

Pamphlet: The Road to Negro Liberation

Extracted on Mar-29-2024 07:24:20

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the National Museum of African American History and Culture as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the National Museum of African American History and Culture website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact National Museum of African American History and Culture or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the National Museum of African American History and Culture. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

CONTENTS

I. NEGRO REFORMISM--AGENT OF U.S. IMPERIALISM ... 3
The Object of Negro Reformism ... 5
An Aid to the Roosevelt New Deal ... 7
The Costigan-Wagner "Anti-Lynching" Bill--Weapon of the Lynchers ... 9
The Bill of Civil Rights for the Negro People ... 13
The Program for a Jim-Crow Federation of Labor ... 15
Sharper Struggle for Everyday Demand ... 18

II. THE GROWTH OF PETTY-BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM ... 20
The Crisis in the N.A.A.C.P. Leadership ... 23
The Role of the DuBois Opposition ... 25
The "Jobs for Negroes" Movement ... 27
Neo-Garveyism--New "Back to Africa" Movements ... 28
The Liberian Plan and U.S. Imperialism ... 29
Padmore--Theoretician of Neo-Garveyism ... 38
The Relation of Neo-Garveyism to Fascism ... 43
Only the Communists Really Fight for Negro Freedom ... 44
Japanese Imperialism as Champion of the Darker Races ... 46

III. THE STRUGGLE FOR PROLETARIAN LEADERSHIP OF THE NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT ... 50
The Fight on Two Front ... 51
The Question of the Main Danger ... 54
Concealed Petty-Bourgeois Nationalism ... 57
Next Steps in Our Work Among the Negroes ... 59

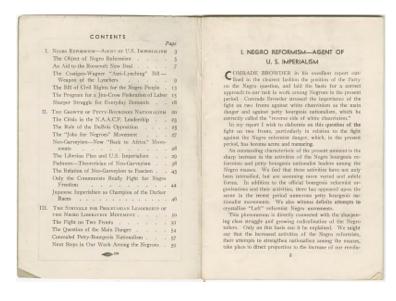
[[image]] 209

I. NEGRO REFORMISM--AGENT OF U. S. IMPERIALISM

COMRADE BROWDER in his excellent report outlined in the clearest fashion the position of the Party on the Negro question, and laid the basis for a correct approach to our task in the work among Negroes in the present period. Comrade Browder stressed the importance of the fight on two fronts against white chauvinism as the main danger and against petty bourgeois nationalism, which he correctly called the "reverse side of white chauvinism."

In my report I wish to elaborate on this question of the fight on two fronts, particularly in relation to the fight against the Negro reformist danger, which, in the present period, has become acute and menacing.

An outstanding characteristic of the present moment is the sharp increase in the activities of the Negro bourgeois reformists and petty bourgeois nationalist leaders among the Negro masses. We find that these activities have not only been intensified, but are assuming more varied and subtle forms. In addition to the official bourgeois reformist organizations and their activities, there has appeared upon the scene in the recent period numerous petty bourgeois nationalist movements. We also witness definite attempts to crystallize "Left" reformist Negro movements.



This phenomenon is directly connected with the sharpening class struggle and growing radicalization of the Negro toilers. Only on this basis can it be explained. We might say that the increased activities of the Negro reformists, their attempts to strengthen nationalism among the masses, take place in direct proportion to the increase of our revolutionary

3

Pamphlet: The Road to Negro Liberation Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers Extracted Mar-29-2024 07:24:20



Smithsonian Institution

National Museum of African American History and Culture

The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities. Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us!

The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu
On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter

On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu

On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian

On Twitter: @smithsonian