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# The International

THE WORLD'S CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

THE ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (S.A. Section of the Communist International)
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**Selborne Hall, Saturday Sep. 8.**

(TO-MORROW WEEK).
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## Turffontein.

THIS WEEK'S NASTY KNOCK.

The result of the "no-confidence" bye-election at Turffontein shows how little the money power counts after all when the masses are really united. The victory can be clearly enough put down to united and enthusiastic effort on the part of the Nationalists, Labourists, Communists, and unemployed. The enthusiasm at the close of the poll was almost indescribable. A crowd of between 4,000 and 5,000 people sang the new unemployed song, "Who Killed Jan Smuts," and the "Red Flag," over and over again. Immediately the poll was closed a box was procured, and Comrade M. Shall commenced to address the gathering. He was followed by Comrades Davis, Glass, Snowdon, Haynes, and Mason, and the crowd attentively listened to the speeches until the appearance of the returning officer. The figures given were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and immediately the "Red Flag" was sung through with a swing. The candidates both spoke—or at least one could see their lips moving—while the singing went on, and then Major Hunt was carried shoulder high to a waiting car to the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow."

An amusing incident was occasioned by Mrs. Madeley who, when the "Red Flag" was struck up, went quietly round and removed the helmets of the paraded policemen. Thus, for once, the police have "hats offed" to the workers anthem.

Jannie Smuts has received a parting kick from the electors of Turffontein.

D.B.

## The "Won't Works."

"There is work for everybody if they will only ask for it."—J. Smuts.

That's the trouble, Smuts: the men of to-day don't want work, they want the cash. Does Smuts expect men to leave a home to the mercy of the land shark, to work on reconstruction for 7/6 per day?

Does Smuts expect men to leave a wife and children to the mercy of charity-mongers like the Board of Aid, to go on work which would sap the vitality out of an elephant—and they all have to pass the doctor and also pay to belong to the sick fund?

If men take their wives and children on afforestation work, woe betide them! At 6/4 per day and stoppages, disciplined as though you were in barracks, men would certainly be fools to leave their homes, even though they are poor, to go on such a speculative venture.

The "Cape Times" on the morning following Smuts' speech suggested it would be a very good idea for a government tout to be sent out to relief works to try to induce the workers there to go on reconstruction or afforestation work. I should feel sorry for the tout that went to the relief works of the Cape. He would certainly have a lively time.

Again, if the Government can pay such "good" wages on reconstruction, how is it they can only pay 3/6 on relief work, which is also "reconstruction"? To call it "relief work" is to use a misnomer. The only people who are relieved are the authorities who for the moment get rid of the unruly unemployed. Further, the work done is absolutely necessary, such as road work, done by Council men at 6/6 daily. The Jagger crowd were not successful in their efforts to reduce the wages of Council men, but they have adopted another plan. The Council are sacking men monthly, and will take good care not to re-engage at that wage. They simply allow the Council workers to drop out of employment—occasionally they assist them out—and then get the work done at relief rates, thus relieving the Council of having to pay 6/6 per day, and paying 3/6 instead.

## Dope Springs Eternal.

Said the "University Chronologist" of England on June 30, 1803: "At this period most of the printing presses in the kingdom were employed by the agents of Ministers of Government in printing libels against Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of fomenting a national war spirit. Thousands of the most absurd fables and incredible anecdotes were in consequence disseminated during several years, which fully answered the intent proposed by Government."

That was 120 years ago, but the capitalist Press hasn't changed a bit. It still pursues the same old monkey tricks of sooling the men into the trenches to make a butcher's holiday every time the international capitalists get into grips with one another.

Only he helps who unites with many at the proper hour; a single individual helps not.—Goethe.

# A Strike in Russia and Elsewhere.

It must be realised that a strike in Russia and a strike in one of the western countries are two entirely different things, writes Abraham Losovsky in "Survey Graphic," U.S.A. There is not a single country in western Europe whose laws do not proclaim the principle of freedom of labour—that is, the freedom of strike-breaking. There is not a country where the machinery of the State, the police, the constabulary, may not be called upon to protect the employers and to protect strike-breakers. The Russian proletariat is secure from such a policy of the State: it knows that the Soviet Government will not take action to protect the "freedom of labour," that it will not assist strike-breakers, and will not endeavour to break up strikes directed against individual employers or corporations.

Thus the conditions under which an industrial conflict takes place in Russia are very different. Last year, when a conflict arose in Vitupsk between the employers and workers in the bakeries, the employers who wished to declare a lockout encountered the resistance not only of the unions but also of the local Council of Workers' Deputies, and the lockout did not take place. Whilst in Moscow some shameless employers started to exploit the labour of women and children, fifty of them were summoned before the Revolutionary Tribunal—the proletarian court where their cases were dealt with in the presence of several thousand workers and heavy fines were imposed for violations of the labour protection laws. The proceedings would have been different in a country where the courts function in the interests of the capitalist classes.

## A Factor in the Turffontein By-Election, 1923.

**The Last Photograph of the Hanekoms, Turffontein Division, 16th March, 1922.**

# RUSSIAN SCENES.

By W. H. ANDREWS.

The English and South African delegates were the guests of the 41st and 42nd regiments of sharpshooters at their camp outside Moscow on the occasion of the regiment's anniversary. It was a great day for them and us. We went from the Luxe in the morning and were taken to the saluting point before which about two or three thousand men were drawn up. The parade took place on a very large open piece of veldt adjoining the camp. The troops took up a position on three sides of the platform and then had to listen to a torrrent of oratory in all languages.

One English delegate and myself were among the speakers. We were translated of course. The meeting being ended, the troops marched past in good style with the rather slow steady step which they in common with German troops adopt. The mounted men trotted past with lance, sword and rifle, and we proceeded to the sports; a friendly Red soldier giving me direction. He said he had served five years, was now only 21, had been in Turkestan, Afghanistan and Germany—a veteran at 21. Running 100 yards and one mile, throwing the discus, putting the shot, high jumping and exercises by about 50 gymnasts. We inspected the camp. The huts have wood sides and tent roofs with wood benches to sleep on. The surroundings are charming. Everything, tents, paths, and equipment, in perfect order. Round every tent is a little garden, and all sorts of quaint devices have been made by these peasant boys with bits of coal, red stones, glass, etc., pictures on the ground surrounded by grass and flowers; one little model protected by a canvas awning represented a bit of countryside, with trains, railway, telegraph poles, villages, churches, forests, etc., and a glass river, all outside the tents. The Soviet star, portraits of Lenin, Trotsky and other heroes of the revolution were often seen. This was the men's spontaneous work. We were taken to the recreation, reading and various educational rooms. Everything is done to widen the horizon of the soldiers, not to brutalize them. It was surprising to see the material that had been brought together to enlighten and interest them, and they clustered round us to see if we were pleased with it and to point out this and that object of interest. We had dinner with them in a great wooden dining room, open at the sides with a central aisle, and filled with benches and tables. There were nice Russian sweets which were brought by a big contingent of the food workers' union, who with a certain number of peasants have "adopted" the regiment. There were three such dining rooms going at the same time, and a band playing all the time. The visitors had to separate into three groups so that each hall had some guests.

The commanding officer, a splendid chap, a communist, speaks to his men as comrades on their revolutionary duty not only to Russia but to the world proletariat, and is rapturously applauded. He is taken by the men and tossed a dozen times in the air, which process is repeated on all the officers and many of the visitors, myself included, in the course of the evening.

A little chap comes up to us, bringing an older comrade to the commandant, who was talking to us, and asked him whether he could ask the comrades from other countries when the revolution would come in their countries. We were nonplussed. We did not know, but tried to assure him that we were doing our best, with thousands of other comrades, to get it going. A long conversation ensued by means of interpreters, and the little soldier boy shook hands solemnly and wished us success in the good work. A spontaneous incident, but perhaps the most touching of the day.

## Our Eighth Anniversary.

The Russian Communist Party has recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and during that time it has made a record to be proud of. When are you going to follow suit? it is asked in this country. Well, let us hope in less than a quarter of a century. In our tinpot S. African way, we also have a record to be proud of. For eight critical years we have kept the Red Flag flying in S. Africa, until to-day the Communist Party is hated and feared beyond any other by the ruling class, but honoured increasingly by the working class, irrespective of colour. WE INVITE ALL SYMPATHISERS TO JOIN IN OUR CELEBRATION to-morrow (Saturday) week, September 8, at the Selborne Hall. It takes the form of a Social and Dance, from 8 p.m. to midnight. Tickets are 5/- double and 3/- single. Tell all your friends, and compel them to come in. Remember TO-MORROW WEEK. And remember the occasion, a hearty send off round the ninth lap. Who knows what that lap is nursing for the S. African working class?

## "That Krusched Feeling."

All nature is sick from her head to her hair,
When a feller is out of a job;
She is all out of kilter and out of repair.
When a feller is out of a job.
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea,
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be
When a feller is out of a job.
What's the good of blue skies an' of blossomin' trees,
When a feller is out of a job?

An' you've great big patches on both of your knees,
An' a feller is out of a job!
Them patches, I say, look so big to your eye
That they shut out the landscape an' cover the sky;
An' the sun can't shine through 'em the best it can try
When a feller is out of a job.

A man has no heart in the work of the earth,
When a feller is out of a job;
He feels the whole blunderin' mistake of his birth,
When a feller is out of a job.
He feels he's no share in the whole of the plan,
That he's got the mitten from nature's own hand,
That he's a rejected and left-over man—
When a feller is out of a job.

For you've just lost your hold with the rest of the crowd
When a feller is out of a job;
And you feel like a dead man with nary a shroud,
When a feller is out of a job.
Yer crawlin' aroun', but you're out of the game;
You may hustle about, but yer dead just the same
Yer dead, with no tombstone to puff up your name,
When a feller is out of a job.

—Lue Vernon

## Batons for Bread.

UNFAMILIAR SCENES—FOR LONDON.

The unwarranted action of the Police in batoning down defenceless men and women at Custom House, and in riding down men and women at Beckton Road, without the slightest provocation, has caused a very bitter feeling right through the East End.

At all meetings the speakers have emphasised the importance of peaceful methods, but what has been the result?

"We had been marching round," a striker said, "and had got back to Prince Regent Lane, when suddenly, without the slightest warning, a police inspector gave the order to his men to charge, which they did with their batons drawn, and chased the marchers down the road. Many were hurt."

At a meeting the following morning a stevedore, taking a number of medals out of his pocket, said:—

"I got these for stopping the Hun from committing brutalities, but I never expected to find brutal Huns in this country. We have a legal right to do picketing, but they won't let us. We have asked for bread and have got battered."

In reference to the Beckton Road incident, Councillor Bert Killip writes as follows:—

"Mounted police dashing about on the Barking Road pavements must be a unique sight in local experience. I have never witnessed more unjustified provocation after a public meeting. I have never seen anything like it in my life. It was awful. They rode their horses on to the footpath and galloped them among the people. As they drove the crowd one way the foot police drove them back."

# Emigration Boost Bust.

"ACCORDING TO OVERSEAS ADVICES, THERE IS NO IMPROVEMENT IN LABOUR CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA, WHERE, AS WAS POINTED OUT IN THE DEBATE ON SOCIALISM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THERE IS A GREATER PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN WHICH LABOUR STATISTICS ARE PREPARED. THE MINING COMPANIES COMPLAIN OF LABOUR INEFFICIENCY."—"Rand Daily Mail." (THE RECENT EMIGRANTS TO CANADA ARE ALSO REPORTED STRANDED.)

## A Low Wage Conspiracy.

That immigration from the United Kingdom is being carried on by means of lying propaganda concerning the openings for land settlement and the high wages to be earned in Australia has long been known and exposed by "Common Cause," the Australian Miners' organ, and other working-class journals.

That it has the direct object of reducing the wages of those engaged in rural industries is beyond doubt, and still further proof of this fact was brought forward in the debate on the address in reply on the opening of the Federal Parliament last month.

In the Commonwealth Hansard of June 21, Labour members gave prominence to the facts concerning the heartless manner in which the British people were being decoyed and deluded by false promises to break up their homes and migrate to Australia, only to be faced with unemployment or miserable drudgery at starvation wages.

We quote the following from the speech of H. Lazzarini, Labour member for Werriwa (N.S.W.). The following telegram which was sent to the secretary of the New South Wales Settlers' League from the Riverina district speaks for itself:—

Send Imperial service men immediately. Wages 20/- per week.

The following is a statutory declaration by a former resident of Liverpool, England:—

I was induced by the accounts given of the conditions in Australia, by the literature distributed from Australia House, to come to Australia. I arrived by the Jervis Bay. Before coming I was informed there was plenty of work.

This man did not come out here to go on the land, but to do other work—

I went to the Government Labour Office in Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and was told there to go to the office of the New Settlers' League in Pitt Street, Sydney, the secretary of which is Mr. Fleming. I was asked if I would take a job at £1 per week. . . . I went to the office again (later date), when the same proposition of a job at £1 per week was put to me. . . . I . . . was seriously misled by the accounts distributed in England of Australia. Had I known the true conditions in Australia I would not have come out. . . .

The next statutory declaration is by a former resident of Barrow-in-Furness, England:—

I arrived in Sydney on the Jervis Bay. I applied at the Labour Exchange, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and was directed from there to the New Settlers' League, in Post Office Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney. . . . I was asked if I would accept work on a farm at £1 per week—the point being stressed that I was not worth more than £1 to an employer. I was asked to sign for the £1 per week for a period of twelve months, but this I refused to do. Upon refusal I was sent out of the office, and another applicant for work was taken in. . . . I was induced to come to Australia by the glowing reports which I read in pamphlets, illustrated and otherwise, which I procured by post from Australia House, London. In addition to the pamphlets the papers in England emphasised that there was room for 25,000 immigrants per year, and that there was plenty of work and good prospects for willing workers.

There is not a word from this man about settling on the land; all is to the effect that he was told that this was a good country to come to in order to find work. The third statutory declaration is from a late resident of Holloway, North London—

I was told that Australia was a land of opportunities and plenty of work.—I arrived in the Orvieto—it having, with expenses, fares, etc., cost me approximately £100. . . . I was directed to the New Settlers' League, in Pitt Street, and offered work at £1 per week. I can see no opportunity of procuring work in this country at anything above "starvation" rates, and certainly the prospects are not as depicted by the immigration agents in London.

Another statutory declaration is from a former resident of Devonport, England—

I arrived on the Moreton Bay and went to the Government Labour Bureau in Elizabeth Street. I was given work to go to at Culcairn for Mr. ——. I was told at the Bureau that my wages would be £1 per week. After I had been working for a couple of weeks Mr. —— informed me that he considered that the immigrants should work for 15/- for the first six weeks, and then for £1 per week. I was not agreeable to work for less than £1 per week. . . . I am now out of employment, and have no prospects of work.

Innumerable further instances could be quoted but these are sufficient to prove how callously and inhumanly immigrants are deceived and in some instances ruined, while Australian wages and labour conditions are deliberately broken down by this policy of IMMIGRATION UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

## Why Not Emigrate to Africa?

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

Isn't it rather a curious fact that while tens of thousands of immigrants from Great Britain are being poured into Australia, New Zealand and Canada no move is being made to dump them into South Africa?

If land settlement is the prime reason for the present speeding-up of immigration, then South Africa should be an ideal country. It has large open spaces ready for the plough, which, because of the fertility of the land, should be able to carry a large population.

There is also the political aspect to be considered. With such a large proportion of the people of South Africa hostile to British rule, one would think that the immigration authorities would concentrate on the work of making South Africa more British than it is at the present time.

There can be only one reason why South Africa is not not included in the Dominions immigration scheme, and that is because it already has a surplus of cheap labour. And with cheap labour on the spot, there does not seem to be any necessity to flood the country with immigrants in order to break down the working conditions of the white workers.

Tom Mann, who recently visited South Africa, said that as far as he could see white workers were not wanted, for the coloured man was there as the skilled worker, and the native was there as the unskilled worker. He further said there was no outlook for the white population in South Africa, as in a few years from now the coloured men and natives would dominate not merely the unskilled labour market, but also the skilled trades.

Faced with such a position of affairs, is there any need to marvel that the Imperialist immigration touts have not included South Africa in the list of oversea Dominions to be flooded with unemployed from Great Britain?

—Australian Worker.

M. Francis Delaisi, quoted by "Forward," tells us the greater part of the iron and steel industry of Bohemia has passed into French hands: how Creusot penetrated into Polish Silesia:—

"Then French diplomacy gave every possible support to the Korfanty movement for wresting from Germany this industrial keystone of Central Europe. This done, it was perfectly safe to proceed to the conquest of the markets of Central Europe, and even of the Near East."

In July, 1919, the firm of Creusot "had founded with the co-operation of the English firm of Vickers, the Societe Polonaise de Material de Guerre" (Polish Munitions Co.), the title of which explains much. All over Central Europe there rages the duel between Schneider and Stinnes: and it is into the inferno resulting from this Capitalist struggle that the workers of Britain are surely being pushed.

## Tripe and Humour.

That any fool is good enough to be a representative of an imperialist party is obvious from the type of candidates put forward by the S.A.P. It is the same throughout the Empire.

The late Colonel Sandys, who represented Bootle for over 25 years, was an amiable figure who had no outstanding characteristics except the staunchness of his Tory faith. A more thoroughgoing Protectionist has never lived.

In February, 1910, one of the Colonel's constituents, a sailor, sent him a letter, saying that by putting a question to the President of the Board of Trade he would do much 'to redress for us a very real and damaging grievance, and will surely deserve and obtain our lasting gratitude.' This appeal was made, according to the writer of the letter, 'on behalf of a trade which numbers amongst its members many who are your constituents."

The question referred to was enclosed, and read as follows:—

'To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he is aware that large quantities of machinery have been imported from Germany for the purpose of taking wrinkles out of tripe, and, if so, if he is prepared to introduce a short Bill during the present session of Parliament to stop such importation, as tripe is one of the staple foods of the people of Lancashire.'

To this communication the Colonel replied as follows:—

3rd March, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I wish to thank you for your letter of the 25th February, enclosing a copy of a question you ask me to put in the House of Commons to the President of the Board of Trade.

I consider that you have a real grievance in the fact that large quantities of machinery are being imported for the purpose stated in your letter, and you and your fellow-tradesmen have my entire sympathy in this matter. But, at the same time, I feel convinced that no useful result could be obtained by my putting the question to the President of the Board of Trade at the present time, as no satisfactory reply is likely to be given by him to it.

As soon, however, as Tariff Reform becomes law, the aspect of the matter will be entirely changed, and I should then be pleased to put a question of the nature suggested in your letter, with chance of success and of getting some result.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS MYLES SANDYS.

This elevating correspondence appeared in the Press, appropriately enough, on April 1st.

The right to Revolution is, in the last analysis, the only real "historic right" upon which ALL modern States rest, without exception.

—Frederick Engels.

# The "Conference" Stunt: What it Means.

## The Railway Conference.

A "conference" is being held between Sir William Hoy, on behalf of the Railway Administration, and certain "representatives" of the Railway artisans, with A. Crawford as their chosen spokesman. It is not clear whether the so-called Railway "Brotherhood" is indirectly involved, but it would not be surprising if it were.

It is necessary to call attention to the nature of this "representation." Crawford has been travelling, of course at considerable expense, beyond the means of ordinary Trade Unions, to all or most of the principal railway workshop centres in the Union; and has there been forming branches of his precious "Industrial Union" under the slogan of "One Big Union." Unusual facilities have been granted to him for this purpose by the Administration. Instances have occurred where the mechanical engineer has summoned the shop stewards (whom, as such, the Administration declines to recognise for purposes such as conferences on national conditions of service) to attend at his office where on arrival they have found Crawford awaiting them. A "branch" is easily formed under such auspices, especially out of those elements whose principal object in life is to curry favour for themselves with the boss.

The proposal for a conference came first: the creation of authority for "delegates" to it was a necessary sequence. And the circumstances leave little doubt that the calling of the conference was due to the requirements of the boss and not the men; the same applies to some of the proposals that have been made in connection with it, such as stabilisation of wages for a year, a proposal out of the blue, at a time when nothing by way of either increase or reduction had been on the carpet; or the suggested reduction of short time, which seems to foreshadow retrenchment of some and long hours, with probably harder conditions, for the rest, who may be "fortunate" enough to be retained.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union and Boilermakers' Society, though weakened temporarily, and unsatisfactory as the distribution of railway workers satisfactory as the distribution of railway workers among various unions or none undoubtedly is on general grounds—a defect which the "Industrial Federation" stunt only enhances—remain still the organisations best entitled to represent the railway artisans. Both the head office and numerous branches of the A.E.U. & Boilermakers have protested against the composition of the conference. To these the Administration has given only argumentative replies and—the conference is nevertheless being held. And its "conclusions" will no doubt be trumpeted as having received the assent of the "duly-authorised" delegates of the workers concerned. What is more, the "organisations" called into being for the purpose of such conferences will quite likely be perpetuated (or at least an attempt will be made to perpetuate them) with a view to functioning in future as strike breaking organs.

## The Government's Native Conference.

A similar scheme is being attempted by the Government in connection with native affairs. A conference of native "representatives" with Government officials is being summoned, again by the Government, to be held in Pretoria at the end of September. Native organisations have, like the A.E.C., published repudiations of the representative character of the "delegates"—but the conference will be held all the same. Measures undeniably unacceptable to enlightened native opinion will no doubt be presented to this "conference" for acceptance, (much as we are told that modifications of the rights of civil servants were presented, as faits accomplis, to civil service representatives at a recent "conference") and thereafter the native associations will be declared to be "estopped," by the "agreement" come to at Pretoria, from opposing them.

In this case too an apparently independent body is being asked to participate in the steam-rolling process. "Joint Councils" of Europeans and natives have been established in recent times in various centres with the apparently laudable object of promoting mutual understanding between the two sections. But the composition of the European elements at least has been glaringly bourgeois. The Johannesburg Joint Council, for instance, was founded apparently by the individuals composing it, without mandate, and membership of it depends on the approval of its existing members, i.e. on co-option. The editor of this paper, who is known to be interested in drawing the native "workers and peasants" into a clearer appreciation of their position under bourgeois exploitation and a more direct movement to free themselves from it, applied some months ago, with the approval of the Central Executive of the Communist Party of S. Africa, for membership of this Joint Council. In spite of many requests for a reply he has to this day received none. The inference is obvious. He is not acceptable, of course, to the European members whose interest in native uplift is conditional on that uplift conforming to the interests of the class they represent: while as for the native members, who were in the first instance no doubt chosen for their amenability combined with a certain prominence among their fellow natives, they have had a dread of "Bolshevism," as anathema to the masters who sit round a table with them, so dinned into them that several of them are scared even to be seen speaking to a Communist, although some of them will refer with pride to the years 1917 and 1918 when they did learn something from us of the world movement which alone is interested in their real salvation,—a period from which, indeed, most of their attempts at industrial organisation have dated.

These Joint Councils are now to be used for a like purpose to that for which the S.A. Industrial Union "delegates" bid fair to be used: to seduce native leaders into a betrayal of their peoples' interests, and to furnish the Government with a spurious justification for saying that its measures have the approval of the native people.

## Expose, Compete, Dominate.

It is the duty of the Unions, of the class-conscious rank and file, and of the natives, who repudiate the authority of the Government's invitees, to carry on the most widespread and the most public possible agitation to expose these tactics and to disown and discredit the alleged conclusions based on them. This has had to be done in every other capitalist country in the world: it must be done here. Not only must this be done, but rival congresses which really do represent the masses concerned should be called; and all congresses should be "permeated" until they too are compelled to conform to the real views of those masses, as distinct from the views of "favourites" of a ruling class whose only interest in either white or native workers is to exploit them and keep them in subjection.

## The D.R. Churches' Native Conference.

These remarks apply in advance to the proposed conference, to follow the Government conference, of native representatives and representatives of churches, educational bodies, etc. (BUT NOT POLITICAL BODIES NOR BONA FIDE LABOUR UNIONS AS SUCH, THESE ARE EXCLUDED) called by the Dutch Reformed Church. In this conference the representive character of the delegates may be unimpeachable, and the agenda is apparently far-reaching; but the other and main danger will still remain: and it is impossible to imagine that a conference initiated by the Dutch Reformed Church can have been conceived with a purely nigrophile motive, or otherwise than in the interest of the class mainly supporting that church, itself the notorious main support of the Government in the rural districts. At best that class, anticipating the advance of the native peoples, feels the need of "agreeing with its adversary quickly whiles it is with him in the way, lest haply the adversary deliver it to the judge, and the judge deliver it to the officer, and it be cast in prison." It is for the native associations to instruct their delegates to this conference to maintain a stout resistance to all "smoodging," to demand their uttermost farthing and admit no compromise, and send away those who hoped for their surrender disappointed and "sorrowful" like the young man of great possessions.

And for this purpose they must themselves acquire a wider view than they often profess of the future of their race. Imperialism is forcing all the African natives, like other non-European races in Asia and elsewhere, into its service—"creating a world after its own image." It is not enough either to hark back to the idea of a pre-imperialistic, pre-European Africa, or to pick out occasional and exceptional abuses of the conditions imposed by imperialism. The emancipation to be sought must conform to the march of humanity as a whole, and its methods must be on a scale commensurate with the scale of the world wide enslavement itself. South African native progress will be linked with African native, and generally negro, progress as a whole, and this again with the progress of the whole of the world's working and oppressed peasant class, which has achieved its first signal success in the Russian revolution. Delegates to these local conferences should refuse to be bound down to details propounded by their masters, under the guise of Christianity or otherwise, and should at all times take their stand on the whole demand of the whole oppressed classes and races of the whole world, for the abolition of the political and economic domination of the possessing or usurping few in every country, and its replacement by a free and equal commonwealth of all the producers for their own benefit.

GENTLE READER:

If you like the "International," write and tell us what you like about it. If you don't like it, write and tell us what you don't like in it.

In any case, send us, in short form, a specimen of the matter you would like to read in it.

# Emigration Boost Bust.

"ACCORDING TO OVERSEAS ADVICES, THERE IS NO IMPROVEMENT IN LABOUR CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA, WHERE, AS WAS POINTED OUT IN THE DEBATE ON SOCIALISM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THERE IS A GREATER PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN WHICH LABOUR STATISTICS ARE PREPARED. THE MINING COMPANIES COMPLAIN OF LABOUR INEFFICIENCY."—"Rand Daily Mail." (THE RECENT EMIGRANTS TO CANADA ARE ALSO REPORTED STRANDED.)

## A Low Wage Conspiracy.

That immigration from the United Kingdom is being carried on by means of lying propaganda concerning the openings for land settlement and the high wages to be earned in Australia has long been known and exposed by "Common Cause," the Australian Miners' organ, and other working-class journals.

That it has the direct object of reducing the wages of those engaged in rural industries is beyond doubt, and still further proof of this fact was brought forward in the debate on the address in reply on the opening of the Federal Parliament last month.

In the Commonwealth Hansard of June 21, Labour members gave prominence to the facts concerning the heartless manner in which the British people were being decoyed and deluded by false promises to break up their homes and migrate to Australia, only to be faced with unemployment or miserable drudgery at starvation wages.

We quote the following from the speech of H. Lazzarini, Labour member for Werriwa (N.S.W.). The following telegram which was sent to the secretary of the New South Wales Settlers' League from the Riverina district speaks for itself:—

Send Imperial service men immediately. Wages 20/- per week.

The following is a statutory declaration by a former resident of Liverpool, England:—

I was induced by the accounts given of the conditions in Australia, by the literature distributed from Australia House, to come to Australia. I arrived by the Jervis Bay. Before coming I was informed there was plenty of work.

This man did not come out here to go on the land, but to do other work—

I went to the Government Labour Office in Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and was told there to go to the office of the New Settlers' League in Pitt Street, Sydney, the secretary of which is Mr. Fleming. I was asked if I would take a job at £1 per week. . . . I went to the office again (later date), when the same proposition of a job at £1 per week was put to me. . . . I . . . was seriously misled by the accounts distributed in England of Australia. Had I known the true conditions in Australia I would not have come out. . . .

The next statutory declaration is by a former resident of Barrow-in-Furness, England:—

I arrived in Sydney on the Jervis Bay. I applied at the Labour Exchange, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, and was directed from there to the New Settlers' League, in Post Office Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney. . . . I was asked if I would accept work on a farm at £1 per week—the point being stressed that I was not worth more than £1 to an employer. I was asked to sign for the £1 per week for a period of twelve months, but this I refused to do. Upon refusal I was sent out of the office, and another applicant for work was taken in. . . . I was induced to come to Australia by the glowing reports which I read in pamphlets, illustrated and otherwise, which I procured by post from Australia House, London. In addition to the pamphlets the papers in England emphasised that there was room for 25,000 immigrants per year, and that there was plenty of work and good prospects for willing workers.

There is not a word from this man about settling on the land; all is to the effect that he was told that this was a good country to come to in order to find work. The third statutory declaration is from a late resident of Holloway, North London—

I was told that Australia was a land of opportunities and plenty of work.—I arrived in the Orvieto—it having, with expenses, fares, etc., cost me approximately £100. . . . I was directed to the New Settlers' League, in Pitt Street, and offered work at £1 per week. I can see no opportunity of procuring work in this country at anything above "starvation" rates, and certainly the prospects are not as depicted by the immigration agents in London.

Another statutory declaration is from a former resident of Devonport, England—

I arrived on the Moreton Bay and went to the Government Labour Bureau in Elizabeth Street. I was given work to go to at Culcairn for Mr. ——. I was told at the Bureau that my wages would be £1 per week. After I had been working for a couple of weeks Mr. —— informed me that he considered that the immigrants should work for 15/- for the first six weeks, and then for £1 per week. I was not agreeable to work for less than £1 per week. . . . I am now out of employment, and have no prospects of work.

Innumerable further instances could be quoted but these are sufficient to prove how callously and inhumanly immigrants are deceived and in some instances ruined, while Australian wages and labour conditions are deliberately broken down by this policy of IMMIGRATION UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

## Why Not Emigrate to Africa?

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

Isn't it rather a curious fact that while tens of thousands of immigrants from Great Britain are being poured into Australia, New Zealand and Canada no move is being made to dump them into South Africa?

If land settlement is the prime reason for the present speeding-up of immigration, then South Africa should be an ideal country. It has large open spaces ready for the plough, which, because of the fertility of the land, should be able to carry a large population.

There is also the political aspect to be considered. With such a large proportion of the people of South Africa hostile to British rule, one would think that the immigration authorities would concentrate on the work of making South Africa more British than it is at the present time.

There can be only one reason why South Africa is not not included in the Dominions immigration scheme, and that is because it already has a surplus of cheap labour. And with cheap labour on the spot, there does not seem to be any necessity to flood the country with immigrants in order to break down the working conditions of the white workers.

Tom Mann, who recently visited South Africa, said that as far as he could see white workers were not wanted, for the coloured man was there as the skilled worker, and the native was there as the unskilled worker. He further said there was no outlook for the white population in South Africa, as in a few years from now the coloured men and natives would dominate not merely the unskilled labour market, but also the skilled trades.

Faced with such a position of affairs, is there any need to marvel that the Imperialist immigration touts have not included South Africa in the list of oversea Dominions to be flooded with unemployed from Great Britain?

—Australian Worker.

M. Francis Delaisi, quoted by "Forward," tells us the greater part of the iron and steel industry of Bohemia has passed into French hands: how Creusot penetrated into Polish Silesia:—

"Then French diplomacy gave every possible support to the Korfanty movement for wresting from Germany this industrial keystone of Central Europe. This done, it was perfectly safe to proceed to the conquest of the markets of Central Europe, and even of the Near East."

In July, 1919, the firm of Creusot "had founded with the co-operation of the English firm of Vickers, the Societe Polonaise de Material de Guerre" (Polish Munitions Co.), the title of which explains much. All over Central Europe there rages the duel between Schneider and Stinnes: and it is into the inferno resulting from this Capitalist struggle that the workers of Britain are surely being pushed.

## Tripe and Humour.

That any fool is good enough to be a representative of an imperialist party is obvious from the type of candidates put forward by the S.A.P. It is the same throughout the Empire.

The late Colonel Sandys, who represented Bootle for over 25 years, was an amiable figure who had no outstanding characteristics except the staunchness of his Tory faith. A more thoroughgoing Protectionist has never lived.

In February, 1910, one of the Colonel's constituents, a sailor, sent him a letter, saying that by putting a question to the President of the Board of Trade he would do much 'to redress for us a very real and damaging grievance, and will surely deserve and obtain our lasting gratitude.' This appeal was made, according to the writer of the letter, 'on behalf of a trade which numbers amongst its members many who are your constituents."

The question referred to was enclosed, and read as follows:—

'To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he is aware that large quantities of machinery have been imported from Germany for the purpose of taking wrinkles out of tripe, and, if so, if he is prepared to introduce a short Bill during the present session of Parliament to stop such importation, as tripe is one of the staple foods of the people of Lancashire.'

To this communication the Colonel replied as follows:—

3rd March, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I wish to thank you for your letter of the 25th February, enclosing a copy of a question you ask me to put in the House of Commons to the President of the Board of Trade.

I consider that you have a real grievance in the fact that large quantities of machinery are being imported for the purpose stated in your letter, and you and your fellow-tradesmen have my entire sympathy in this matter. But, at the same time, I feel convinced that no useful result could be obtained by my putting the question to the President of the Board of Trade at the present time, as no satisfactory reply is likely to be given by him to it.

As soon, however, as Tariff Reform becomes law, the aspect of the matter will be entirely changed, and I should then be pleased to put a question of the nature suggested in your letter, with chance of success and of getting some result.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS MYLES SANDYS.

This elevating correspondence appeared in the Press, appropriately enough, on April 1st.

The right to Revolution is, in the last analysis, the only real "historic right" upon which ALL modern States rest, without exception.

—Frederick Engels.

# The "Conference" Stunt: What it Means.

## The Railway Conference.

A "conference" is being held between Sir William Hoy, on behalf of the Railway Administration, and certain "representatives" of the Railway artisans, with A. Crawford as their chosen spokesman. It is not clear whether the so-called Railway "Brotherhood" is indirectly involved, but it would not be surprising if it were.

It is necessary to call attention to the nature of this "representation." Crawford has been travelling, of course at considerable expense, beyond the means of ordinary Trade Unions, to all or most of the principal railway workshop centres in the Union; and has there been forming branches of his precious "Industrial Union" under the slogan of "One Big Union." Unusual facilities have been granted to him for this purpose by the Administration. Instances have occurred where the mechanical engineer has summoned the shop stewards (whom, as such, the Administration declines to recognise for purposes such as conferences on national conditions of service) to attend at his office where on arrival they have found Crawford awaiting them. A "branch" is easily formed under such auspices, especially out of those elements whose principal object in life is to curry favour for themselves with the boss.

The proposal for a conference came first: the creation of authority for "delegates" to it was a necessary sequence. And the circumstances leave little doubt that the calling of the conference was due to the requirements of the boss and not the men; the same applies to some of the proposals that have been made in connection with it, such as stabilisation of wages for a year, a proposal out of the blue, at a time when nothing by way of either increase or reduction had been on the carpet; or the suggested reduction of short time, which seems to foreshadow retrenchment of some and long hours, with probably harder conditions, for the rest, who may be "fortunate" enough to be retained.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union and Boilermakers' Society, though weakened temporarily, and unsatisfactory as the distribution of railway workers satisfactory as the distribution of railway workers among various unions or none undoubtedly is on general grounds—a defect which the "Industrial Federation" stunt only enhances—remain still the organisations best entitled to represent the railway artisans. Both the head office and numerous branches of the A.E.U. & Boilermakers have protested against the composition of the conference. To these the Administration has given only argumentative replies and—the conference is nevertheless being held. And its "conclusions" will no doubt be trumpeted as having received the assent of the "duly-authorised" delegates of the workers concerned. What is more, the "organisations" called into being for the purpose of such conferences will quite likely be perpetuated (or at least an attempt will be made to perpetuate them) with a view to functioning in future as strike breaking organs.

## The Government's Native Conference.

A similar scheme is being attempted by the Government in connection with native affairs. A conference of native "representatives" with Government officials is being summoned, again by the Government, to be held in Pretoria at the end of September. Native organisations have, like the A.E.C., published repudiations of the representative character of the "delegates"—but the conference will be held all the same. Measures undeniably unacceptable to enlightened native opinion will no doubt be presented to this "conference" for acceptance, (much as we are told that modifications of the rights of civil servants were presented, as faits accomplis, to civil service representatives at a recent "conference") and thereafter the native associations will be declared to be "estopped," by the "agreement" come to at Pretoria, from opposing them.

In this case too an apparently independent body is being asked to participate in the steam-rolling process. "Joint Councils" of Europeans and natives have been established in recent times in various centres with the apparently laudable object of promoting mutual understanding between the two sections. But the composition of the European elements at least has been glaringly bourgeois. The Johannesburg Joint Council, for instance, was founded apparently by the individuals composing it, without mandate, and membership of it depends on the approval of its existing members, i.e. on co-option. The editor of this paper, who is known to be interested in drawing the native "workers and peasants" into a clearer appreciation of their position under bourgeois exploitation and a more direct movement to free themselves from it, applied some months ago, with the approval of the Central Executive of the Communist Party of S. Africa, for membership of this Joint Council. In spite of many requests for a reply he has to this day received none. The inference is obvious. He is not acceptable, of course, to the European members whose interest in native uplift is conditional on that uplift conforming to the interests of the class they represent: while as for the native members, who were in the first instance no doubt chosen for their amenability combined with a certain prominence among their fellow natives, they have had a dread of "Bolshevism," as anathema to the masters who sit round a table with them, so dinned into them that several of them are scared even to be seen speaking to a Communist, although some of them will refer with pride to the years 1917 and 1918 when they did learn something from us of the world movement which alone is interested in their real salvation,—a period from which, indeed, most of their attempts at industrial organisation have dated.

These Joint Councils are now to be used for a like purpose to that for which the S.A. Industrial Union "delegates" bid fair to be used: to seduce native leaders into a betrayal of their peoples' interests, and to furnish the Government with a spurious justification for saying that its measures have the approval of the native people.

## Expose, Compete, Dominate.

It is the duty of the Unions, of the class-conscious rank and file, and of the natives, who repudiate the authority of the Government's invitees, to carry on the most widespread and the most public possible agitation to expose these tactics and to disown and discredit the alleged conclusions based on them. This has had to be done in every other capitalist country in the world: it must be done here. Not only must this be done, but rival congresses which really do represent the masses concerned should be called; and all congresses should be "permeated" until they too are compelled to conform to the real views of those masses, as distinct from the views of "favourites" of a ruling class whose only interest in either white or native workers is to exploit them and keep them in subjection.

## The D.R. Churches' Native Conference.

These remarks apply in advance to the proposed conference, to follow the Government conference, of native representatives and representatives of churches, educational bodies, etc. (BUT NOT POLITICAL BODIES NOR BONA FIDE LABOUR UNIONS AS SUCH, THESE ARE EXCLUDED) called by the Dutch Reformed Church. In this conference the representive character of the delegates may be unimpeachable, and the agenda is apparently far-reaching; but the other and main danger will still remain: and it is impossible to imagine that a conference initiated by the Dutch Reformed Church can have been conceived with a purely nigrophile motive, or otherwise than in the interest of the class mainly supporting that church, itself the notorious main support of the Government in the rural districts. At best that class, anticipating the advance of the native peoples, feels the need of "agreeing with its adversary quickly whiles it is with him in the way, lest haply the adversary deliver it to the judge, and the judge deliver it to the officer, and it be cast in prison." It is for the native associations to instruct their delegates to this conference to maintain a stout resistance to all "smoodging," to demand their uttermost farthing and admit no compromise, and send away those who hoped for their surrender disappointed and "sorrowful" like the young man of great possessions.

And for this purpose they must themselves acquire a wider view than they often profess of the future of their race. Imperialism is forcing all the African natives, like other non-European races in Asia and elsewhere, into its service—"creating a world after its own image." It is not enough either to hark back to the idea of a pre-imperialistic, pre-European Africa, or to pick out occasional and exceptional abuses of the conditions imposed by imperialism. The emancipation to be sought must conform to the march of humanity as a whole, and its methods must be on a scale commensurate with the scale of the world wide enslavement itself. South African native progress will be linked with African native, and generally negro, progress as a whole, and this again with the progress of the whole of the world's working and oppressed peasant class, which has achieved its first signal success in the Russian revolution. Delegates to these local conferences should refuse to be bound down to details propounded by their masters, under the guise of Christianity or otherwise, and should at all times take their stand on the whole demand of the whole oppressed classes and races of the whole world, for the abolition of the political and economic domination of the possessing or usurping few in every country, and its replacement by a free and equal commonwealth of all the producers for their own benefit.

GENTLE READER:

If you like the "International," write and tell us what you like about it. If you don't like it, write and tell us what you don't like in it.

In any case, send us, in short form, a specimen of the matter you would like to read in it.

# World Fascism, Its Cause and Cure.

## A "COMINTERN" ANALYSIS.

Fascism is a characteristic symptom of the decadence of our epoch, an expression of the steady process of dissolution of capitalism and the disruption of the bourgeois State.

### DISILLUSIONED WITH POST-WAR REFORMISM.

Its deepest roots lie in the fact that the imperialist war has hastened the break-up of capitalism and thus frustrated the cherished hopes, and put an end to the former security of livelihood and conditions of existence, of large sections of the petty-bourgeoisie and middle class, the small peasant holders and the "intelligentsia." Considerable numbers in these sections of society were vaguely expectant of a thorough going reformation of society, by means of reformist socialism, and these have been disappointed. The betrayal of the revolution by the reformist parties and trade unions, who surrendered to capitalism and coalesced with the bourgeoisie, with the object of restoring the old class-dominion and exploitation, all of which was done in the name of "democracy," caused these "sympathisers" with the proletariat to despair of socialism itself and its potency to liberate and rejuvenate society. The pusillanimity and timidity exhibited by the overwhelming majority of the workers outside of Soviet Russia, in tolerating this betrayal, and their submission to their own exploitation and enslavement, have caused the petty-bourgeoisie, the middle class and the intelligentsia to lose faith in the working class as the instrument for the radical reconstruction of society. These too have been joined by numerous proletarians, who, desiring and inclined to action, have alienated themselves from all existing political parties. Further, the forces of fascism have been recruited from among the disappointed and declassed elements of society, especially ex-officers, whom the conclusion of the war has deprived of occupation and means of livelihood. All these considerations apply with especial force to the conquered Central States, as a consequence of which, fascism in these States contains a strong admixture of anti-republicanism.

### A "MESSIANIC" STATE.

The Fascists thus present a motley agglomeration devoid of historical knowledge or political experience. They look for salvation to a "State" which is to be their very own creation and tool. This State, standing above class or party, is to carry out their vague and inherently contradictory programme, under cover of bourgeois legality or not, by means of "democracy" or a dictatorship.

### CAPTURED FOR COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

At the time of the revoltionary ferment, and the insurrection of the proletariat, fascism partially sympathised with the demands of the proletarian revolution, or at least coquetted with them. It has wavered between both great camps of the class struggle and class antagonisms. When capitalism re-asserted its power, and the bourgeoisie started its general offensive, the Fascisti ranged themselves definitely on the side of the bourgeoisie, where their leaders always stood, and the bourgeoisie forthwith welcomed them into its service, as efficient mercenaries in its fight to subdue the proletariat and enslave it permanently. Capitalism, as a system, is steadily breaking up; the burdens and sufferings cast on the proletariat thereby become increasingly unbearable. As this process goes on, capitalist order finds the protection of reformist sermonising and democratic class peace increasingly insufficient against the pressure of the working masses. The bourgeoisie needs something more than this for its defence against the working class, namely, an aggressive force. The State apparatus of violence, ostensibly "non-political", no longer provides the requisite security. Thus special class war troops are recruited to combat the proletariat; these are the fascist troops. True, fascism, by its origin, contains tendencies towrds revolution, which might turn against capitalism and the capitalistic State. Never-revolution. Italy, where fascism has triumphed, theless it is a dangerous instrument of the counter-proves this.

### DEMAGOGIC TERRORISM.

Obviously, fascism in various countries varies in detail according to historical antecedents. However, it presents some unvarying features. Such are a revival of violence in its most brutal and terroristic shape, accompanied with a sham revolutionary phraseology, the demagogy of which adapts it to the needs and moods of proud and active classes. Its fullest development has been attained in Italy. In Italy, the passivity of the Socialist Party and the reformist Trade Union leaders afforded Fascism free scope; its revolutionary phraseology induced some proletarian elements to follow it and so assured its victory. The development of Fascism in Italy was facilitated by the incapacity of the Socialist Party and the trade unions to take advantage of the occupation of the factories by the workmen in 1920 in the interests of the proletarian class-war. As an outcome of the fascist victory, any labour movement, even the purest non-political demand for wages, is now forcibly prohibited. The triumph of Fascism in Italy has encouraged the bourgeoisie in other countries to attempt to subjugate the proletariat in their respective countries in a similar way. The fate of their Italian brothers now threatens the working class of the world.

(To be continued.)

# Young Communist Notes

## THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH.

(From a circular by the E.C. of the Y.C.I.—adapted).

Every year our revolutionary tradition, the International Day of Youth, becomes stronger among the broad masses of young workers. The time has past when a small group of young comrades were fighting against war, and, as a visible manifestation of their struggle, called for the International Day of the Working Class Youth.

On Sunday, September 2, the Young Communist International and with it the revolutionary working class youth of all countries, including South Africa, woll celebrate the Ninth International Day of Youth. Our tradition does not only consist in gathering the masses of young workers on a definite day around their militant organisation, but the International Day of Youth is really a day of struggle. In the past years every Day of Youth was a militant day which cost victims and caused persecutions because we hit our opponent at his weakest spot.

The Ninth International Day of Youth will take place in

A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT SITUATION.

Since the last Day of Youth the Young Communist International and the young workers have passed through many struggles. Many victims have been recorded (Italy, Cheko-Slovakia, Germany, France, Spain), and a serious and successful fight has been carried on against capitalist society. The capitalist offensive has been extended to all countries. This offensive, which brings about bitter need and misery for the working class, has led to violent struggles in which the workers still suffer from the continuous treason (inactivity!) of the "labourites."

Capital attempts by all means to maintain its power and to gain new sources of profit. The whole world is heavily armed. The great imperialist states, Great Britain, France, America and Japan, continue their military preparations and favour an unequalled development of military technique. THE STRUGGLE IN THE RUHR DISTRICT IS THE REHEARSAL FOR THE NEXT GREAT WAR!

In South Africa Jan Smuts feels the need of a standing army, both for purposes of internal suppression and for assisting Britain if she should go to war with France. He may still try to enforce the Defence Act even though Turffontein has shown that he is likely to meet with increased opposition.

Not less intense than the inter-capitalist struggles are the preparations of the imperialist powers for new attacks against Soviet Russia.

FASCISM.

The most important supports of world capital are the continually growing organisations of Fascism in its various forms. One country after another falls victim to the increasing reaction. The chance of a fascist uprising in this country is by no means remote, and it is extremely unlikely that the Chamber of Mines will stand by quietly while every by-election reduces its majority in the House of Assembly at Capetown. All labour organisations can expect in the near future increased attention from C.I.D. and police force.

The almost hysterical efforts being made by the S.A.P. to form youth sections are but another example of anti-working class propaganda.

These are the facts which decide the character of the Ninth International Day of Youth.

THE PAUPERISATION OF THE WORKERS, YOUNG AND OLD.

The growing misery of the working-class youth has provided a new and solid basis for our struggle against the exploitation of the young workers, and has won for us (particularly in Germany) tens of thousands of new fighters.

In South Africa the young workers of European descent, as a result of the preference of local capitalists for cheap, unorganised native labour, are finding it almost impossible to find work. Of the thousands who are leaving the schools every year only a very small percentage are absorbed in industry. The vast majority are sinking further and further into the abyss of unemployment, and this is but helping to increase the rate at which the white working class as a whole is sinking to the pauper level.

THE DANGER OF WAR.

Furthermore the ever more threatening danger of a new war, which would mean the slaughtering of hundreds of thousands of young workers, has roused broad masses of the working youth. Let our slogans be: "Never again! Down with capitalist armies! No more capitalist wars! Long live the united front of the working class against war and reaction."

PROGRAMME.

Red Saturday, 1st September: Mass meeting at 8 p.m. at Lewis and Hill's corner, Jeppes.

International Day of Youth, 2nd September: Mass meeting at 8 p.m. on Town Hall Steps.

On sale during the week end: "The S.A. Young Communist," "The Child of the Worker," "The Programs of the Y.C.I.," "Correspondence of the Young International," "The International of Youth," "Bulletin to Teachers," etc., etc.

All comrades are asked to help in making a success of the "Day of Youth," and to bear in mind that the chief object is to increase the membership of the Y.C.L.

"Perhaps the last bourgeois chancellor in Germany."—Herr Stresemann. "Chanceler" in French means to waver, to be unsteady, to stagger, to totter. . . .

# COMMUNIST PARTY NOTES.

## JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

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

* * *

Branch meeting next Wednesday, Sept. 5th, at 8 p.m.

* * *

Discussion Circle (open to members and friends) every succeeding Wednesday in September. Syllabus will be published next week.

* * *

Eighth Anniversary: Selborne Hall, Saturday, September 8th.

# A Soft Job.

Princess Christian, who recently died, was a daughter of Queen Victoria, and therefore aunt to the present King.

Merely because of that fact she was paid an annuity of £6,000 during the whole of her life.

Her husband was a petty German princeling whose titles were longer and heavier than his royal income.

When the Great War of 1914 broke out one of her sons enlisted in the German Army and fought against the country which had paid for his upkeep, but they didn't call his mother a pro-German on that account and stop her pension.

As this lady, who was never known to render any service whatsoever to the nation which supported her as a gilded pauper, lived for 77 years, a little sum in arithmetic will show that she drew the enormous total of £462,000 from the patient British taxpayers for no other reason than that she was the Queen's daughter.

# What Fools These Mortals Be!

Wrote Dr. Paley, the eminent theologian, over 70 years ago:

"If one should see a flock of pigeons working with might and main gathering together a pile of corn, and then turning it all over to one pigeon, reserving nothing for themselves, and then sitting around all winter shivering and starving, while the others were devouring, throwing about, and wasting the fruits of their toil; and if one pigeon, more hardy than the rest, should, when driven by the pangs of hunger, dare to touch a grain, the rest springing upon him and tearing him limb from limb, we should have a fair example of what mankind is doing at the present day."


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This paper will be posted FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY (a) to subscribers whose subscriptions have expired from date of expiry; (b) to persons recommended as likely subscribers.

# Pocket Patriotism and its Labour Lieutenants.

Sir Sammy Hoare, banker and British Minister of Air, has committed himself thus, says the I.L.P. Information Committee:—

"I want to see it (the British Empire) the greatest Air Power in the world."

That was Sammy, on the 2nd May, 1923.

Now it so happens (says "Forward") that before Sam became Minister of Air he was Director of the Birmingham Aluminium Castings (1903), Ltd., which is linked with Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield Steel and Armour Plate firm, Harper Bean, Ltd., Motor Engineers, Vulcan Motor and Engineering Co., Ltd., Swift, of Coventry, Ltd.—all firms vitally interested in the building of a huge air fleet.

And it is interesting to note his oration at the Air Conference (Cmd. Paper, 1848):—

"My first act as Secretary of State for Air, was to obtain the premission of the Cabinet to go on with the Home Defence Expansion Scheme, and I hope that this expansion will not only strengthen our air defences, but also give, at the same time, some stimulus, and a very justifiable stimulus, to the British Aircraft industry. I will ask my friends in the industry to regard my first act as Secretary of State for Air as symptomatic of the fact that I should look upon the disappearance of that industry as a national calamity."

And apparently "Labour" has already been partially bought over for the next war too. Here is an extract, also quoted by "Forward," from the speech made by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at Derby, on 27th June. The Duke of Sutherland is Under Secretary for Air, and he was making an oration at the unveiling of a statue in Derby. Following on the Duke's oration, Mr. J. H. Thomas was put up to propose the vote of thanks. "I want," he said,

"to thank the Duke of Sutherland for coming from a life of tranquility in London. . . . We wish him well in his new sphere of work. IF HE SUCCEEDS IN PERSUADING THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AS TO THE VIRTUES OF HIS DEPARTMENT AND THE ADVISABILITY OF HIS ESTIMATES, AS HIS CHIEF IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL CONVINCE US, THEN HIS TASK IS A VERY EASY ONE, INDEED."

A HAS BEEN.

Henry Nourse at Turffontein: "Now gentlemen, I take off my hat to an honest man. I HAVE BEEN ONE MYSELF."—Mail report.

The week's cake is duly awarded.

# Red Miners.

## IMPORTANT CONGRESS DECISIONS.

At the recent Congress in Moscow of the World's Revolutionary Miners' Organisations, the following general programme was adopted:

(1) Nationalisation of the mines with gradual socialisation without compensation to the present owners.

(2) Organisation of Workers' Control Committees.

(3) Six hour day for plain labour and four hour day for dangerous work.

(4) Minimum wages, guaranteeing decent life to all workers.

(5) Employers to pay for all insurance on their employees, old age, sickness, death, etc.

(6) Four weeks' holiday each year, with full pay.

(7) Workers' inspection committees to have full right of taking all necessary measures for the protection of miners, even to use of compulsion.

(8) Miners' committees to have full charge of all hiring and discharging of workers.

(9) Complete liberty of strike and coalition rights.

(10) Employers to be punished by lawful penalty where they fail to provide insurance for their employees, disobey workers' committees, etc.

(11) Settlement of such cases in court within one week.

(12) Support and acknowledgment of Soviet Russia.

# Mussolini Defied.

## ITALIAN BUILDERS STRIKE AGAINST FASCIST TYRANNY.

More than 20,000 building workers have been on strike in Rome, in spite of all the Fascist government repression intended to stamp out strikes.

The building employers attempted to reduce their wages. The Fascist government forbade a meeting of building workers to examine the situation, surrounded the workers' hall and arrested more than 80 persons. The general strike was the reply.

The strike continues in spite of police violence. Hundreds of workers have been arrested, brutally treated and removed from Rome.

Mussolini is negotiating with the leaders of the Italian Federation of Labour for a representative to join his Cabinet, and apparently he has got as far as inducing the Confederation to go "non-party."

Smuts told his interrupters that his "truths" must be unpalatable to them. Turffontein's True Bill must have been extremely unpalatable to him.

* * *

Slogan for the racing candidate at Turffontein: "Vote for Nourse and a STABLE Government."

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