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THE ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (S.A. Section of the Communist International)
No. 4, TRADES HALL, RISSIK STREET, JOHANNESBURG. P.O. Box 4179.

Vol. VIII. No. 377. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1923. PRICE THREEPENCE.

Welcome to the Gaol Birds.

Hearty Communist greetings to the twenty-eight class-war prisoners who yesterday made their reappearance in the land of freedom. Class-war prisoners indeed they remain, with the rest of their fellow-workers, until all the Bastilles have been stormed and razed, all the chains of bondage burst, the whole morbid crust scaled off the earth. Nevertheless they have suffered a special slavery known after all to few of us. They have been treated like dogs. They have tasted all the humiliation, all the outrage to self-respect, all the petty tyranny that a hostile class can impose under the cloak of official humaneness. They have been compelled to bow before brutes and kow-tow to cowards, to greet Governors and stand at attention to traitors; and have come out, many of them, to find their homes wrecked and sold up. . . . With the "common criminals" about them in gaol they can have great fellow-feeling: for the Lords who held them there they cherish only a great loathing and contempt, coupled with a vow that the rest of their lives will mean no rest for them, but hard labour in the cause of working class emancipation.

Nine of our fellow-workers are still behind the bars. Now is the time for renewed and redoubled agitation to secure their immediate release. Back-stairs appeals and wire-pullings have been exhausted: it is the mass of the working class that must force open the gates now. Let all labour organisations unite not merely in welcoming those who have come out but in insisting on the liberation of those who yet remain inside. The judges last year laid down that all who took part in a struggle involving the death of an enemy were guilty of murder. Let us too lay down that there are no degrees of qualification for release. If these 28 are entitled to it, so equally are the other nine.

Four of the prisoners will never emerge from those walls again. Victims of International Fascism, their memory will live as martyrs sacrificed in a cause they themselves perhaps only half understood, a sacrifice un-reckoned with perhaps when incurred, but ennobling them to the rank of heroes in the brilliant story of the South African class struggle. For every one killed, let a hundred spring up to avenge them.

In the name of the dead and the living, the prisoners and the "free," we swear to fight on together for the greatest gaol delivery of all, the overthrow of the only real enemies of mankind, the establishment for the first time in history of "perfect freedom."

Capitalist Contradiction.

How easily capitalist economy gets tied up in a knot is instanced in an exchange that took place last week in the Cape Provincial Council. "We must not pauperise our people," says the Administrator; "the coloured people particularly" (though others say "the poor whites particularly") "must be taught that they must work."

Dr. Abdurahman: "When have the coloured people not worked?".

Sir Frederic: "I can't get a boy for 5s. a day or a cook for £4 a month."

Dr. A.: "You try to keep a wife and family on 5s. a day."

Sir F.: "Does my friend suggest I must pay my cook £10 a month and £5 a week to the boy who works in my garden?"

Comment is superfluous.

"Cheap," not "Black."

The "Mail" gives away one important reason for the "more Portuguese labour" policy when it speaks of it as "importing black labour TO KEEP NATIVE WAGES DOWN"—incidentally showing once more that the South African labour problem is not really one of black v. white, but only the world-wide story of cheap and even cheaper labour, irrespective of colour. This also reconciles Mr. Gawith's statement, that protection only means more coloured labour, with Mr. J. S. Hancock's that it means more white labour. The standards of the two, except in certain artisan trades, are so rapidly and nearly assimilating that either may prove cheaper than the other and so displace it.

THE SAME GREAT TRUTH.

"Christianity is the antidote to industrial and political unrest in the nation."—English Church Army appeal in London "Times."

"Religion is the opium of the people."—Bolshevik inscription (Moscow) on the Kremlin.

"Civilisation" is Cracking."—Prime Minister Baldwin (England).
BUT WITHIN THE BREAKING SHELL OF THE OLD ORDER IS CONTAINED A NEW AND A BETTER SOCIAL SYSTEM.
(With acknowledgments to the Australian "Worker.")

A "Labour" Pervert.

The "conversion" of Mr. G. H. Roberts from "Labour" to Conservatism is trumpeted in the Press, and we shall soon expect to hear of Mr. Brace being similarly "translated." What are the facts? Certainly they are a judgment on social patriotism. The Labour Party was represented in the successive coalition governments during the war. When it withdrew after the Armistice, certain Labour members who had held posts in the Government refused to follow the orders of the Labour Conference, and secured re-election as Coalition-Labour or Independent candidates. In addition, a group styling itself the "National Democratic and Labour Party," and acting as a working class wing of the Coalition, secured the return of ten members. At last year's election, these groups were completely wiped out except that Mr. G. H. Roberts still holds his seat as an "Independent." Two miners' officials still sit as Independent Liberals. Otherwise the non-Labour "Labour" candidates were eliminated.

"Labour and Capital in Parliament," indeed, from which the above particulars are taken, includes Mr. Roberts under the heading, "Capitalist Representation in Parliament," and records that he is a director of Home-Grown Sugar, Ltd., Coleman and Co., Ltd., and Associated British Commerce and Industry, Ltd.

The Conservatives can have him and welcome.

Mr. Gawith, President of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, has discovered something wrong in our system: the "Kostov Livin" going up, the price of flour and bread a disgrace, unemployment in S.A. increasing, departures from the Union in excess of entries, high taxation, protection of cheap labour industries, ratio of cheap labour increasing with high tariffs, bitter struggle of the £30 a month man, the country impossible for the man of no capital, the Government out of touch with its constituents, etc., etc. But he too can find no remedy, except to appeal to tradesmen to sell their wares cheaper, just as employers "appeal" (but with a stronger whip hand) to working men to sell their labour cheaper.

"Into the Arms of Russia."

It is significant that Mr. Baldwin is reduced to advocating the Russian market for German goods. His object is to provide reparations and also to avoid competition with British goods: but leaving that aside, Russia and Germany alike want nothing better than this reversal of the Versailles policy of keeping them apart. And if it leads to "German Bolshevism," well, it is also significant that even our "Sunday Times" now contemplates even this with equanimity—and the London "Times" quite calmly discusses "another Communist experiment in Berlin." Germany may have to pay a further heavy price to France for the privilege, but Brest Litovsks have proved worth their cost before now, and it is better to lose even the Rhineland if she gains "her own soul"; besides, Brest-Litovsk successes have proved very short-lived.

Disillusions of Imperialism.

To-day even the imperialists of India like Sastri are on their hind legs. In spite of the Lausanne concessions to Moslemism, "the people of India," he says, "are no longer equal partners in the British Commonwealth, but unredeemed helots in a Boer Empire." Of course they always were, only the process can now no longer be concealed. It is not a question of "Boer v. Briton," it is simply the inevitable course of imperialism, British, French, or what not. And when Mr. Sastri has learnt this lesson, another awaits him. He has only to look at South Africa to discover that the "colour bar," as a protection for white workers, is also a delusion: for while with one hand it may maintain quality, a higher standard for whites, with the other it neutralises that benefit by reducing the quantity of whites who either enjoy it or starve (730 out of 970 unemployed registered at the Cape for relief works are coloured). And if he looks further afield he will soon realise that this too is not a Boer idiosyncrasy but a normal process under capitalism throughout the world.

The 'British' 'Commonwealth.'

"I am devotedly attached to the British Commonwealth."—Col. Creswell, Leader of the Labour Party.

Ho yes. But to which part of it? To India or South Africa, for instance? To its dominant European caste or to its helot masses? To its ruling oil, steel, and gold magnates or to those whom they exploit? To its ruling class, represented by the King whom Col. Creswell wishes to "save," or to its "subject" class?

All these contradictory elements mean that there is no British Commonwealth. There is nothing in common between them. Even within the bourgeois ranks under the British flag there is an irreconcilable conflict, as witness the contest between Lord Reading and General Smuts. This may indeed be patched up in a common offensive against the oppressed, but the conflict between oppressors and oppressed, exploiters and exploited, can never by any stretch of imagination be called a "common wealth." There is only a British Empire, the empire of a dominant class over hundreds of millions who make profit for it. To profess devoted attachment to this is a confession of bankruptcy as a labour leader.

And if he says, I am attached to what MIGHT BE a British Commonwealth, then what will there be British about it to inspire such devotion? Language and nationality? But once the British domination is ended, it becomes a commonwealth of equals, the vast majority of whom will be anything but British.

Once more, let us quote the unchallengeable words of the Communist Manifesto: "The Communists are distinguished from other proletarian parties by this, that in the different national struggles of the proletarians they point out and bring to the fore" not "British" interests but "the common interests of the proletariat independent of nationality."

For our part, just because the Soviet Federation is rapidly fulfilling this task, we are "devotedly attached" to quite another "Commonwealth" than Col. Creswell's—the Workers' Commonwealth, and therefore the only real Commonwealth in the world—as yet.

Who Lowers the Standard of Living?

The talk about the Indian underliving the European is futile. If Indians do underlive the Europeans we make bold to say that the fault lies with the Europeans themselves. Every possible freedom that is due to the Indian as a human being has been and is being taken away from him. NO OPPORTUNITY IS GIVEN HIM TO LIVE OR TO RAISE HIS STANDARD OF LIVING. The opportunity that he has is even being taken away from him. The restrictions that are imposed on the Indian have been counted and recounted, and it would be waste of space to again mention them here. But notwithstanding these restrictions we can quote many instances where Indians if not overliving the European certainly do live up to the standard of the European, and we can say without any hesitation that THEY OVERLIVE SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE. But is that really the complaint against the Indian? No, we cannot say so. If the Indian underlives the European he is rebuked. If he lives as luxuriously as the European and owns a house in the best locality of the town and an expensive car, even then he becomes an eye-sore to the anti-Asiatic. What then is the Indian to do and how is he to live!

—"Indian Opinion."

Barking at the Sun.

T.B.B., like some little dogs we know, is yapping at the workers' heels again. This time he has got hold of a sentence of Lenin's about moving workers from place to place according to national requirements. The forthcoming Imperial Conference, too, we read, will discuss the question of moving populations from one country to another (as in fact it is doing all the time in emigrant ships) to suit the needs of the Empire. But that means the needs of the capitalist class of the empire; for of course that is where the whole difference comes in: the Soviet Government, as the great popular manifestations in its favour bear out, acts in the interests not of a few exploiters but of the masses, and this makes all the difference to the "oppressiveness" or otherwise of T.B.B.'s quoted measures, if indeed any of them have ever been put into operation: for in any case, like most of his stuff, they have been obsolete since. "Military Communism" was succeeded in 1921 by the New Economic Policy, and now by the new Code of Labour Laws.

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Turffontein.

It may be taken for granted now that there will be only one opposition candidate in Turffontein; and as at Uitenhage, it is the duty of all opposition elements, no matter how heterogeneous, no matter how unacceptable on their own merits as allies, to do their utmost to secure his return, or rather the defeat of the Government man. Once it is established that Major Hunt will vote against the Government, it will be as little necessary for them to know anything more about him (except his name when it comes to marking the ballot papers) as for him to know or care anything more about them than that they will vote for him and get votes for him. The Government will stop at nothing, fair or foul, and particularly foul, to win the seat, for every by-election is a "test case" for the Government to-day: the opposition for their part will bring to the fore every appeal, to every section of the electorate, that will go to swell the resentment against the Government.

In Turffontein it is the whole corrupt social scheme of the world to-day, and especially latter-day colonial imperialism, that will stand in the dock. The S.A.P. candidate will stand for the continuance of the whole system of brutal exploitation of human labour for the profit of the few that is degrading the life of millions both white and black not only in South Africa but in Europe and all over the world; that grinds and shoots the workers, black or white; that is driving the white labourer down to pig level or out of the labour market altogether; that is reducing the commercial class to bankruptcy and rebellion; that is rending the empire in twain on the Indian question, with all it involves; that brought about the murderous suppression of last year's strike, and unheard of depression in its train; that is pauperising not the whites only but the coloured and the blacks, and glorying in it; that plunged the world in slaughter only nine years ago and is feverishly arming for the next fray, and vivisecting Germany meanwhile; that, on the showing of its own apologists, is dragging humanity ever deeper and more swiftly into crisis after crisis, into chaos, degeneracy and despair. Smuts and his followers accomplices in all this.

And their candidate has the audacity to stand at, of all places, Turffontein, close to the scene of that ultra-Fascist proscription of March 16, 1922, culminating in the official murder of the Hanekoms, Smith and Dowse, whose blood cries out to-day for vengeance. Let the blood of every man of self-respect tingle in response. The very men who last year, when the bombs burst, cried "That's the stuff to give 'em" are to-day bitterly repenting their fawning subservience to the Chamber of Mines. The workers themselves surely need no inciting. Against this foulest of tyrants let the whole electorate united "cry Havoc, and let loose the dogs of war"!

Pan-America.

The new Monroe Doctrine ideal, thanks to America's huge export of capital ($652 millions in 1922) is rapidly taking flesh in South America. According to Paul Hanna (O.B.U. Bulletin, 29/3/23) since the spring of 1921 nearly a third of a billion dollars have been placed in Central and South America. A lien on the custom receipts has been obtained in return for loans from Guatemala, Cuba, Haiti, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine. Mexico is not in the list, nor was she invited to the Pan-American Conference—Mr. Hughes is not satisfied with her attitude to oil properties. Once the U.S. has "fixed" things in South America, Europe and the League of Nations will get more attention. —"The Plebs."

Bones of Contention.

Differences between working class parties exist largely because they are never thrashed out. The fact that they are not thrashed out is due not so much to anything inherently contradictory in the aims of such parties, but rather to side issues such as immediate electioneering exigencies, material interest in place-holding, or even corruption, direct or indirect, at the hands of the enemy. It is only where, as in the Third International, these irrelevant motives are absent, and all are agreed on the great objective without any cause to sell it, that differences can be fearlessly faced; indeed, nothing is more admirable to those accustomed to "see how these Socialists love one another" than the unanimity with which, as the result of single-minded debate, however prolonged, difficult problems are eventually surmounted in the Moscow Congresses. The same would be the result in South Africa if similar conditions of discussion could be realised. There cannot in the last resort be two rights in the struggle against capitalism. And of course, when the one right has been arrived at, the champions of its wrong [illegible] professions, and not fall back, [illegible] on a right that "the [illegible]" Given the

Australian Labour on Communism.

The Australian Labour Party organ, "The Worker," talks sanely on the subject of affiliation: It says:

The decision of the A.L.P. Conference of New South Wales to admit believers in Communism to membership of the A.L.P. stirred the capitalistic daily press to the foundations of its being. Its howls became so clamorous and so palpably hypocritical that the public began to accept the pose as the joke of the political season.

In the first place, the capitalistic press has no standing in the Labour Movement, and when it howls against any Labour proposal it may almost be taken for granted that the proprietors of these papers think they are going to be hit on a tender place—somewhere in the vicinity of the pocket.

The Communist is a perfectly sane, logical and rational being who believes in community ownership of property. He is the advocate of the "whole hog" for the producers of the national's wealth. He may be a long way ahead of present-day opinion, even in the ranks of the workers, but the workers should be the last class to turn him down.

Capitalists, of course, hate Communists with a deadly hatred, because if the Communists become numerous enough to capture the political machine, and take the reins of office, the idle capitalist will have to take a back seat and disgorge much of his ill-acquired wealth. But that is no reason why the underpaid and sweated wage-earner should get excited.

The Communists are numerically insignificant, and are not likely to command control of the Labour organisation, so it would have been supreme folly to exclude them as individuals from the Movement merely because they want to give the workers what they believe them to be justly entitled to.

The Labour Movement need not worry about the advanced men who come into its ranks. A much more dangerous and insidious element are the reactionary sentimentalists who join the Movement without a real sympathy for its ideals and objectives. Labour has passed the stage of mere humanitarianism. To sympathise with the "under dog," without desiring to revolutionise the system which makes him possible, is not sufficient.

Labour to-day does not ask for pity and sympathy. It pleads for economic justice. It declares with all the vehemence at its command that the men who have usurped control of industry are making a vicious and selfish use of their power—to the serious detriment of the community.

There are philanthropic employers and brutal employers, but Labour says that there should be no employers—that all should be workers for the common good and well-being of humanity.

Revolutionary Methods or Revolutionary Aims?

"Evolutionary as against revolutionary methods." This commonplace contrast is rehashed in the S.A.L.P.'s letter to the C.P. The point is not "methods" but object. The revolution, i.e., the abolition of the capitalist system in favour of the Workers' Commonwealth, is an end in itself, on which the S.A.L.P. professes to agree with us. And of course "revolution" is not necessarily the contrary of "evolution"; rather it is a step in evolution; that is a truism. Well then, assuming that we both want the social revolution, the S.A.L.P. says it does not want to attain it by revolutionary methods, i.e., "violent" methods. Why not? When the S.A.L.P. wanted the British Empire to defeat the German Empire, it had no objection whatever to violent methods: it supported the war, and the British side in it, with both hands, and led the worker to ferocious violence and slaughter for that cause. Is the cause of the working class, in its eyes, worth less sacrifice? When the Kaiser showed his teeth, the S.A.L.P. sprang to arms: when the capitalist class does the same, is the S.A.L.P. policy to be "don't shoot, Colonel, I'll climb down"? Obviously if that were so, capitalism has only to rattle the sabre and Labour opposition is at an end, every time. To avoid a fight when you think you can win without it, or even when you think you will be defeated, but less crushingly by submitting than by fighting, may be correct enough on occasion, however dispiriting to the morale of your forces; but to announce as a "fundamental" policy that you will never become involved in violence for your cause is to justify the reproach that you don't really believe in your cause. Why, even the capitalist class is prepared to face quite considerable violence in i's own interests, and to commit much more. At just what price do you value your objective, if it is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier? How much sacrifice for it is justified, then? At what stage are you to say "we give it up"? "Organically changing the existing economic system, freeing the country and its people from capitalist domination"—is that your cause only provided you do not have to suffer for it? If it is not worth dying for, is it worth scratching your finger for? Let Mr. Creswell say as much of the King of England, whose anthem concludes his meetings, and we can begin to talk. As it is, his "Red Flag" will have to read:

"Within ITS shade he'll 'never die,'
Not 'dungeon dark or gallows grim'—
'The King' shall be his parting hymn."

* * *

It is absurd to refuse recognition to a Government longer established than any other government in the world to-day (that is, the Soviet Government of Russia).

It is absurd to express fear of Communist and Bolshevik propaganda, and in the next breath to declare Communism and Bolshevism a dire failure.

Western policy towards the Soviet is a series of stupid contradictions.—Sydney "Evening News."

Russian Unemployment Relief.

(Some of the measures possible under a poor government, but a government for the workers, contrast favourably with those under a rich "government for exploiters." Note how this difference "changes human nature": "direct collective labour" such as is described below would be hardly possible in our slave society.—Ed.)

The measures taken for the relief of unemployment in Soviet Russia fall into five main groups—benefits (from unemployment and mutual aid funds); public works; organisation of "Artels" of unemployed (to undertake public or private work); organisation of dining rooms, etc.; and educational training.

In all of these activities the trade unions play a most important part, working in conjunction with the People's Commissariat for Labour and the other Government departments and local authorities concerned. From the point of view of securing the minimum hardship from unemployment, it is of interest to note that the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, after considering the situation caused by the necessary concentration of industry, recommended certain principles for the selection of workers to be dismissed, and that these measures have been universally adopted. On this basis, when it is necessary to reduce the number of workers attached to an enterprise, preference is given in the following order: (1) the first to be dismissed are peasants who have village holdings to fall back upon; (2) juveniles employed in excess of the minimum necessary; (3) members of families the head of which is at work: two of the same family are, however, allowed to remain at work if there are more than five dependants.

In accordance with the decision of the textile workers and other unions, workers who are dismissed remain members of their union with full rights, in spite of non-payment of subscription.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Under the Code of Labour Laws social insurance contributions are payable by the enterprises or persons employing labour, and from these funds unemployed benefits are payable for a minimum period of six months, the period being extended according to the grade and experience of the worker concerned. Owing to the comparatively recent introduction of the insurance scheme the amount of benefits is small (varying from one-sixth to one-half of the average local wage); but these are supplemented out of the mutual aid funds and other trade union resources, as well as by the other methods referred to below.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The organisation of public works has naturally developed more rapidly in Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres. Nevertheless, up to the end of March reports from twenty-four provinces showed that public works for the unemployed had been organised, and were providing work for increasing numbers. In Moscow and Petrograd the public works mainly took the form of restoration and construction work organised by the municipal authorities; in Moscow, however, special workshops have been organised for training 700 juvenile unemployed. In many areas public works are being definitely arranged for artels of unemployed, which are dealt with in the next paragraph.

UNEMPLOYED ARTELS.

The artel, or group of workers undertaking special work on a collective basis, is a form which has long existed in Russia. At the present time local authorities are strongly encouraging the formation of such artels among the unemployed, and are giving them contracts for public work, or are providing them with the necessary equipment to undertake general work for the local population. It was reported at the end of February last that there were eighty-six artels of unemployed in various areas, providing work for a total of 19,000 men and women. Further developments have taken place since, and it is now estimated that over 50,000 of the unemployed are now working again in artels. The nature of the work undertaken varies a great deal; in Petrograd, for example, repairs to streets and bridges are the main work of the artels; in Tsaritsin, where there is a large number of unemployed in the Foodworkers' Union, cafes, restaurants, etc., have been opened; in the Perm province the unemployed artels are engaged on tailoring, restaurant work, and various minor crafts as well as on building and redecoration. In the Rybinsk province several bootmakers' and tailors' workshops have been started, in addition to a laundry.

DINING ROOMS, ETC.

In a large number of centres dining rooms, maintained out of labour exchange and trade union funds, have been organised; in some cases common living quarters are attached. Considerable quantities of food have also been assigned by the local authorities.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

Some of the trade unions have been particularly energetic in using the period of unemployment for giving educational and vocational training to their unemployed members. Thus, the Kostroma textile workers have arranged for the unskilled unemployed to be given a three months' course of trainng at the factory, thus raising the number of skilled workers; wages during training are provided from the social insurance funds. In most large centres special houses or educational clubs have been organised for juvenile unemployed, who receive training for the industries of the province as well as general education. In some cases, also, with the assistance of the labour exchanges, unemployed members of a particular trade are being trained in other trades in which there is a shortage of skilled workers.

Young Communist Notes.

THE CHILD OF THE WORKER.

The question of education is of vital interest to every young worker. It is not so long ago that many of us were "on the benches," and thus we are more or less capable of summing up the defects of capitalist schools, in spite of the angry protests of bespectacled pedagogues and rascally politicians. The evils of "democracy" are to be found in a crystallised form in the school. Probably they are less accentuated than in the outside world of "flesh and blood." Quite so, but the difference is only one of degree.

As the struggle for existence becomes fiercer and fiercer, the hardships which the parents have to encounter fall with increasing severity on the shoulders of the proletarian child. Impossible as it may appear, many boys and girls are quite incapable of profiting by the instruction they receive, because of physical inability. Far better for them to be removed to a home where they could be cared for and nourished with good food. What a hope! The bourgeoisie cares not for the physical well-being of its workers, so long as its own needs and wants are satisfied by the tears of countless human beings.

But what of the education of the child under present social conditions? Do our schools prepare citizens for life? Does education equip the men and women to be with these mental and physical requirements which will serve them in good stead in after years? What have our teachers to say about the matter?

Experience has taught us, and history supports it, that the education of any social era is always subordinated to the interests of the master class. And so it is at the present time. The young workers are educated up to a life which is foreign to them. Their dearest aspirations and most ardent hopes are repressed by the lack of opportunity, and many a man or woman who would have been of great moral and intellectual value to society as a whole has been forced to live in obscurity, because society denies them that fulness of expression, that completeness of life, which is the distinctive feature of Communism:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
But knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

* * *

"How to spend an interesting and instructive evening." The Y.C.L. Study Class is held every Tuesday evening at No. 4, Trades Hall, at 8 p.m.

"The Child of the Worker": from the Y.C.L. or the C.P. (Head Office). Price 6d. post free.

Cannon Fodder.

The enforcement of the Defence Act is still the main subject of discussion in the Y.C.L. The problem, "to join or not to join," is likely to affect very closely most of the young workers between the ages of 17 and 21. The majority of the rank and file of the Y.C.L. itself will be liable for registration in the immediate future.

Service in the standing army is "voluntary," provided that, if the full quota cannot be made up, the additional units may be conscripted. All who register will have to put in a certain amount of rifle practice. Realising as we do the usefulness of a knowledge of musketry among the rank and file of the workers (see Lenin's latest remarks on the subject), it is only after due consideration that we put forward the slogan: "Do not join up!"

There seems to be a pretty general opinion among the young men of the working class in Johannesburg that to be seen in military uniform would be a lasting disgrace to any young worker. The extent to which this opinion prevails is evidenced by the fact that in no single instance at the street corners and in the sporting clubs has any other view been expressed. Some say that if they came home in uniform their fathers would close the doors on them!

If a conscript army were an established institution in South Africa, we should certainly alter our slogan to "Long live the army that refuses to shoot!" The Government, however, has wavered for some time about putting conscription into practice, and a general resistance of the working class youth at this moment may cause them to alter their plans.

Adult workers! The Young Communist League calls upon you to help the young workers to resist the Defence Act!

YOUNG COMMUNIST LIBRARY.

A year or more ago the Y.C.L. called for donations of books to establish the nucleus of a library. A large number of comrades responded, and the books donated together with others that were bought laid the foundations of the present Y.C.L. library. We now issue a second appeal to anyone who has second-hand books or pamphlets to spare. They should be addressed to the Y.C.L. and left at 4, Trades Hall.

MEETINGS.

Study class every Tuesday at 8 p.m., 4, Trades Hall. All welcome.

Public meeting every Saturday night at 8 p.m., Lewis and Hill's corner, Marshall Street, Jeppes.

The Young Communist League, P.O. Box 7599, Johannesburg.

* * *

The U.S. Government—champion of the "Open Door"—is preparing a punitive expedition to rescue certain of its citizens who have been captured by Chinese brigands. We know those "punitive expeditions"! Imperialism simply couldn't get along without 'em!

—"The Plebs."

Our Head on a Charger.

THE S.A.L.P. VERSUS THE UNITED LABOUR FRONT.

The Labour Party's letter rejecting the Communist application for affiliation shows once more how much it needs Communist affiliation.

The letter is chiefly remarkable for its silence on any matters of common interest between the two parties. It can see only differences. With the Nationalist Party it can exchange quite cordial diplomatic notes, and yet on principle it has nothing in common with the Nationalists, not even their saving grace, opposition to Imperialism, at least of the British order, for the Labour Party is "devotedly attached" to that. The working class defence against and attack on the capitalist class provides a far broader basis of common effort than anything between S.A.L.P. and Nationale Partij, but the letter seems to forget it altogether. Has the Party forgotten it altogether? With Communists it apparently has no aims in common at all!

PLEASING HERODIAS' DAUGHTER.

The capitalist class are possibly displeased that the Labour Party has not "compromised its election chances" by "bobnobbing with Communists"; but they would be far more displeased if the Labour Party became a party of Communists, and on general grounds the "rebuff to the Communists" is obviously to their liking. That fact alone should give Labour members of the Labour Party (for they are only a part of it) furiously to think. Even the fact that the correspondence was handed by the Labour Party to the capitalist press for publication has an unpleasant significance—so has the possible retort that the Party has no press of its own.

INDUSTRIAL REUNIONISM.

There are great tasks before the workers' political organisations in South Africa to-day. The industrial organisations are prone and sprawling individually, and collectively they are shattered. There was never any real "Federation of South African Unions," but to-day there is less than ever. There is no body, either political or industrial, which can pretend to speak in the name of South African organised labour to-day. Who is to build up such a body, which was never so much needed as now? The Labour Party of itself seems so far unable to accomplish anything in this direction. With Communist assistance we believe it might do something useful, or with Labour assistance the Communist Party might do it. But for the sake of the favours of ignorant voters the Labour Party stands in the way of either accomplishing anything.

RACIAL REUNIONISM.

It may be said that the difficulty is not one of Communism so much as of the "colour" problem, that is, shorn of irrelevant racial matter, the problem of joining "dear" and cheap labour, skilled and unskilled, in one common fight; with which is connected the recognition of the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world, and of South Africa in particular, considering those peoples not as objects of manipulation from without or above, but as aspirants, like any others, for emancipation from capitalism and imperialism, no less alive, no less real, no less determined, no less "deserving," and indeed far more numerous and often far more oppressed, than the European working class minority; and with this goes also a recognition that the white workers cannot be emancipated without the emancipation of the black, still less at their expense, as actual events are proving. This problem, even more than trade union unity, is largely a political task, a task for the workers' political party. But the Labour Party prefers to muddle along without facing the issue, and rejects co-operation with the only workers' party that does face it squarely and without preconceived "policies." That issue is at the bottom of the difference between S.A.L.P. and C.P., the Second and the Third International; it is at the bottom of all the capitalist and bourgeois-Labour fear of Communism.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Again, unemployment is a matter on which, so far as political action is concerned, both parties could get together to a very great extent. But the Labour Party prefers disunity to any vestige of such co-operation. There are Communists on the Unemployed Committees, but we doubt if there are half-a-dozen Labourites on them.

PROPAGANDA.

Even in the matter of propaganda joint action between us and the S.A.L.P. would make all the difference. Whoever heard, since the 1915 split, of a S.A.L.P. propaganda meeting except what is really an election meeting, or at least a report to Parliamentary constituents? We can hardly recall one. What does the Labour Party do to spread the literature of the working class movement? Nowadays, next to nothing, except possibly in a strictly electioneering connection. With the co-operation of the Communists, for whom propaganda is the breath of their life, the Labour Party could be forced on to the soap box, as it were, and compelled to deliver its message. And being compelled to deliver it, it would be compelled to formulate it; and then it would be found either that it could not formulate one at all, or that the message would very largely have to approximate to ours.

TOUCH ME NOT.

We have recently mentioned such other matters as May Day demonstrations, class war martyrs' memorial commemoration, and opposition to war with Russia, as points in common on which the Labour Party should be glad to work with us. Are we to conclude from the S.A.L.P. letter's silence on all these points, and emphasis only on points of difference, that sooner than be "tainted with Communism" it would rather leave them alone?

BIGOTRY OR COMPROMISE?

We shall not follow their example. Communists all over the world are not afraid of contact with other parties. They are strong enough in their own faith and confident enough of the truth of their gospel to risk preaching it from any platform. The question of affiliation is a comparatively minor one, although it is not so "finally and definitely disposed of" as the capitalist and even Labour press would have us understand: it will probably be debated again at the next S.A.L.P. Conference, and the feeling in its favour will grow as it has grown in England. But in this grave crisis of the world's history, when the class struggle is approaching a climax in every land, and indeed has been already ended in favour of the working class in one, but is raging unfavourably to them in others which have rejected Communism, it is disgraceful to find a party professing to be a working class party seeking out only obstacles instead of avenues to common action, forbidding its members to form a United Front with Communists while it forms one with Nationalists, and using in support of its attitude arguments against Communism identical with those of the capitalist press. We do not believe that the working class members of the Labour Party, or even many of its petty bourgeois members, really endorse this pusillanimous action. If they are willing to compromise with local Nationalists (and, for the one object of ousting the present government, rightly) then how can they shrink from compromising with world-wide Communism, the greatest and only real world party of the workers?

LABOURITE, BE WORTHY OF YOUR HIRE.

We want to assist and stimulate the S.A. Labour Party to play its proper part in this fateful hour of history; to put an end to trade union chaos and estrangement, to plumb to its depth the world problem of European and non-European labour standards, to contribute to the formation of a united front of all South African workers, in concert with the workers of all other countries and continents, on the basis of as many of their common demands, whether transitional or fundamental, as can, with a will, be discovered. We do not seek for our part to force down anyone's throat any preconceived party formula, and we expect the Labour Party likewise to refrain from doing so. We only invite the Labour Party to follow its own objective, its own task, to appreciate the historic and revolutionary struggle in which it ought to function as maker of history, the world-wide community of the class interests it should espouse, and to face the problems thereby involved on the basis of facts to which policy must conform, not on the basis of "policies" to which facts must either conform or be ignored, as the S.A.L.P. ignores them at present.

CLASS STRUGGLE ABOVE "POLICY."

Ever since the Labour Party lost the elements which now form the Communist Party, it has failed to function as a true Labour Party. It needs the influence of those elements again in order to revive in its ranks a clearer realisation of the fact that the Labour movement is no mere "policy" but the expression of a class struggle, with immediate epoch-making tasks to perform.

It is not to break the Labour Party that we seek, but if possible, to make it; not to weaken it but to strengthen it, to rebuild it and make it more militant and class-conscious than ever before—even if that must involve a rejection of those elements in it which are incorrigibly wedded to the "sacred truce," now more utterly purposeless than ever, with capitalist society.

S.A. Labourites, you fear the "breaking" of your valuable machine. But beware lest it rust away. The only way to preserve it and get the best out of it is to see that it answers to the demands of all those elements that seek first the kingdom of the working class in our time.

The Life of the Workers.

Railroading the "Boys."

"At a recent meeting of the Kingwilliamstown Chamber of Commerce, reference was made, not for the first time, to the conditions under which native mine labourers are transported by railway to and from the Rand, these conditions having a serious effect on recruiting. It was stated that quite recently 1,500 'BOYS' WERE PACKED IN 15 BOGIES at Johannesburg for the journey home." In winter there is no heating, and the fares are 10 per cent. of their season's wages.

Of course these commercial gentry are interested in the welfare of the workers, or in the recruiting of Union rather than Mozambique labourers, only in so far as it affects the business done in their local stores on the wages earned.

"The Slaves" at the Cape: Feeding and Starving Them.

On Monday morning, July 25th, a large number of unemployed gathered on the Parade in order to get rations from the Board of Aid. They were officially entitled to rations for that day, because they held tickets from the Labour Bureau certifying that they were bona fide applicants for work. Many were on the Parade at eight in the morning, and before noon there were some 500 of them. Not until five o'clock in the afternoon did the Board of Aid put in an official appearance and notify that rations would be served out at eight o'clock that evening.

When they accordingly massed at the Board of Aid's offices, it was announced that only 200 would get rations. It is only fair to the Board to say that the number of rations had been thus restricted by order of the Cape Administrator, Sir F. De Waal.

It was noteworthy that, while up to that time no police had been engaged in connection with the unemployed demonstrations, now for the first time police were on the scene, having been requisitioned by the Board of Aid. As they had only 200 rations to serve out to 500 applicants, it was thought desirable to have police to move off the 300 empty-handed ones!

The following relief works are now running at Capetown:

550 Europeans, mostly married, at Milner, the pay ranging from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a day.

150 to 200 Europeans, single, at Muizenberg, 3s. to 3s. 6d. a day.

100 Coloureds at Kloof Nek, 2s. single, 2s. 6d. married.

200 Coloureds at Milnerton, 2s. single, 2s. 6d. married.

Convicts are working on the grounds of Parliament House, and on many private farms and properties whose owners are hiring this form of labour from the Government.

Also, of course, the new mountain roads at Slangkop and Constantia Nek are being constructed entirely by convicts.

—"S.A. Review."

The Clash of High and Low Wages.

Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P. for Battersea and Secretary of the Indian Section of the Workers' Welfare League of India, writes:

"The Jute Crisis is created by a war of wages between two sets of workers employed by British Masters under one imperialist system. In Jute it is Bengal v. Scotland. The fruits of imperialism in the realms of Jute industry are: Slavery for Bengal, starvation for Dundee, and inordinately high dividends for imperialist British. Capital invested abroad under military and naval protection paid for by the British workers! Five Bengali workers will produce the same output as two British workers.

"Present wages in British-owned jute mills situated in Bengal and superintended and managed by British foremen, several of whom were associated with trade unions in Scotland, average under 5s. weekly for spinning department, and under 10s. weekly in weaving department!

Taking the published reports of 41 concerns in this jute industry, every one of which is controlled by British firms, many of them having their head offices even in London, we find that on a capital invested of £6,140,000 they earned, in the four years 1918-1921, £22,900,000 as dividends, and set aside £19,000,000 in reserves. This sort of broad daylight blacklegging on British Labour goes on to the profit of profit mongers in Britain. It means starvation for thousands of workers in Dundee and also for the workers of Bengal. . . . This does not apply only to the workers of Dundee. It applies similarly to textile workers, to seamen, to colliers, to iron and steel workers and people in the engineering trades.

"The only remedy is: Equal wages for equal outputs, equal standards of life, equal trade union and other political rights for all workers working under British finance system, trade unionism without colour and race consideration, one united plan of working for jute workers of Britain and India under one federated system of trade unionism, with mutual help and co-operation, a strong and united Labour Party in Parliament, fighting for workers of both lands."

* * *

"The drivers of the B.N.R. (says "Swadharma," a Madras newspaper) who were hustled into dismissing the Khalasi in the B.N.R. are also trade union members. The strike of coloured seamen in Liverpool was defeated by British seamen. In South Africa the strike of white workers in the mines was frustrated by utilising coloured labour. We heartily endorse Saklalvala's idea that trade unionism should rise above distinctions of colour and race in its fight against exploitation. 'Swadharma' has been advocating this view from its very start. The workers of the world should unite against organised capitalism. Let us as a first step unite the workers of the British commonwealth."

Nationalism and the International

A delegate at the Enlarged Executive of the Communtern spoke of the valuable services rendered to our cause by the "primitive internationalism" of the workers. —The internationalism of the workers, remarked Zinoviev, is not a "primitive" phenomenon; it is a sound and healthy sentiment that aids our progress. When we say that we should not neglect national questions, we do not mean that Czech workers should have Czech sentiments, and German workers German sentiments, and that they should stand in opposition to each other. No, they must feel internationally, but the Party must understand how to win over for a period those elements of national discontent which play such an important part in politics. For instance, in the Ukrainian question, the Bolsheviks took up a position which was of advantage to the party in its forward progress. The position is almost similar in all countries to-day. But we must not make the workers nationalists, they must be good internationalists! . . . The German Communist Party is not a "national party" in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is significant that sections of the bourgeoisie to-day realise that it is a party which addresses itself to the whole of the people. That is a great achievement; it means that the party does not adopt the class point of view in a sectarian sense. It is a class party, but in the sense in which a revolutionary party must be such on the eve of a revolution. There may be episodes, but the outcome of the struggle is not in doubt. I am not underestimating the Second International, it is an international of deceit. I only emphasise that ours is not a show International. The play of forces is tending in our favour. A keen eye, a firm hand, loyalty to the International—thus we shall win great successes!

Radek said: In England, to teach the proletariat that it must be the party of the nation is only a propagandist expression for the objective. But it is otherwise in Germany. "Conscience," a German National-Socialist paper, strongly combats the belittling of Communists, and says they are a fighting party which becomes every day more a "national-Bolshevik" party. To-day that means an all-pervading sentiment that salvation can come only by way of the Communists. To-day we afford the only [illegible]ent. The strong national manifestation in Ger[illegible] is a revolutionary act, like the national manifest[illegible] in the colonies. Our French friends [illegible]ppreciate this. If Poincare carries on an[illegible] years in France, the French party will [illegible] the same stand as the German Party [illegible].

The Economic Interpretation of Parties.

By MAURICE H. DOBB in "The Plebs."

If one is careful not to press an economic interpretation too far, one can describe approximately and roughly British Parliamentary parties to-day according to the following class relationships:

BOURGEOIS PARTIES.

Conservatives (Mr. Law).—Passive elements of bourgeoisie; bondholders and banking interests, State bureaucracy (higher civil servants, and officers of Army and Navy).

National Liberals (Mr. George).—Progressive elements among the advanced sections of heavy industry. These are most numerous during periods of development and optimism.

Mr. Baldwin's Ministry (combination of Conservatives and old Nat. Libs.). Finance capital (merging of heavy industry and finance).

BOURGEOIS WITH MIXTURE OF PETTY-BOURGEOIS.

Liberals.—Merchant interests of Manchester and Liverpool, small industry, and remnants of Victorian stage of Capitalism; professional workers (lawyers, professors); middle ranks of Civil Service, etc.

WORKING CLASS WITH MIXTURE OF PETTY-BOURGEOIS.

Fabians.—Middle and lower civil servants; professional and salaried workers, etc.

I.L.P.—Shopkeepers, professional and salaried workers, proletarians.

Labour Party.—A political federation of the trade unions, largely representative of the official element in T.U.'s, and dominated by the policy of the Fabians and I.L.P.

"Freedom" of the Press.

The "Morning Post," in its desire to blacken the industrialists of Germany (says "The Plebs"), quotes the editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," who asserts that 90 per cent. of the newspapers published in Germany are now in the hands of great industrialists or of companies they have set up. Hugenberg and Stinnes absolutely control German public opinion—by political newspapers, weekly illustrated satirical and comic papers, and even family and women's periodicals. This editor says that the modern journalist has simply to execute the orders of the [illegible] master of one or other of the great coal and iron syndicates.

Religion and Communism.

Some of the views expressed at the enlarged Executive of the Communtern on the question of religion and party membership are interesting. As long ago as 1905, said Zinoviev, Lenin made a sharp distinction between religion as a private affair from the point of view of the State and from the point of view of the party. Religious questions cannot be a private affair for our party. From our kernel of members we require something more than a bare acceptance of our political programme and statutes. We must require, as Lenin did, scientific enlightenment. Did Lenin desire a sect? But he has agitated greater masses than our critic has, not in Russia only, but in the whole world. The Communist Party as such says, as Marx said, that "Religion is the opium of the people." Of course it is an important question how anti-religious propaganda is conducted, whether tactfully or clumsily. "The Social Democrats will make capital out of this." Unfortunately we must lump that. We wish to go along with every religious working man. We have no idea of undertaking a campaign against religion; but we must carry on the work of enlightenment by suitable methods.

At present, added Bukharin, every religion in Europe is counter-revolutionary. In Eastern Europe religion may play a certain revolutionary role. The methods of emancipation of the proletariat from the fetters of capitalism are also the methods of emancipating the working class from bourgeois ideology, to which religion also belongs. Marxism says that every religion is a class ideology and therefore represents a class instrument. We can suffer religious people to be in our party, for religion has deep roots in the soil of the "modern" man. We can afford to be patient with them, while they mature; but we must not deduce from that that religion is no concern of our party.

Radek said the fact that such an acute discussion had taken place at this congress showed the greater vitality of the Third International as compared with the Hamburg Congress, at which not a single subject was seriously discussed. To abolish the bourgeoisie is to abolish God, for God is only the sublimated power of the bourgeoisie. That does not mean that we must at once ply the backward sections of the proletariat, which are religiously inclined, with anti-religious tirades; there is no suggestion of excluding from membership those who have not broken with the church.

Cause and Purpose in Social Science.

By N. BUKHARIN.

Everybody knows that in nature, as well as in society, a certain definite order, a definite law operates. What is the nature of this regularity?

In studying the mechanism of a good time-keeping watch, one can see how well suited each part is to the others, wheel to wheel, cog to cog, but it is also quite clear why it is so. It was made according to a definite plan and for a definite purpose. Every little screw has its place for precisely that reason. Is not this also the case throughout the entire world? Planets move harmoniously and strictly within their course; nature preserves special developed forms of life. One need only examine the structure of the eye of any animal to see at once how delicate, skilful, and purposive has been its construction. And how purposeful is nature everywhere; the mole that lives under the earth has little blind eyes but, as compensation, a keen sense of hearing; the deep sea fish upon which the water presses so heavily has an equal power of resistance. And in human society? Is there not before it the great aim—Communism? Does not the whole course of historical development lead to this end? If it be the case that in nature and society everything has its aim—not always understood by us, but nevertheless in process of realisation—can we not consider all things from the standpoint of this end or aim? This is one aspect or one conception of nature and society as a domain of law.

The other conception is based on the principle that every phenomenon has its cause. Mankind strides towards Communism because of the fact that the working class grows inside capitalist society and can find no place within that society; the mole has poor eyes and good hearing because in the course of thousands of years environment has acted upon animals producing and transmitting variations, so that only such animals survived as could adapt themselves to the environment. Day follows night, and night follows day, simply because the earth turns on its axis and the sun shines now on the one side now on the other. In all of these cases no one asks about the "end" or the "purpose" but only of the cause, i.e., "why." It is a question of cause and the regularity of phenomena presents itself now as a causal relation.

The Vanity of the British Labour Party.

By THOS. JOHNSON, M.P., in "Forward."

We are as a Party becoming obsessed with the idea that next General Election will see us in power. To get that power we must not scare anybody—especially the middle-class voter. Anything in the cargo we carry likely to frighten off a sympathetic bourgeois must be jettisoned; the sturmtruppen must be hidden away with camp followers in the rear; the host that is to march forward to the destruction of capitalism is to be disguised as voluntary welfare workers with elastic-sided boots out for an excursion; we are to promise to do nobody any harm; every change is to be so gradual that no exploiter need be unduly worried; the kingdom of man is to come by stealth.

If we continue as a Party spending our energies on attracting people not so much to a conviction that our cause is right, and that the new social order of our vision is a practicable and desirable proposition to which we ought to dedicate our lives, but attract them to us because we are guaranteed harmless and liberal, only a little more so, then we are but wasting our time. As Eliphaz the Temanite told Job, whoso trusteth to vanity, vanity shall be his recompense.

Review.

"The Story of Unemployment in England and South Africa," by Harry Haynes (foreword by C. F. Glass)—a pamphlet published by the Unemployed Committee of the Witwatersrand.

We recommend this pamphlet to all workers. It is short, sharp and to the point—it makes interesting reading, and is attractively arranged. It contains authentic fragments of South African history with which very few are acquainted, and this in itself is a good recommendation. Write to Unemployed Committee, Box 6779, Johannesburg, for supplies. Single copies 3d. (post free 4d.). Orders for one dozen or more, 2/6 per dozen, post free. Supplies can also be obtained at No. 4, Trades Hall, Johannesburg.

Eventually, we were told the other day, the S.A.P. and Nationalists will reunite after all on racial lines. An unsolicited admission by a reporter on the Ladybrand election points the other way. "The S.A.P. minority," he says, "is composed of the successful and better placed farmers and the settlers." The rich peasant versus the poor peasant, to use continental terms: racial unity cannot persist in face of economic division. The future of the Nationalist party can lie only in its character as a poor farmers' and workers' party as against the rich landowners who have made their peace with "cosmopolitan financiers."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges in the "Daily Mail" the receipt of £3 18s. as conscience money. Any day we may get an advertisement covering the 325 million pounds of war loan interest.

—"Reynard."

Sterilised Migration.

In a letter to a contemporary, Com. Ivon Jones writes apropos of the Webbs' book, "The Decay of Capitalist Civilisation":

If Reformist writers like Webb can write stuff which becomes more and more permeated with the Marxian view of history, what time their political attitude becomes more and more permeated with the Reformist view, what is to prevent READERS drinking all this academic Marxism without its making the least difference to their class consciousness, class enthusiasm, yes, even robbing them of their fighting punch?

How are we to make sure that Marxian education is not going to supply the Frank Hodges of a more advanced generation?

The answer seems to be clear, Marxism is a living thing. We can only insure ourselves against rearing up Marxist experts for the service of the reaction by teaching Marx right up to the latest development of his principles, and this latest development is the Leninian development of Marxism. To-day the only Marxism which can be true to the spirit of Marx is Marx plus Lenin. But no one can study Lenin (for example why did he split the Party in 1903) without studying Party tactics, relation of Party to the State and to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It seems to me then that the teaching of Marx, ignoring his Party, becomes as bloodless as a life of Lenin with all reference to the Bolsheviks left out.

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Socialist Dialogues and Recitations		2	0
Song Book, 37 Songs with Music		1	3
Trade Unionism in Soviet Russia		2	0
WILKINSON, ALDERMAN W. C. (J.P.)—			
The Progress of Poverty in England		1	3
A. LABRIOLA—			
Essays on the M.C. of History		6	6
Socialism and Philosophy		6	6
PAUL LAFARGUE—			
Evolution of Property		2	6
The Right to be Lazy		3	6
Social and Philosophical Studies		3	6
SIR RAY LANKESTER—			
Science from an Easy Chair		3	0
GEO. LANSBURY—			
What I Saw in Russia		5	6
A. M. LEWIS—			
Art of Lecturing		3	6
KARL LIEBKNECHT—			
Militarism and Anti-Militarism		2	0
WM. LIEBKNECHT—			
Memories of Karl Marx		3	6
LISSAGARY—			
History of the Commune of 1871		6	0
JACK LONDON—			
Burning Daylight		2	6
The Iron Heel		2	6
Martin Eden		3 0 &	5 0
People of the Abyss		3	6
Revolution		2	6
The Strength of the Strong		2	0
Valley of the Moon		3 6 &	5 0
War of the Classes		2	6
White Fang		3	0
A. LORIA—			
Karl Marx		3	6
PATRICK MACGILL—			
Children of the Dead End		4	6
The Rat Pit		7	0
COL. MALONE—			
The Russian Republic		3	0
KARL MARX—			
Capital, Vol. I. 12/-, II. o/s, and III.		16	6
Critique of Political Economy		6	6
Eighteenth Brumaire		3	6
The Poverty of Philosophy		6	6
Revolution and Counter-Revolution		2	6
CLARENCE MEILY—			
Puritanism		3	6
W. MELLOR—			
Direct Action		5	6

NOTE.—O/S means out of stock, but on order.

COMMUNIST PARTY NOTES.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Syllabus of Wednesday debates for August:

8th: M. Shall: "Joining the Defence Force."

15th: E. R. Roux: "Communist Tactics Applied to South Africa."

22nd: C. F. Glass: "Ethics and the Class Struggle."

29th: Mrs. Bunting: "Passive and Active Resistance."

Comrades are recommended to attend these discussions, and bring their friends. They have been exceedingly interesting and keen so far, and the press of would-be participants in the discussions, including many who have never "opened their mouths" before, is so great that the chairman has always had to apply the closure when nightie-night time comes. Last week's, on "The Native as a Revolutionary Factor," was one of the best; and next week's, on the burning question of "Shouldering Arms," will be no less engrossing.

NOTE THE DAY: WEDNESDAYS NOT THURSDAYS.

* * *

The East Rand District Committee will meet on Tuesday next, August 7th, at 7.30 p.m., at cor. Harrison's shop, Bedford St. Benoni, NOT at the Workers' Hall, as previously announced.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATE FUND.

H.B. 20/-, F.W.F. 5/-, F.W. and M.M.L. 5/-, H.B. 10/-, G.N. 10/-, J.G. 20/-, G.M. 5/-, H.B. 10/-, A. Shark 20/-, J.A.M. 5/-, proceeds of July Social to date £27 10s. Previously acknowledged, £42.

* * *

The Johannesburg Entertainment Committee will meet at No. 4, Trades Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) night at 8 p.m. to make arrangements for the Eighth Anniversary Social.

* * *

Comrades or sympathisers having shops are earnestly appealed to to use them for pushing the sale of the "International." For terms see top left-hand corner of page 2. If desired, bundles can be supplied on sale or return.

AMENDED NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Salkinder, an hotel proprietor, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, has made an assignment of his property in favour of James Thomas Windram, of Johannesburg, in trust for the creditors of the said Hyman Salkinder, if they accept same; and that the schedules of the said Hyman Salkinder will lie for inspection, and the deed of assignment for inspection and signature by all the creditors entitled to sign, at the office of the Master of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, and at the Office of the Magistrate for Johannesburg for a period of fourteen days from the 7th day of August, 1923.

It is further notified that if the said assignment be declined, application will be made to the Supreme Court of South Africa (Witwatersrand Local Division) at Johannesburg on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the surrender of the Estate of the said Hyman Salkinder as insolvent.

Johannesburg, this 30th day of July, 1923.

F. LOWENBERG,
Solicitor, etc.
Asher's Buildings, Johannesburg.

Notice is hereby given that the General Dealer's Business carried on by The Louis Trading Company, Limited, at No. 118a, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, will be removed from that address to Arcade Buildings, corner of President and Rissik Street, as and from the 1st day of August, 1923.—A. S. MALAN, Solicitor for the Company, 45, Asher's Buildings, 118 Fox Street, Johannesburg. 27-3-10

Comrade SAM BARLIN

Wishes to inform all Comrades and his Customers that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to

Room 18 Morley House,

(SECOND FLOOR)

Corner JOUBERT and KERK STREETS.

Comrade Barlin invites you all to give him your orders for Costumes and Suits, and he will give you satisfaction.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:
Cor. JOUBERT & KERK STREETS.
(Opp. Norman Anstey's.)

PURE WOOL INDIGO SERGE

Costumes or Coat Frocks 4Gns

EXTRA SKIRT, 21/-

Before deciding on Winter Clothes, see Goldman's pleasing range of new materials—Gabs., Worsteds, Suitings.

Men's Suits 75/- EXTRA TROUSERS, 21/-

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To ensure receipt of paper thereafter Postal Order for 10/-, being one year's subscription free, must be sent DURING THE FOUR WEEKS to "The International," P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg.