THE INTERNATIONAL

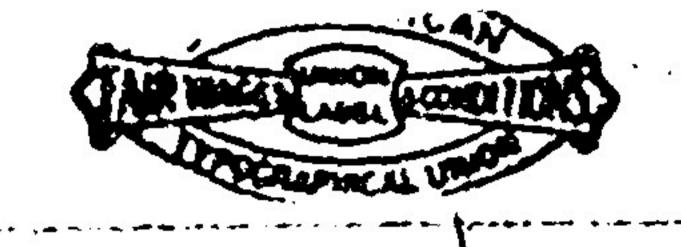
THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE (S.A.)

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No. 150 A



FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1918.

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Dirty Work.

Not without reason have the capitalist news agencies seen to it that the telegrams from Russia since the Revolution began have been utterly obscure and contradictory. The object has been so to confuse and bewilder the workers of other countries as to dissuade them from lifting a hand in support of their Russian fellow workers; and further. to create a smoke screen to cover what is surely the most shameless and unconecionable brirandage of the whole war, the invasion of a dismembered and defeated country by her former friends and foes alike, each competing to be the first to violate her (for capitalism) largely virgin soil—and so to manoeuvre into position for permanent exploitation of it. Behind that screen they eay, we can discard the "rules of war." Just as the Ciusaders, so long as they delivered the Saviour's tomb from the infidel, were given a free hand to destroy whom and what they willed in passing, until their atrocities left an abiding blot on history, so the capitalist class, under its Allied and Central masks, has constituted itself, with the slaughter-sheep-like rank and file that follow it, a Crusader against the proletarian revolution, and for the restoration of 'Democracy' in Russia and no outrage is too bloodthirsty, no trick too mean and despicable "in sweet friendship's name," to attain that end. Among other weapons it uses that very "sabotage" which has so often been committed by capital's friends and virthously ascribed to its enemies: those very "violent" and "revolutionary" methods by dread of which it conjures the "public" to kick wildly against socialism, forgetting that socialism relies rather on its own historical inevitableness than on any, such methods.

Who are the "Social Revolutionaries" who are said to have attempted to polish off Lenin They are "a party of Peasant Socialism and Political Terrorism, which under the name of the 'Group of Toil' formed a small body. of Duma Parliamentarians, with Kerensky as its leader." Unimportant at the time of the March, 1917, revolution, this group became allied in the "Provisional Government" with the (pro-war) Mensheviks (who were anti-political" in this sense, that they would not hear of political power being held by any except the bourgeoisie) and with the frankly reactionary Cadets. Here then was an opportunist party, of Terrorist associations, eminently fitted to do dirty work for the capitalist class. Compare pur Chamber of Mines which gets the Government of Mozambique to do its dirty work in the matter of mine labour supply; work which could not be done under the British flag, but the "British flag" reaps the benefit and disowns the methods.

When Lenin appeared on the some, with his insistence on the Soviets as suming sole authority, and on the necessity of transforming the national war into a revolutionary class war, the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries opposed him; and when the Bolsheviks eventually swept the country, these other "socialist" parties declared war on them and worked for their complete relimination from power.

Such anti-Bolshevik efforts were supported by all the reactionary elements-i.e., by the capitalists of the world: the same "elements" that got control of the Ukraine, with what result we partly know, and also supported the pro-German "White Guards" ein Finland. When, however, the all-Russian Congress of Peasant delegates endorsed the policy of the "Council of People's Commissioners," the Social Revolutionaries thereby lost their only claim to political importance; and have no doubt fallen back more exclusively on "Terrorist" activity and--foreign invasion.

But, just as it was not individual assassinations in Russia, but a workers' revolution, that ended Tsardom, so tho mere kidnapping or shooting of a few men prominent in the movement, though every man is needed, will not stop or destroy the movement, for any man is dispensible. To take Lenin's life would certainly cost the world revolution one of its most clear-sighted exponents; yet what he could do others could do, or it may be that the work of organisation now before the Russian workers can be done better by others. At any trate to assassinate Lenin at this stage might prove the spark to set aflame the rest of Continental Europe, beginning perhaps with Austria and Roumania, but reaching at last even England, aye, some day even South Africal

THE CREAT PUSH.

In connection with our "Offensive" movement the M.C. hopes that the comrades and sympathisers who find it difficult to take part in the more active work of the League will put on a spurt in a financial direction. The organiser is getting busy and in order that he may make the most of his opportunities during the next four months, it is desirable that the Organising Fund should be supported not only liberally but promptly. Those who have promised monthly donations would greatly help if they do not wait to be called upon but send their donations at the beginning of each month.

Palmerston Hall, commencing at 8 p.m. Comrade J. Campbell will deliver his last address prior to leaving for Natal. His subject will be "Sabotage and Assassination." Comrade A. Goldman will occupy the chair.

Our Amniversary.

The third Birthday of the League was celebrated in Johannesburg on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.; at West's Academy with a social, followed by dancing and interspersed with short speeches by Coms. Reid (chair), J. Campbell, Bunting; and the American Auctioneer, whose eloquence produced what must be a record avelage revenue per head, considering that the attendance was not quite equal to best. The sketch by Comrades Mrs. and Miss Andrews and Miss Sabel more than compensated for that, however: it was the starriest turn we have had for many a day.

Volume III.

Simultaneously this issue completes the third volume of the "International," with a subscribers' list higher than ever, although the debit balance almost shares that distinction, waiting for some fairy prince to wipe it off. As for the paper's intrinsic progress, that can best be judged by a glance through the files since our issue No. 1 of three vears ago: a most interesting retrospect, let us assure you who have not made it; and whether or not you have kept a file for the first year (we have none left), we can still supply you with copies of Vol. II., and sets of Vol. III. will soon be on sale to bring you up to date. There is no doubt that the paper has done more effective work in its third year than before, particularly in familiarising South Africa with the fact that the labour movement proceeds "irrespective of colour," and in exposing the swindle of the S.A. Industrial Federation. Pioneers, iconoclasts, misanthropists, call us what names you will, we decline to court popularity with the bourgeoisie, petty bourgeoisie, small proprietors, or propertyowning "workers," for socialism is destined to break down all that sort of property, and all the mental atauosphere it creates; you cannot square socialism with the "Rand Daily Mail." "The Communist Revolution is the most radical rupture with traditionat property relations: no wonder that in the course of its development it breaks most radically with traditional ideas." Forward then with the fourth year of our Great War: we are ready to mo on for fourteen, forty, or as many more years as are necessary to bring this country up to date and ready to share in the world-wide emancipation.

JOHANNESBURG J.S. BRANCH PICNIC. — The picnic organised by the above branch for Sunday next, the 8th inst., at the Zoo Lake, promises to be a great success. All comrades and sympathisers are welcome; sports have been arranged and refreshments are being provided.

liustial hules.

The reduction workers at Randfontein shuited keen insight into ducties in refusing to restart the mill until their demands were satisfied. Officialdom, however, as usual, did all it could to weaken the men by taying to induce them to return pending assettlement, and succeeded. The master class will only give attention when profits cease to be made. As long as the wheels go round they and their agents the labour fakirs cant sit comfortably round the table talking conciliation. and community of interest, between nabber and robbed. The local montdors have found that out.

The principle of equal pay for equal work has seered a great triumph through the determination of the women transport workers in London. Local shop assistants and other callings where men and women, pertorin the same dulies but are not equally paid would do well to follow suit.

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE.

The need of some system of shop orgarisation is again apparent in this movement. The moulders move first, and then the engineers meet and disouss action. The boilermakers are, I understand, tied up, with an agreement and look on. In such small concerns as the local engineering shops it should be an easy matter for each shop to act as a unit and in conjunction with one. another to make a united demand. Probably there would be no need for a stoppage if the whole of the workers in all the shops moved together. There are hundreds of then engaged in the motor and evelo industry. This is a branch of engineering. What steps are being taken beforganise these men and get them to move? The enum way in which the Federation officials mider the plea of setting collectively promore sectional action would be an asing if it were not so tragic. Every (pportunity is taken to taunt the power station men with having acted in a sectional maner, whilst the shop engingers are told they must not come, out in support of the moulders unless the power station stops and the mine engipeers move also. Then in order to. ensure that the mine workers do not move, threats of mines closing down, etc., are bandied about by the -n-called leaders of the men, and so the position is kept in such a jumble that the wire pullers hope to stop aux action and thus earn the smiles of the press and possibly something amore substantial trom the masters.

THE MOONEY CASE.

The villainy of the agents of capitalism is being exposed rapidly. News is to hand that in the Mooney case the San Francisco police have discovered what is called 'an amazing conspiracy to introduce perjured testimony." Israel Weinberg, a co-defendant of Tom Mooney, was approached by the District Atturney, Charles M. Fichert, and offered £3,000 to £4,000 and liberty if he would swear that he had driven Mooney down Market Street - the scene of the bomb-planting. To his credit Weinberg refused the tempting. bait and was put in a murderer's cell and treated accordingly for twenty months. He is now at liberty. We await news of the fate of Mooney himself.

I.W.W. VIETTIS.

d'The Australian 'Will or duly . 25 states that in respect to public Lagitation an Emperiment to has been made by the Attorney-lies, each that 'a Roval Commission will be appointed to ename into the conduct fabe police in councetion with the table it disting it I.W. M. men. This does not mean that the whole case will a re-opened, and the agitation is still; needing for a full enquiry. The Go enament witness. Scully, who was so fied out of the country by the auth ties, is located in San Francisco, a d'is returning at the expense of the fovernment under police escort. Inche charges against the deter vestis that they placed a bottle of affinniahie liquid in Teen's pocket; the they thised up about drawing disc. to see who would start a fire"; that for asked a Crown withess to place "is the of line dope in the packets of me of the prominent I.W.W. menne 1.W.W. rooms before the raid too place; and that they asked Scully 1 tix something up against Gravi. Soully was paid £370 10s. in various scalments.

Disorganisatin.

Any concessions the w king class have gained in their could a with the employing class, whether ther conditions, shorter hours, increased wages, have been won by tem not because of their craft organ - stions, but rather in spite of them.

The concessions granted ville einployers, more especially a Britain, were forced by economic estimas, in which the craft unions procedut a Emall part. They would have been powerless as a working assorping isation to force the employ greats if the economic conditions h, not compelled that class to grant he elem-608810118 118 80018 101 1 10 810 6 7 1 1 1 10 11 12 of the system.

We have seen how these economic conditions support sectional stion, enabling a group of worker, such as municipal employees, or sk ad workers in a particular industry such as the iron moulders, having a monopoly of their labour, to torce congessions from their employers, not because they are organised upon craft lines of demarcation, or linked up in a bederation of craft unions, but solely because they are in the unique position of having control of the economic conditions.

In considering the value of craft organisation for the workers as a class, 'all the factors should be taken into consideration. We shall then find such organisation fatal to any co-ordination of the claims of the workers. It leads to dissensions and distrust; and will thus ultimately discredit those labour leaders who are misleading the workers and playing up to craft and secial prejudices.

The federation of these craft unions has been boosted as the route by which the workers will reach the goal of industrial unionism. That that is a fallacy is being demonstrated by sectional action. All these sectional actions show that industrial unionism can never be Attained by such crawfish backward methods. They can never bring about the solidarity of labour.

Another feature of the jutility of

such organisation is the west of control in the workshop and on the mines of the right to decide what action the workers on the job should adopt, either in relation to conditions of labour or-W2208.

We have an example of this in the Chamber of Mines' offer to their emplayees. With the exception of the miners, and reduction workers, the workers on the mines belong to craft organisation which have members working in the engineering shops, building industries and municipality, and these organisations have the right to vote upon any matter affecting the workers upon the mines, just as ine members working on the mines have the right to vote upon any mainer affecting those working in the lown shops and indus-

The absurdity of such methods is clearly seen in the voting taking place on the offer of the Chamber of Mines. Justead of the mine workers, as those directly interested in that offer, being allowed to decide for or against, other members, receiving a higher wage than that offered to their fellow mombers of the same organisation, are allowed to vote; and the vote has been prejudiced by the action of the S.A.I.F. officials with their many speeches in the interests of mining profits.

Such methods are organisation run mad and the sooner the workers realise this the better for them as a class.

J.M.G.

More Violence.

Freedom of speech received another rade blow in Glasgow where a procession organised to demand the release of John Maclean was attacked by the police. By the time the procession had reached the gates of Glasgow Green, just at Jail Square, a force of police umbering several hundreds, armed with hatons, held up and surrounded the demonstrators as they marched into the square. Without any apparent reason, and without warning, barons were drawn, and there followed a wild seeme, the like of which I have never seen. Indescribable commotion and. excitement prevailed. The people, unarmed, felt their helplessness at the hands of the police. It is impossible to say what happened, but the truth is that unarmed inen and women demonstrating on hehalf of the release of one of the noblest men in the country have been struck down by the very men who are being paid by these same men and Women to preserve law and order. Some arrests were made. The disturbance and violence of the police, however, did not weaken the effect of the reotest against Maclean's imprisonment. It rather strengthened it considerably. Many thousands attended round the platforms on the Green, and very strong speeches were delivered by men with their minds fresh and inflamed with the infamous scenes they had just witnessed. What's the use of asking workers in face of such things to consider schemes of industrial harmony? The Call," July 11.

STUDY CLASS.--On Friday, Sept. 13. Comrade Hess is to address the class. There should be a bumper attendance and plenty of discussion. All League members are entitled to participate.

Socialism and Violence.

(Being Com. Bunting's Statement Before the Court.)

After detailing the tenour of his remarks to the members of the I.W.A. on socialism, industrial organisation, racialism, strikes and violence (which were on lines familiar to readers of the "International" from September. 1915, to date), pointing out how one Grown witness peppers his reports more liberally than another with false "strike" allusions, and declaring II should not refrain from advocating a strike when organisation and circumstances warranted it; as it was I never did advocate one, directly or indirectly," Com. Bunting's statement proceeds:

"It must be remembered that socialism is not an ethical exhortation but an interpretation of existing society; its mood is indicative not imperative, its message scientific or realistic, not Uto, man or sentimental. . . As we are revolutionary socialists, we are the last to go about instigating petty unorgan-' ised rabble strikes for a mere rise of pay - things which, if they come, about, do so spontaneously. We look to a single class conscious proletarian movement all over the world. ... Sectional, small scale methods, as contrasted with Industrial Unionism, are just the methods to invite disorder. violence and anarchy. Capitalism and ats handmaid craft unionism court violence: only socialism can stop it. The more perfect the organisation, the more bloodlessly it works. . . The main theme of the leaflet was not exciting discontent, which was assumed to exist already, as in fact it does; but to explain the cause of the circumstances engendering discontent, viz., the exploitation or profit system of present society or capitalism, and to advise combination in self-desence, and. ultimately to assist in the inevitable change from that system of society to the co-operative commonwealth.

"As for the July 1 strike being ascribed to us, I ascribe it rather to your opponents. What caused that? sirike? The cost of living, the example of the lower strike, the successful increases in pay obtained by white wage earners as constantly notified in. the papers, and especially the sentence on the sanitary boys, would seem explanation enough. After all, natives have often struck before, and I am informed that they threatened General. Botha with a strike at their last Congress if he persisted with his Native Affairs Bill. It is an exploded idea that the labour movement, or 'industrial unrest, is the work of agitators; they are the products, not the produc-! ers. If any public organisation called a strike, it was not the I.S.L. but the Native Congress, with which the Socialists are at arm's length.

Nor is it true that native strikes necessarily mean violence. For instance the strike of Randfontein natives a year or so ago, in sympathy with the white miners; or at Kleinfonstein, in the like sympathy; the Van Ryn strike, and the recent strike at the same place mentioned by Mr. Taberer in his evidence. In certain cases the violence was used against them; they were sjamboked back to work. The story that a native strike means murder, rape, etc., is like the women and

children' story of 1895, obviously circulated with a purpose, fix., to assist in keeping them down economically. And note that the violence at the Ferreira and thoxyn mines, described in the press at the time as 'No violence,' was a bagatelie compared with the white men's violence of 1913, which might recur if the Federation again voted a strike—but it is no crime to urge it to do so. And all such violence again is a baratelle compared with Government violence at all times, and especially in Europe to-day. It is said that to a native 'strike' means 'kill.' Our members knew better. They know what a strike is, they have seen white men strike; ther know it has nothing to do with killing, at any rate until the troops start charging and killing the strikers. They also know the power of the military. By a strike therefore a Rand native; worker understands something much more passive than even a white man's strike; a mele down tools and lie still; he is quite aware that at any other game he has not a hope.

"It has never before been found necessary to find a special explanation for a native strike, still less for native violence. Hitherto their oppression, their uncivilised nature, the unnatural conditions under which they live on the Rand, and the liquor they get, are explanation enough for anything. But now it is all the socialists' doing!

"SOCIALISM AND VIOLENCE."

An appendix to the statement was also put in under the above title. After citing some extracts from the "Communist Manifesto" as an outline of socialist theory, it says:—

"Marx did not concern himself much with tacties, though he was 'an enemy of every policy of conspiracy or assassination. As regards physical force or violence, modern students of socialism recognise that it may tend in a reactionary rather than a revolutionary direction, although against the workers it is the recognised weapon, for the capitalist class has no hesitation in quelling any popular movement hy force or 'martial law.' The weakons chiefly relied upon by the organised working class movement are not physical force, still less terrorism, but political and industrial action. By political action' is meant (a) propaganda through Press, platform, election campaigns, leaflet, pamphlet and book distribution, classes, study groups, etc., in economics, history, etc., and (b) the attempt to gain political control of Parliament with a view to supplanting Parliament and substituting the administration of production by the producers, suitably organised not on a mere territorial basis, but rather by industries. Such political action obviously postulates the support of industrial or economic organisation to exercise the necessary pressure on the possessing class, and in the fulness of time to take over possession from it."

Passages from de Leon's "Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" bearing on tactics are then quoted, and the statement continues:

"Hence attention is nowadays concentrated on the importance of the industrial unions, i.e., organisations according to the industry in which men work, and having in view the ultimate

control of that industry and its 'capital' for the common benefit. Sucle. unions must clearly embrace all the s workers of all grades (and colours) in any given industry; and must themselvee be united in one big working class union, ultimately one international union; success can be only partial until this latter is realised. This. and this only, is the 'physical force' employed by the labour movement. From such a viewpoint, strikes, accompanied by violence at least, are in no sense the objective. The stronger the union—the more comprehensive, the more equal with the capitalist union, such as a Chamber of Mines, to which it is opposed—the less the latter will be able or willing to resist it; and it is only when he has such a hope that the capitalist courts or permits. a strike, for a successful strike always means a miscalculation on the part of the capitalist. Strikes are incidents neither deprecated nor advocated in the abstract by socialists. They are inevitable, and the strike is often the only weapon of the working class in an emergency: but the are rather in the nature of affairs of outposts, and become more and more oid-fashioned as organisation becomes more scientific. The nearer you come to the general strike' the less necessity there is for it: the possesing class must rive way without challenging it. No modern revolutionary socialist, therefore, preaches strikes a priori, or for their own sake, though if a strike has broken out he will no doubt on principle still support the strikers.

"The social revolution is intrinsically not a coup d'état nor a 'conspiracy against the State,' as Gen. Smuts absurdly called even the 1914 strike, for a conspiracy precludes the common action of the mass of workers which is the essence of the labour movement. Nor is it a general 'anarchist' 'row' initiated in the hope of something turning up' out of it. Nor is it an attack on Governments as such (which are merely reflexes of the social conditions of their time) or on particular individuals---that is rather the method of police, Cabinet Ministers (who incite the public to shoot them) and so-called 'anarchists' -- but not of socialists. The socialist revolution is a coming. change in society, which the socialist and 'class conscious' working class organisations make it their business, like midwives, to facilitate and usher in as smoothly and painlessly as possible. It is society's intelligent adaptation of itself to the new economic conditions that have arisen. 'We stand by the law of evolution. However natural the desire of the working people to free themselves to-day, rather than to-morrow, from social misery and economic and political oppression, we know it will not sooner be possible for us to reach our aim than when the general development which we strive to accelerate by organising the working class for the struggle will have advanced to the point when we shall be strong enough to transform society.'--(Bebel, 'Assassinations and Socialism.')

'In particular circumstances or countries the process may be accompanied by violence—in the sense of violent resistance by the capitalist class. That has been the fate of the Bolshevik movement—itself a pacifiet, non-resisting movement, as the Brest-Litovsk treaty, as well as the Bolsheviks' eight months' abstinence from seizure of

power (itself bloodless), sufficiently shows: but a movement surrounded by enemies from the first, and left, owing to the total desertion of the Russian workers by their fellow workers in other lands, at the mercy of capitalist attack, both from the German and British sides. De Leon auticipated trouble 'in Europe'--i.e., on the Continent, owing to the in-rained sword-clanking militarism of the ruling class of Germany especially: but perhaps this war will alter that situation In England it seems possible that the taking over will be peaceful; and in this connection should be mentioned the dernier cri'in labour ormanisation, the Shop Steward movement, which means that the unit of organisation is no longer even the 'branch' of workers collected haphazard from divers industries or work places, but the group of workers working together at the same bench, in the same shop, mine, etc., each group of say 15 electing a 'Shon Steward' one of themselves — who represents them in meeting the Shop Stewards of other groups. This method promises to prove powerful and incorruptible, being as it must be dominated from below (as Mr. H. S. Cooke advised in the case of native unions) and constantly in touch with the entire rank and file. Against such organisation violence is most unlikely to arise; it will be too strong, too same, too closely in touch with the real wants of the real workers, and too all-pervading, for the Government troops to attack successfully, though they may try."

"The prospect of the movement in South Africa succeeding, without viollence is, in my opinion, doubtful. For one thing, the political outlet is denied to most of the workers. And again: when the army and the workers are the same people in effect, the army can, as in Russia last year, be converted to refuse to shoot its own people: but in South Africa, as in Sparta, the 'citizens' bear arms while the workers (most of them) have no arms, as they have no votes: and the bulk of the white workers still prefer to pose as citizens,' and assume that as such it is their privilege and duty to keep and shoot down the helots. At the smallest sign of the native workers showing discontent, they are readily shot down, and one of the darkest episodes in the history of S.A. Labour is the recent attempted enlistment of white trade unionists in the Defence Force for the avowed purpose of so shooting them down.

"This violence of course comes entirely from the capitalist side. The natives are absolutely alive to the fact that they cannot hope to succeed in a contest of force against their masters, who control all the soldiers and armaments, and particularly the machine guns, aeroplanes, etc. We often alluded to this at meetings, and were always told it was quite unnecessary to emaphasise the point: all the native workers knew it only too well.

"It may be, however, that the white workers of South Africa will see the point of labour solidarity before the psychological moment arrives for the South African workers to join as a whole in the big advance by the workers of the world.

That moment, as we also often told our hearers, is probably still far off, though it is being precipitated by

the war. It will probably be reached (i.e., in Africa) after it has been reached in Europe, and then penaps the force of European example may induce a peaceful surrender by the capitalist element of South Africa which, except for the agrarian interest, is really under European influence. But there seems a great danger that our S.A. Junkers—whose attitude is more bitter even than that of the slave-holding Southernérs of America 60 vears ago against any liberation policy, and with whom the Government is probably currying favour in this respect-may lead all the whites-- 'poor whites' also--to try conclusions in advance with the blacks before the dwindling tribal jealousies among the latter have completely died out and they have become organised with the whites as workers. Hence it would be bad policy to provoke such a Junker outbreak by wanton riots or strike violence—and we should certainly leave that to sections of the present. ruling class, the real Bolo unmaked in this piece. Solid, patient, civilised education and organisation is the work we have set ourselves to preach and practise, without fireworks; and perhaps the chief part of our propaganca in connection with the native is aldressed to the white workers, i.e., to familiarise them with the fact that the aspirations of their black fellow workers are neither more nor less real and justifiable than their own, and that in the long run 'an injury to one is an injury to all.'

"From the side of the employer of labour as such, too, this problem of violence is more real in South Africa than in Europe or even America; for in no other country is wage labour so unblushingly made compulsory by the immediate application of armed force to 'subdue' the workers, to use Devenish's term. In militarised Germany or England, a Government would not dare to call out troops the moment a whisper of a strike went round. It is this barbarous system of ours in South Africa (for it is in this that the barbarism' really consists), and this alone, that is responsible for any petty stonethrowing, etc., that may have occurred on July 1, 1918 (contrast the white men's violence in July, 1913); although it would be quite in accordance with precedent if such occurrences, and the strike itself, were the work of, or instigated by, agents provocateurs. The evidence before the Moffat Commission seems to point to 'agitators' whose identity and origin, however, remain almost wholly undisclosed. It is unnecessary to quote instances of the well-known policy, adopted by Bismarck and others, of discrediting socialism by sending in police agents to provoke or stir up violence; Bebel, in the pamphlet above quoted, has collected numerous cases

To conclude: our object is to contribute in South Africa to the preparation for the world wide 'Social Revolution.' That revolution is not a matter of a night or a year: in a sense it is already soing on, and it will be for historians to determine when it began or ended. How far that revolution is a matter of violence rests entirely in the hands of the present ruling class; essentially the working class movement depends on economic, not violent wear-onse. As for the South African or Reef

ment, in all the circumstances of the time, led to nothing more serious than it did really shows how pacific they are, despite the denial to them of free speech, free movement, the vote, education, and the right to combine. But in the last resort the only way in which the ruling whites of South Africa can insure against native violence is by themselves avoiding violence against, and abandoning their Prussian repressive tyranny over, the native workers."

COM. TINKER'S STATEMENT.

After detailing his career in the Labour movement since 1902, and recounting the attitude he had taken up at various meetings in June last, viz., to redicule the idea of a strike while the necessary industrial organisation was totally lacking; to preach that organisation, irrespective of colour, and to urge passive methods even if a strike were persisted in, Com. Tinker dealt with the general principles involved as reproduced last week.

COM. HANSCOMB'S STATEMENT.

This statement merely traversed various passages in the Crown evidence to the effect that Com. Hanscomb incited, even indirectly, to violence. Com. Hanscomb also gave his pedigree in the movement, and read some passages from I.W.W. literature on the subject, but they fell on utterly deaf ears so far as the Court was concerned.

League Notes.

There seems likely to be a fresh move in I.S.L. circles on the West Rand shortly. The comrades there have been quiet for a while, but the time for taking the open is believed to be here and steps are being taken accordingly.

A public meeting will be held in the Brixton Hall on the 11th inst., at which Comrade Andrews (Organiser) will speak. Com. R. Rogers will preside. Numerous requests from unions are being received for the organiser to address their members. The works committee system must be adopted if the Federation chaos is to be reduced to order.

DEFENCE FUND.

The following donation has to be acknowledged: L., 10s. 6de. The Management Committee requests comrades with lists for the above fund to return them to Head Office as soon as convenient. The immediate need for support in this direction has passed, and should it recur fresh lists will be circulated.

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