negro Congress.
In an attack against the attitude which the Negro Press has taken against the interest of the American Negro Labor Congress, Whitman stated that with perhaps one or two exceptions the Negro Press has either slandered the Congress and its organizers or has entered in a "Conspiracy of Silence" against the National Committee calling the American Negro Labor Congress. He further stated that the fact that an organ of publicity happened to be a Negro paper did not necessarily indicate that that organ and the interest of the American Negro had a common interest.

Whitman traced the historical and economic background of the Negro in America in which he analyzed the attitude of various political parties and their object. The responsibility for the condition of the American Negro, both in measures of progress and oppression, was given a fundamental economic background, by the speaker, and the fallacy of sentimental and aesthetic theories in this regard were severely criticised.

Whitman described the relation of the Negro and labor in the following statement: "The Negro people, as a race, are of no great importance, but as an industrial class, are one of the most important races in the whole world."

Regarding the purpose of the Congress, Whitman said that "the fundamental aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize, and to organize the industrial strength of the Negro into a fighting weapon. The Negro is essentially a worker, suffering all the abuses, of the working class in general, but in addition to that, racial abuses, racial discrimination, political disfranchisement and other forms of racial oppression."

In refutation of charges against the National Committee and the American Negro Labor Congress, Whitman said: "I would like to give refutation to certain charges that have been made against me and those who are with me in organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, to those who read the daily press representing the capitalistic interest of the country. You have read statements charging Lovett Fort-Whitman, National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, with being Red, a Bolshevik, Communist, and whatnot. Allow me to say, friends, that we have received quite a bit of cooperation from a number of organizations, not only from this country, but from Europe as well; help financially, and cooperation from the more enlightened sections of the country. We are extending our hands to the white workers; to the workers of the world to unite in a common cause against the common enemy, in a spirit of solidarity and the function of the American Negro Labor Congress shall be to bring about a better feeling and mutual good will on the part of white and black workers into all organizations."
Bishop Brown Speaks at Negro Labor Congress

EDITORIAL NOTE: The following editorial speech by Bishop William McPherson Brown in no way expresses the views of this paper, nor the position of the Negro Labor Congress. The views expressed are those of the Bishop. The position of the Negro Labor Congress is that workers are making changes in society and are not to be blamed for any religious or political changes whatever attached to the society. The Bishop speaks for himself and does not necessarily represent the views of the Negro Labor Congress. The speech of Bishop Brown is published in full because it is the first public announcement since his conversion to the Socialist cause, as he is wrote upon this subject in a special article in The Daily Worker, which is a Socialist publication.

COVENANT: This is my first public announcement since the holocaust of the House of God and the burning of the Temple. It is a new beginning. I am not troubled by the fire and the smoke and the ashes. I am not troubled by the ruins and the bitterness that are left. I am not troubled by the grief that is left. I am not troubled by the loss of the Temple. I am not troubled by the destruction of the House of God. I am not troubled by the loss of the Temple.

Living in Age of Science:

We are living in an age of science, an age in which everything must be understood. We are living in an age of science, an age in which everything must be understood. We are living in an age of science, an age in which everything must be understood.

Workers Think We Are Going Along Without the Bishop, But They Cannot Go Through Life Without the Bishop. That is Why We Are Troubled. That is Why We Are Troubled. That is Why We Are Troubled.

Bishops Are Angels:

I am a man of God and I am a man of the people. I am a man of God and I am a man of the people. I am a man of God and I am a man of the people.

Warners Give Self:

I give myself to the Bishop, and all life is action, no action is action. I give myself to the Bishop, and all life is action, no action is action. I give myself to the Bishop, and all life is action, no action is action.

Bishop Speaks Little:

A great labor movement is going on, a movement that is going to change the world. A great labor movement is going on, a movement that is going to change the world. A great labor movement is going on, a movement that is going to change the world.
Call for Working Class Unity

By Richard B. Moore

The following is a summary of the story told by the workers in the United States Labor Congress in the North and South. The story is told by the workers themselves and is a vivid account of their struggle for better working conditions.

The Story of the Strike

The workers in the United States Labor Congress are fighting for a better future. They are fighting for their right to live and work in peace, without fear of violence or oppression. The workers have organized themselves into unions, and they are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and the right to join unions without fear of retaliation.

The Story of the Strike

The workers in the United States Labor Congress are fighting for a better future. They are fighting for their right to live and work in peace, without fear of violence or oppression. The workers have organized themselves into unions, and they are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and the right to join unions without fear of retaliation.

Negroes Are Still Slaves

BY WALT CARMON

The Negroes in the United States are still living in the shadows of slavery. They are still denied the basic rights of American citizenship. The government has failed to provide them with the resources they need to build a better life.

The Story of the Strike

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Mr. E. T. Rashba,
P.O. Box 494,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Please advise me whether you are able to furnish the names of the individuals whose likenesses appear in this group.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
Reference is made to letter from Director, dated Jan. 18, 1926, requesting identification of individuals shown on photograph. Desired information obtained and forwarded to Director.

CLOSED - REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENT

DETAILS:

Referring to letter from Director, dated Jan. 18, 1926, enclosing photograph of delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress, held in Chicago on October 25, 1925, requesting names of individuals whose likeness appear thereon, be furnished.

Agent conferred with informant, who furnished the attached photograph which is a duplicate of the one furnished by the Director. The name of each individual is listed on the margin of this picture.

You will note however, the white man appearing on the top row, extreme right, of the photograph sent by the Director is bled out on the attached picture. My informant states this is done for the purpose of conveying the idea among a certain class of colored people that the organization is all-colored. The name of this white man, appearing in the top row, right, is Bob Minor.

The desired information having been obtained, case is

CLOSED: REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENT

Dept. of Justice, $16.00

WASHINGTON REFERENCE:

5 Director
2 Chicago.

COPY IS SENT 2/10/26
February 24, 1943

Mr. Preston Enslin
Eastern European Division
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Enslin,

Referring to your telephonic request for information as to the identity of the individuals appearing in the photograph in "The Projector" of Moscow, November 16th, 1942, the photograph purporting to be that of a group of representatives of the American Negro Labor Congress held in Chicago on October 26th, 1942, I am enclosing copy of a report submitted by Agent [redacted] at Chicago on the 3rd instant. A notice to the copy of the photograph attached to Agent [redacted] report is also forwarded herewith.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 67C, 67D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-5941-5 outgoing page 2
February 10, 1926.

Mr. M. F. Blackmun,
P. O. Box 465,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my communication of January 19th, with which was enclosed copy of a group photograph of persons present at the American Negro Labor Conference held in Chicago on October 25th, 1925. Will you please advise me if you have been able to identify any of the individuals in this photograph.

Very truly yours,

Director.
REOPENED CASE.


CASE CLOSED. REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENT.

DETAILS:

Reference is had to the Director's letter dated February 10, 1926 bearing initials 61-5941 referring to the Director's communication of January 18th in which was enclosed copy of a group photograph of persons present at the American Negro Labor Conference held in Chicago October 25, 1925.

Attention is respectfully called to report of Special Agent dated Chicago, Ill. February 3, 1926 entitled "American Negro Labor Congress", Director's copy of which report had attached an identical photograph on which photograph appeared the names of the entire group in the picture. However, it is possible that this report went astray and for that purpose the names of said group with the location of each person are given and are as follows:

In the bottom row from left to right are: William Jordan, Chicago, Organizer of the Congress; Mrs. Jordan, the Negro Women's Household League; Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer of the Congress; Darl Dobose of the Chicago Improved Janitor's Union; William Johnson of Chicago. Directly behind William Jordan is Miss Marquardt, Phillips of the Negro Women's Household League. Next to her is Miss Dorothy Jones of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In the next row are Miss Ethel Hall of the Negro Household League; Mrs. William Jordan, Household League; Mrs. Bessie Baker Golden of South Carolina; O. J. Golden of Mississippi; John Rogers of Chicago. In the top row from left to right are Lewis A. Renner who visited Chicago on business with the Congress from British West Africa; W. D. Black.
Miss Myrtle Waters; A. C. Bailey from the British West Indies; Dr. Yorser.

In the group as originally taken, in the upper right hand corner was the picture of ROBERT MINOR who at the time of the Negro Labor Congress was the Director of Negro Affairs of the Communist Party of America. The picture of Robert Minor in the picture furnished this office by the Director, was blotted out which in agent's opinion was for the purpose of making it appear that the Communist movement among the negroes in this country was solely of negro origin and was not directed by white members of the Communist Party. Since this picture was taken, ROBERT MINOR has been removed as Director of Negro activities and JOHN BAILLAM has taken his place.

At this point, attention is called to the Director's letter dated January 25, 1926 bearing initials. The enclosure #4680 is the same photograph as the one in the Director's letter in question and has affixed the names of all members in the group. Attention to this is solely called for the purpose that in case the report and attached pictures have been lost, that this picture may be resorted to for the information desired. The picture has also been shown to informants of this office who have verified the correctness of the identification as given on these photographs.

The desired information having been obtained, case is

CLOSED BY REFERENCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENT.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE __________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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NAACP adjourns meet

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has adjourned its three-day meeting and rally in Birmingham, and presumably the attendees are now free to return to their demonstrations, riots and other planned turmoil.

The Congressional Record of July 29, 1963, contains information from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities relating to 59 of the officers, members of the board of directors, legal, health and other committees of the NAACP, as well as to certain members of the organization's executive staff. Between them, these individuals have been associated with more than 450 Communist fronts cited as such by our government. Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, who informed his audience that the South was not blameless for the recent riots in Los Angeles, has seven citations.

Among others, Wilkins has belonged to the American League for Peace and Democracy, International Judicial Association, and the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. He was a sponsor of the Conference on Pan American Democracy and a backer of the International Labor Order.

Wilkins read a telegram from Dr. Ralph Bunche, whose duties at the United Nations prevented him from attending. Dr. Bunche, a member of the NAACP board of directors, was deeply involved in the machinations of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the 1940's. The Institute was considered by the American Communist Party and its Soviet officials as 'an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence.' Wilkins did not inform his audience of this. His audience would know about the IPR after consulting the 'Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications' of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Marshall Johnson, the courageous Negro author of "Color, Communism and Common Sense," understood the civil rights fraud, but he is not alive to tell us about it now. He was a member of the Communist Party for 10 years, having been, as he described it in a book, "fired into the red movement" by the American Negro Labor Congress, one of the many front organizations set up by the communists to trap the naive, unwaried, unsuspecting and idealistic Negro."