

VOL. IX. No. 418.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1924.

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"Welfare" Work.

It is not often that we find ourselves in agreement with the British Social Demoratio journal, "Justice," but under the head "Benevolent Capitalism" in the last is we find the following:—

An increasing number are now paying far more attention to the general well-being of their employees than did their prototypes of a former generation. Surely, then, we have evidence here of moral considerations weighing with the employing classes.

'Is this really so? Let us see. -What is the line taken by those who advocate these ameliorative measures, as they consider them, for the benefit of their workirs. The line is that it 'pays' for the imployer to take an active interest in those he employs. The profit outlook is now being particularly emphasised in the promotion of athletic associations in big firms. They help esprit de corps, the team spirit, in the factory as well as in the playing fields. The only sound condusion to be drawn from this insistence that all these good things are 'paying propositions' is that they would not be advocated and instituted unless they were. Prospects of profit, therefore, and not humanity, per se, call into existence all these provisions for the welfare of the imployees. Let them, however, not be deceived. If they once allow themselves be lulled into any false sense of security as these ameliorative movements on the part of the employers are extended, the unscrupulous opes among the latter will again set the pace of production, and in that they will be helped by the unbuman workings of the capitalist system itself."

STRIKE PRISONERS' RELEASE COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the above Committee will be held this (Friday) evening, 23rd, at 8 p.m., in Room 8, Trades Hall. Please bring all money and unsold tickets.

M. SHALL, Hon. Sec.

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS TO THE I.S.L. PRESS?

All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions.

The Sixth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions will be held at the end of May.

The basis of representation is one delegate for every 10,000 members of a union. Each provincial branch of 3,000 members is entitled to one delegate. Branches with more than 15,000 members have two, and those with more than 25,000 members three delegates.

Elections are to take place at provincial conferences of the unions, called either by the branches themselves or, if that is impossible, by the Provincial Trade Union Councils.

The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions has decided that only those members whose contributions are in order, or unemployed members who have been exempted from payments, are to be counted for the purpose of elections to the Congress.

For Future Reference.

Dr. Colin Steyn, the Nationalist candidate for Bloemfontein South, and Mr. Arthur G. Barlow, the Labour candidate for Bloemfontein North, appeared together on a Pact platform in the Town Hall, Bloemfontein, last Tuesday. Dr. Steyn said that whatever the sins of the Nationalists "they were out to smash Socialism," no matter what the Capitalist Press might say. THAT WAS WHY THEY HAD FORMED A PACT WITH LABOUR, which was predominantly British, to fight an election in which, so far as their side was concerned, Socialism played no part.

It is to be hoped that those rank-andfile members of the Labour Party who
fought so hard for the retention of the
Socialist clause in the constitution of the
S.A.L.P. at the Conference before last
will make a mental note of this statement. For it must be understood that a
political party, to survive, must have a
sound justification for its existence. The
only thing which justifies the existence of
any working-class political party is its
opposition to Capitalism, the only possible
alternative to which is Socialism.

A Lesson from Brazil.

WHITE STRIKERS SUPPORT BLACK.

An object-lesson in working-class solidarity comes from Rio de Janeiro.

In 1921 a strike of seamen took place at that port, and as ships arrived the crews were warned of the state of affairs by the pickets. A black striker named Jose on attempting to carry out this duty, was hindered by a policeman who, not being obeyed, instantly fired at Jose and was thrown into the water by him.

Fifty policemen arrived and commenced a fusilade, putting eighteen bullets into the determined striker before he was overpowered weak from loss of blood but still strong and courageous enough to murmur rather than sing the International. In the struggle, Jose, only armed with a knife, killed two policemen and wounded several others.

For this he was condemned to 30 years' hard labour, which in effect of course meant life.

The revolutionary workers of Brazil, black and white alike, however, did not allow the matter to rest, and kept up an unceasing agitation for a new trial, claiming that Jose was no criminal but acted in self-defence. A new trial was ordered for February 8th this year, and after an all-night sitting with 15,000 workers outside, the Court reversed the former decision and ordered Josi to be discharged.

On his release a great demonstration took place, white and black union men alike carrying him in triumph to his home.

Australian Labour Victories.

In South Australia the relative strength of the Labour and anti-Labour forces is 20 and 30 respectively. In West Australia, where the issue depended largely on the result of the deferred elections in Pilbarra and Kimberley, the matter was put beyond all doubt through Labour winning both seats, giving it a fallowing of 27 and 23 claimed by the combined parties opposed to it.

Sniping in the Rear.

Mines to the effect that the men displaced from the mines after the strike would all of unfair treatment and accuses the that had been brought about, and the the purpose of supporting workers who Chamber of sniping from behind.

In an interview with a "Star" rethat he acted on the understanding above ! mentioned, the General said:—

"Il don't know whether Sir Evelyn Wallers's last letter to the Press means that he now denies this, and that he has lost faith and the vision which he held in 1922, but his charge against me strikes me as both strange and unpleasant.

"""Two years ago I had, at no little risk politically and otherwise, to get these gentlemen out of the hole in which they were. I did so, to save the mining industry for the future. I succeeded, and the only thanks I have ever got from heavily engaged on another front.

"It is not fair that I should be called upon to engage in a correspondence with them while they sit snugly in the security of their offices and I have to do battle once more for the future of this country, and also of the mining industry.

"Let Sir Evelyn Wallers tell me quite | plainly that he no longer believes in the prospect of development and expansion and of increased white employment of the mines, which he held out to me two years ago, and then I shall know what to do."

REPLY OF THE CHAMBER.

"With reference to the foregoing report of General Smuts's interview with "The Star" correspondent at Klerksdorp, Sir Evelyn Wallers, interviewed to-day, stated that the Chamber of Mines had no intention whatever of "sniping in the rear." The mining industry was, however, bound to refute a definite and unwarranted charge of breach of faith,

try-with regard to the expansion that organisations. be taken back, General Smuts complains | had followed the improved economic basis | The International Red Aid exists for ... of view of the scope for employment of by them on the economic and political. porter, after reiterating his statement white labour in the future. Sir Evelyn field, as well as their families and dementioned that he was not President of I pendents. the Chamber of Mines at the time of the Almost in every country in the world Minister.

of profits has ceased.

the Chamber of Mines and its chief poli- geoisie and the bourgeois State. tical executioner may be a red herring among the voters, but there are other indications that Baal is on the point of be-

astute individual and should know his have already entered the ranks of the Chamber of Mines by this time, and be- Russian S etion to assist the work of the fore leaving Capetown he gave a parting I.R.A. kick to the falling idol and announced his adherence to the Nationalist Govern- | the other hand, having fulfilled its task ment that is to be.

RECANTATION.

I would rather be under the English Government than any other Government in the world. We are free."

Thus General Kemp, the most uncomthe promising Republican leader in Nationalist Party, a man who has hitherto not only talked about independence but has been prepared to fight and suffer for it.

What has caused this sudden change of outlook? is the question many are asking.

The near approach of the responsibilities of office is the usual explanation of the sudden dropping of advanced and revolutionary doctrines, but the way that General Kemp was followed up by the representatives of the capitalist press, who pushed him as it were up into a corner until this declaration was extracted from him, would seem to indicate that the desire was not so much to score off his inadvertant utterances at Bethal as to remove an impression which was calculated to do harm to himself and party with a certain section of voters.

dangerous opponent to the interests it re- I the International Red Aid. presents as an erring supporter who has to be put right with that section of the electorate who are not prepared at present to support the sessessionist policy. Evidence is accumulating which points to ! the fact that in the near future the Pact -with Labour left out on the mat-will be as much the executive committee of the Chamber of Mines as the S.A.P. and the Unionists before it has been.

We will wait and see.

Labour and the Secret Service.

for by Phillip Snowdon was £180,000 mining, land-owning and commercial infor the year, and he refused to explain terest. how it is to be used, quoting the exact i words of Mr. Asquith in 1908, who was then Chancellor of the Excheqer.

WHAT ABOUT RENEWING YOUR In short, the capitalist press seems to SUB. TO THE "INTERNATIONAL"? their ranks.

The International Red Aid.

AN EXPLANATION.

The existence of two organisations—the Referring to the denial by Sir Evelyn | more especially on account of its posi- | International Red Aid and the Inter-Wallers that any promise was given by | tion vis-a-vis its employees. It had, Sir | national Workers' Aid leads frequently to him in 1922 on behalf of the Chamber of | Evelyn thought, successfully done so, and confusion, as workers are unable to differalso explained the position of the indus- entiate between the tasks of these two

consequent better outlook from the point | are in prison because of the fight put up

strike, but so far as he knew there were the white terror is the order of the day, several representatives of the industry either openly or secretly. This is especiprogent at all interviews at which these ally the case in those European counmatters were discussed with the Prime tries where fascism has become a power, such as Italy, Poland, Roumania, Jugo-"Having achieved its purpose in rebutt- | Slavia, Germany, Bulgaria, in the Baltic ing the charge of breach of faith, said Sir | countries, as well as in Asia, India, Evelyn, the industry had no desire to Japan, China, Korea, and in the Phillicontinue the discussion. pines, where tens of thousands are in General Smuts seems to be experiencing prison and subject to great hardships some of the bitterness of a man who to and torture. For the revolutionary proleachieve power and the applause of the tariat and for the peasantry there is no them is this sniping in the rear when I am | wealthy has forsaken kindred country | higher duty than giving help to these and principles. He will now realize that fighters, and to prepare themselves for the capitalism is a soulless machine with but support of new prisoners who are bound one motive, that of grinding the last pos- to become the inmates of the prisons of sible ounce of profit out of the tools it reaction in the course of the next few employs, whether high or humble, and years. Thus, the International Red Aid ready to discard them ruthlessly im- is an organ established for the protection mediately their usefulness to the moloch of the revolutionary proletariat from the despotism and suppression of the Of course this passage at arms between struggling working class by the bour-

In this respect the Russian peasants designed to deceive the more gullible and workers have set a splendid example, for in spite of famine and great privations they made and are still making great sacing discarded for the newer and stronger | rifices in order to help the struggling proletariat in the capitalist countries. A The secretary of the S.A.I.F. is an Imillion Russian workers and peasants

The International Workers' Aid, on as a famine relief organisation in Soviet Russia, concentrates at present on the support of the starving workers (and especially strikers) in Germany. though praiseworthy, this task with its manifold and varying activities, is utterly "I assure you, as far as I am concerned, I have treated Kemp not so much as a different from the task and activities of

The Central Committee I.R.A.

Vicar of Bray.

Mr. Archibald Crawford, the Government nominee of the League of Nations bogus Labour Conference at Geneva, in an interview before leaving Cape town, said: "I see my way clear to get on as well with a Nationalist Government as I did with the S.A.P. Government."

Of course he will.

Both S.A.P. and Nationalists are pledged to carry on the capitalist system, The British Secret Service vote asked and will equally be the agents of the

> Crawford is the apologist for capitalism and tame trade unionism, and therefore it is all the same to him what party is in power. His activities will still be useful in carrying on the old game of dividing the workers and throwing confusion in

No Political Capital.

weekly, unctiously refers to the liberation more the heroes of the workers' battles, of the strike prisoners, and states that an | nobler far than any who fight as slaves | undertaking was given that no political to do their master's bidding. capital should be made out of their re- No! The 'Guardian' and all such lease by any political party.

It goes on to express the opinion that "some people who are not acquainted with the efforts which have been made to secure their release will make statements anything but satisfactory, etc."

We are quite with the "Guardian" up to a certain point. It would be indecent if Smuts were to try to score politically by the exercise of what he would call clemency but which is but a tardy recognition of the injustice of the monstrous sentences passed on the prisoners. It would be still more monstrous if the Labour Party, or its organ the "Guard-// ian," tried to secure votes by exploiting the sufferings of these our fellow-workers in the light of the attitude adopted during and since the strike.

held entirely aloof during the struggle, 1913-14 and 1922 and detail the part attacks Helvetius. In 1774 appeared his excepting for making some defeatist played by the workers of the Raud and first political work, "The Chains of Slavspeeches occasionally. A few got all the limelight that was possible out of the excitement that prevailed, leading the commandoes when they were peaceful parades and finding it convenient to clear to Cape town as soon as things looked dangerous.

One gentleman who with a fanfare of trumpets marched into a crowded strike of his power and the humblest toiler is patriotic societies of Carlisle, Berwick and meeting in Johannesburg Town Hall and really and not nominally free. moved a ridiculous resolution calling upon the Nationalist Party to declare a Republic, was in no small degree responsible for what followed in March, and naturally would rather have a veil drawn over his activities.

On the other hand, the thousands of rank and file workers have nothing to be ashamed of but rather can look back with satisfaction to the part they played in one | They must be forced to disgorge. of the biggest fights against capitalist tyranny in the industrial history of the workers. Those who stood solidly together during those early months of 1922, who went cheerfully on short rations, who without any hope of place or power manfully did their duty on the picket line, organising relief, keeping the men cheerful and healthy by rout marches, athletics, concerts, etc., those farmers not directly affected who poured food into the gotten. strike area from the dorps, and finally those who fought, were wounded, and died rather than calmly lie down to the ledge and work was to be forgotten. The his influence in the scientific world of soulless pressure of Smuts and the Cham- high position he gave up denied, and Paris. The next years were much occuber of Mines, deserve the respect and gratitude of the whole working class. The thousands who were herded like cattle into prisons and concentration camps, and others who by good luck escaped, have a right to remember the events of March, 1922, and have no sympathy with the and their vote-catching tactics. It is time, but about the most childish and greatly interested Benamin Franklin, who their duty not to forget the strikers who | petty is the one, ponderously retold with | used to visit him, and Goethe regarded The were done to death in Boksburg. workers would be less than men women if they forgot the assassination by armed forces of the Union of the Hane- England for petty theft. But the fact principles established by Beccaria; in kome, Smith, Dowse, and the hanging of that to-day—nearly two hundred years 1787 a new translation of Newton's Stassen, Long, Hull and Lewis.

heroes must be kept green not only in | vilify a man dead and buried a hundred | here, where his political life began. In the minds of the men and women but the and thirty-one years ago tends to prove the notoriety of that political life his children who are growing up. We are how formidable was the greatness of the great scientific and philosophical knowasked to revere and build costly monu- Little Doctor of the Revolution—the Ami ments to the men who fought in capitalist I du Peuple.

The "Guardian," the Durban Labour, wars. Shall we then not honour even

self-seeking advocates of forgive and forget, bury the hatchet, doctrines, notwithstanding, so far as lies in our power we will not allow to be forgotten the deeds of the men and women who fought, bled, and were imprisoned and died rather than submit like sheep to a master's un-

just demands.

Not political capital, for no political party is worth the blood of one of these working class fighters; but working class | Church Street, Soho-then a fashionable history is being written in blood and tears | district - and practised as an eye specialand its deeds of self-sacrifice and hegoism, list and physician. In 1773 he appeared as no matter how humble and even unconscious of their mission the doers may have been, must not be allowed to sink into oblivion. On the contrary they must be blazoned for the rising generation of workers in letters of fire.

The majority of the Labour leaders sible occasion we will repeat the story of and Spanish philosophers, and directly many of the farmers and workers in the ery," which aimed at persuading Con-

even further afield.

Peace! There is no peace. There CAN be no peace between master and slave, exploiter and exploited, capitalist and worker, until the last master is deprived cannot be done by a mere changing over ed, and in 1775 he visited Edinburgh, and of Governments. It cannot be done by on June 30th of that year was made an slavishly following leaders. The workers M.D. of St. Andrew's University. On will be slaves so long as a few own and control all the means of wealth. These privileged persons and olasses will never | Cure of a Singular Disease of the Eyes," give up their power over the great mass. | dedicated to the Royal Society. In the They know that they acquired their posi- same year appeared the third edition of tion by lying, cheating and worse crimes.

Their title rests on force and fraud.

might of the workers.

The Communists are out to help organise and educate the workers in their | experience in the art of medicine of J. P. true class interest, and will not allow the memory of those who have struck a blow the guards, with 2,000 livres a year and for liberty to fade away and be for-

he himself scoffed at as an ignorant pied with scientific work, especially the charlatan who had sold quack medicines study of heat, light, and electricity, en about the streets of Paris, and been glad | which he presented memoirs to the Acato earn a few sous in the stables of Comte | damie des Sciences, but the Academicians D'Artois. The most ridiculous and absurd stories about Marat still survive today, and probably will to the end of pression upon them, but his experiments due gravity by some obscure penman in his rejection by the Academy as a glaring the "Natal Witness," anent one of the instance of scientific despotism. In 1780 most honoured philosophers and physi- he published a "Plan de Legislation cians of his day having been gaoled in Criminelle," founded upon the humane after his birth—even the "Natal Wit- "Optics," and in 1788 his "Memoires The memory of all these working class ness" scribes consider it necessary to Academiques." His scientific life ended

Jean Paul Marat.

Jean Paul Marat was born at Baudry, in the principality of Neuchatel, on 24th May, 1743, and was the eldest child of Jean Paul Mara, of Cagliari, and Louise Cabrol, of Geneva. His father was a doctor of some learning, who had abandoned his country and his religion and had married a Swiss Protestant. On his mother's death in 1759 the young Jean Paul went to Bordeaux, where he spent two years in the study of medicine. From there he removed to Paris, where he was the first to use the sciences of optics and electricity to subdue an obstinate disease of the eye. From Paris he removed to the "philosopher's retreat," Holland, and thence to London, where he settled in an author by producing a 'Philosophical Essay on Man, being an Attempt to Investigate the Principles and Laws of the Reciprocal Influence of the Soul on the Body." The book, of which one volume has been lost shows a wonderful know-We will NOT forget. On every pos- ledge of English, French, German, Italian dorps of the Transvaal, Free State, and stituencies to return popular members and reject the king's friends, with innumerable examples from classical and modern history of the ways in which kings enslaved their subjects. It procured for Marat honorary membership of the This | Newcastle. Several medical works followhis return to London he published "An Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and the 'Essay on Man,' which reached Ferney and exasperated Voltaire into a sharp attack which, of course, made There is only one power able to bring | Marat famous. His skill as a physician about the change from private property | had now become so widely known that on for private gain to public ownership for June 24, 1777, the Comte D'Artois, public good, and that is the organised afterwards Charles X. of France, "owing to the report he had heard of the good and moral life, and of the knowledge and Marat," made him brevet physician to allowances.

Marat was soon in great request as a Court doctor among the aristocracy; and even Brissot in his "Memoires" admits were horrified at his temerity in differing from Newton, and he could make no im-

(Continued at foot of previous col.)

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The Parktown Seat.

If more evidence were required to prove that Creswell and the little clique who l now dominate the Labour Party hate the fighting section of the working-class movement more than they do the Capitalists their action over the Parktown seat will supply)it.

ters led to the conclusion that the S.A.P. candidate would probably have a walkover. This the Communiste were determined to prevent. Farktown is not enwood, is inhabited by workers, and at the request of many voters in that suburb that they should not be debarred from expressing by their votes their dissatisfaction with the present Government, the Central Comrado C. F. Glass as the Communist Party candidate, and publicly announced their decision. Subsequent enquiries of leading Labour men elicited no further information, and arrangements were pushed forward to organise the Communist campaign.

On Wednesday, the day before nomination day, the Labour Party announced its | that the comrades before them had put | intention to put up Mr. Geo. Hills. Colonel Creswell, who was interviewed on this sudden change of policy, protested the condemned cell, and trusted that the that it had all along been the intention to l contest the seat, which statement from the honourable and gallant gentleman we are bound to accept. It does not follow, however, that with the hest of intentions a candidate would have been found for the the great beyond in the fight for the job bad Creswell's hand not been forced by l the Communists, whom he hates far more than he does the Chamber of Mines for sacking him years ago. For weeks, it seems, he had sought a candidate in vain, Trades Hall, on Sunday, 25th May, at but the moment a Communist steps forward, a Labour candidate is found quick and lively—not, mark you, a candidate luckily discovered in the nick of time after weeks of fruitless search, but none tactics of Creswell and Co. could not have this monster demonstration of solidarity in other than "my old friend" Geo. Hills, been therefore laid at the door of the morning paper and the meagre notice who has been available all the time!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Welcome Home Social.

A steady downpour of rain on the even-[workers' cause. There was nothing to be ing of the 19th kept all but the most en- ashamed of in going to prison or

has accommodated since the great strike upon Comrade Bill Andrews, who said acquaintances as they spotted them. Many names and deeds were known and they fight during the past two years.

platform, which was festconed with red the complete emancipation of the workers flags, he was greeted with a roar of theer- of Africa and all lands, the cause for ing, and he soon marshalled the nine which our martyrs suffered and died. guests of the evening along the front of | Speeches in reply were made on behalf vears.

joen, Potgieter, Lategan and Shaw.

gathering, and alluded to the gallant fight in Pretoria jail. suffered at the trials and whilst lying in class war heroes. workers would never forget them and would stand by them and their dependents id the days that were to come. He alluded to the comrades who were 'absent! from this great reunion, having gone to donated by frends.

YOUNG COMMUNIST NOTES. A Lecture will be held at No. 8 p.m. V. Danchin on the 'Dictator-

ship of the Proletariat." All welcome.

Comrade Glass and his supporters. The given in the "Star." It is not to attack Capitalist Parktown, | Central Executive, however, will honour! Neither brutal I Glass from the contest.

thusiastic from attending the welcome death in such a cause. On the contrary, Annual Subscription, 10/-; half-yearly, 5/- Social in Johannesburg. | the cause of humanity was one in the - At eight o'clock, however, the vast hall service of which the noblest of mankind was crowded with the most representative had struggled, fought and died in working class audience that the City Hall all ages and countries. He then called meetings in 1922. Over a thousand paid that this was one of the proudest and at the door, and the Strike Prisoners' happiest moments of his life. He had Relief Committee were wondering what worked with some of the comrades in the the crowd would have been like if the class struggle, shared prison fare with weather had been fine. Owing to a break-lothers, and in the case of yet others had down in transport, the Chairman, Mr. only been introduced on the platform that Jack Allen, and two of the guests of the evening. But in common with all those evening did not arrive till half-past eight, present and the vaster number of fellowbut the vast audience entertained itself workers throughout South Africa and by greeting the released prisoners and old wherever the movement existed their had not met since the stirring days of the had their place in the long and lengthenstrike and revolt, and there were many ing roll of working-class heroes. He urged questions and enquiries as to how the the audience not to allow the events of world had used this or that comrade in the 1922 to be forgotten, and to keep the memory green not only of the nine com-Up till Sunday, May 18th, no S.A.L.P. Hundreds of those present knew from rades whom they were so glad to have nominee had been mentioned for the seat, | personal experience what jail meant, but with them to-night, but of those who fell and the Communist Party, loyal to its instead of hiding the fact were proud to by the bullets and bombs of the assassins policy of doing nothing to hinder a smash- | have it known that they, too, had suffered of Capitalism, those who were wounded, ing defeat of Smuts and his Government, I in the workers' cause. Meanwhile, to and those who were foully murdered, had refrained from taking action there as | the strains of the band, hundreds of | judicially or otherwise, after the fightin other seats which waited long for can-couples got busy with the two-step, etc. ling was over. He asked them to make a didates. Enquiries in well-informed quar- When Comrade Allen arrived on the vow that they would work unceasingly for

tirely a bourgeois constituency. A large the platform to his right. The cheering of the released men by Comrades Erasmus, section of the constituency, including Nor- and shouts of greeting were vociferous at Garnsworthy, Saunders, Shaw, Lategan this stage, and having spent itself, the and Viljoen, who thanked the Strike "Red Flag" was sung as we have not Prisoners' Relief Committee for what had heard it in Johannesburg for a couple of been done in the way of petitions, demonstrations, etc., to keep the agitation The heroes of the evening were then one for their release alive, and all expressed Executive met on Sunday last and selected by one introduced to the delighted audi- themselves undaunted by their experiences ence by the chairman, and as their names and determ ned to continue the fight for were called out thunderous applause the workers cause. Many personal exgreeted Cemrades Erasmus, Garnsworthy, periences in and out of prison were allud-Saunders, Brussouw, van der Merwe, Vil-Jed to, and all payed glowing tributes to the men who fell outside, particular men-Comrade Allen, in a short speech, wel- tion being made of Comrades Fisher and comed "our guests" on behalf of the Spendiff and of those who were executed

Comrade C. F. Glass and Councillor J. up, the terrible mental torture they had Green also added their tributes to the

> The speeches were interspersed with songs, and dancing was indulged in by as many as could find a few inches of floor space. An army of volunteers handed round the refreshments, all of which was

Altogether the gathering was a huge --success from every point of view, and the proceeds should help to tide our nine comrades over the period during which they will be looking for employment to maintain themselves and dependents.

The hatred of the Capitalist class to the real working-class propaganda is indicated by the entire absence of any reference to

repression nor an but to protect it from Communist at lably carry out the policy adopted soon after ostrich-like policy of refusing to see what tack, that Mr. Hills is put forward, and the announcement of Smuts's resignation is obvious will prevent the growth of the any splitting of the working-class votes in | was made public of doing all in its power revolutionary workers' movement, which Parktown which might have occurred as to prevent his return to office, and has Monday's gathering proved to be very a result of the dilatory and vacillating therefore decided to withdraw Comrade much a reality in Johannesburg and the Rand.

Workers can Die.

The following is no sensational write-up by a professional journalist, but tells us in his own words how the execution of three of his comrades affected one of the nine released strike prisoners and those incarcerated with him.

It was on the eve of the 16th of November, 1922, as the inmates of the Pretoria Prison passed into the central hall. The sky had suddenly become overcast by gathering clouds. Thunder and lightning became spasmodic, and seemed to express the feelings of one and all of the inmates of the prison. Why? Was not this the eve of the execution of three fellowworkers, Long, Hull and Lewis. After weeks of anxiety and suspense the last sunset of their young lives had arrived, and no one who has not experienced it can realize the strain of the constant suspense which these men had been subject to. But we inmates did, and on this night in accord with the weather, one and all felt the influence of the dying ! day. There is no greater sympathy and iellow-feeling displayed than amongst convicts. And on this night it was most evident, as many of the comrades of the doomed men had waited and hoped for a reprieve at the last moment, but, alas, none had arrived.. And now the final daylight had arrived and shed its glory, and a sombre storm raged in its stead, and as each convict filed off to his cellan enquiring look was seen on their faces. On arirval in the sections whilst waiting for the evening meal, hasty enquiries were made as to the fate of the three men, and the answer could be heard in English and Dutch. "No hope." It is impossible to convey in words what these two words meant to us all. It is impossible that this crime can be committed is how we all felt as the doors were closed and the prisoners became settled. The raging of the storm seemed an answer to our feelings. The thunder rolled like an irtillery duel, and then the storm broke and it rained incessantly for a while and then subsided and passed over as suddenly us it came. But it had done its work and proclaimed the feelings of all. The action of the Government was most un-1 just and inhuman, but the law must take its course. An eye for an eye, they say, but I wonder if it is as the Almighty God willed, when the poor and labouring class fight for their rights against the Capitalist. No, I say, when labour is driven, and I feel confident that if the 500 men of this institution had had a joader and had broken loose at this moment the price of blood would have been i very heavy. And then the silence was suddenly broken by a stormy Walsh voice, - singing. Everyone became alert. The word was passed. It was the boys in the condemned cell. It is Taffy Long singing, and then silence. No greater silence nor-a more attentive audi-1 ence has a great State singer ever had than the 600 prisoners accorded as this Welsh voice from the Chamber of Death 1 illed the air in song, and each word as it left the singer's mouth could be heard, and thus he sang in a clear and strong voice.

"They laid him away on the hillside, Between the brave and the bold, They scribed his name on a scroll cf iame

In letters as pure as gold. My conscience shall never convict me, He said with his dying breath, May God in His Heaven speed the freedom

For which I am sentenced to death."

And as the last line died away, 600 banging of cell utensils in their cells, and for a few seconds Hell broke loose; it sounded like soldiers going over the top in Flanders, as voices filled with emotion shouted "Good boys." This continued until the light-out bells proclaimed silence. But the bell which meant the end! of the last day for these brave men had l sounded. The passions of the 600 prisoners were aroused, and there was no hope for order. So it continued until the words, "Hush, they are singing again."! Then once more the voice broke forth. To some it was foreign, to some it was the song of songs, Homeland, and here on his last night his thoughts had gone to his Mother Country. Never was that I fine song sung by any Welshman as it was that night, and no braver singer and son of Wales ever sang "Land of my Fathers" than Taffy Long. Then once more the prisoners broke loose, and thus ended the eve of the 16th with the dying show them how Britishers can die." In and the night of the 16th November! had been a long one to the inmates of broken as the first shades of day threw its glery into the cell, and the inmates awoke without the prison bell calling them for the day's routine, as the bell is never rung on the day of an execution. Talking became general; it was the three uniortunate men who were the subject, and speculation as to how they would meet their Then Long said, "Come, boys, we will No. 781.

Soviet State Shipping.

By Bogush, President of the Black Sea and Azov Shipping Agency.

Our plans do not include the establishment of regular routes in all waters, as we cannot compete at present with European tonnage. Since 1923, however, we have succeeded in organising regular communications with the Far East from the Black Sea ports. Our ships call at Constantinople, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, Shanghai, and Vladivostok.

Two boats, the "Transbalt" (16,000 tons) and the "Dekabrist" (13,000 tons),

are engaged on these routes.

By means of these boats there will be regular communication between the Black voices broke loose, filled with emotion, to Sea ports and Vladivostok. The voyage shout; some swelled the applause with lasts about three months. In addition to cargo, the ships also take passengers. In addition, we have organised a regular service betwen Odessa and Constantinople, both for cargo and passengers.

Our tonnage is fully capable of carrying out all transport to Turkish, Grecian and Italian ports. There is the special advantage that they are of varying dead. weight tonnage, and thus for any particular cargo a suitable hoat can be used.

A plan has now been worked out for the restoration of regular routes to Constantinople, Smyrna, Jaffa, Piracus, Alexandria and Port Said.

The ships of the U.S.S.R. will more and more frequently be seen in foreign waters. This will, in its turn, conduce to the development of the national economy of the Ropublies constituting the Soviet Union.

embers of their life, and then silence the section all the inmates were silent and reigned supreme. J Few slept that night. on the alert, and the prison seemed to be-But the longest night has its ending, like a church, not a sound to be heard. And just as the silence became unbearable, voices in unison could be distinctly the prison cells. At last the silence was heard coming from the cells, and then the word was passed, and hush, and the great audience became silent as the three started on the path to death singing:

> "Then raise the scarlet standard high! Within its shade we'll live or die. Tho' cowards flinch and traitors sneer We'll keep the red flag flying here."

death, which now was a matter of min- At-first the voices seemed distant, and utes. At last the warders on day duty I then as they passed to the gallows door, arrived, and as the inmates were un- where their comrade Strassen had passed locked, breakfast was rushed up, and the laway a few weeks ago, the three gaves inmates were locked in their cells, which forth the full power of their combined is the routine on days of execution. For voices. And then like a boat departing a little while talking and the clash of from the harbour their voices becamespoons and dishes could be heard, but as faint as the gallows doors were closed on. the half-hour hooter in the railway work- them, and yet they sang on to death. shops went, silence reigned in the section. As they stood singing, on the trap-door, And now let us turn to the place of exe-I the hangman came trembling. While thecution, which is situated in a small wing others sang on. Long asked him why he by itself within a few yards of the gal- was trembling, then joined in the singlows. And now, according to an eye-ling, and as the trap-door fell they were witness's story. I will give the details of singing the song for which they had the execution. About 6.45 the hangman fought and suffered. And from the outsideand Government doctor, chief warder world on the ears of the silent audience and sheriff, entered the cells, while the once more the hooter broke forth seven warders lined the passage of a few feet to lock, the hour of death, and then at the gallows. As they entered, Long jump | last someone said, "It is all over," as ed up to attention, and as he was told the doors dropping could be heard. And his time had arrived he said, "Come on then Hell broke local as it had done beand get it over." He was then hand-I fore, only now it seemed as if the voices cuffed behind his back, and stood in the were inflamed, and utensils were banged passage. The same was done to Hull and and cheers raged forth as cheers had never Lewis. As they stood in Indian file, done before, and it was kept up until Lewis asked his comrades, "Are we down- the cells were unlocked for the start of hearted?" Hull and Long replied, "No." the day's work.... Harry Shaw. Convict

A Call to All Workers.

The British Communist Party has issued the following manifesto to the British workers, which indicates how rapidly the Labour Government has run away from its own platform:-To all Workers: to all Trade Union Branches, Trades Councils, and Local Labour Parties.

Fellow Workers!

Once again we urge you to make a stand against those leaders who are dragging the Labour Party into the old rut of Liberalism.

For several months you have kept your eyes closed to what was happening, faithfully defending the Labour Government and arguing and believing that it was doing as well as could be expected under difficult circumstances, that it was doing as well as any Liberal or Tory Government.

The Labour Movement was not organised to do as well as Liberalism or Torvism. That will never change anything. The advent of a Labour Government should mean a complete change in the whole of our attacks upon capitalism.

The Labour Government is in existence at a time when the workers are in a state of revolt against the intolerable conditions imposed upon them during the last three years. Yet, instead of the Labour Government openly taking the side of the workers, and using the whole resources of government on their behalf, they have already threatened on two occasions, that I of the dockers' strike and the tramway strike, to use the forces of the State against the workers. Now they are instituting a series of courts of inugiries in labour disputes all calculated to lead up to compulsory arbitration.

In every direction the Labour Government has shown itself the servant of the bourgeoisie. It has succumbed to the conventionalities of society. More sinister still, Labour cabinet minister have become the missionaries of a new imperialism.

They brag of the glory of empire. Armaments and coercion have become commonplaces with them.

In Europe they are supporting the International financiers' scheme for enslaving the German workers, and thereby forcing them to pay tribute to allied capitalism. In India, where the oppressed workers and peasants were led to believe that the advent of a Labour Government in Britain meant their release from imperial bondage, there is bitter (4) EVICTIONS disappointment. Their hopes have been answered by violent suppression, the shooting of strikers, and the placing of Communist propagandists on trial for treason. In regard to the Russian workers' republic, whose delegats are here to negotiate peace and economic intercourse (7) INDIA AND EGYPT between their government and the Labour Government, they are demanding that the British financiers who supplied the Tsar with the necessary loans which enabled him to keep the Russian workers in subjection shall now be repaid by these same workers after their long and terrific struggle for freedom.

So far from MacDonald's policy making for peace, it is so patently anti-French as to make war inevitable unless the workers of the respective countries are arcused in time to prevent it.

Comrades, this must be stopped.

& The Communist Party warns that the Labour Government as present constituted will not fulfil your | Since then many other names have been pledges.

The Communist Party therefore once again appeals to the workers to rally this programme on the Labour Government. There must be a combined advance of the whole working-class movement. With an earnest call to all work- that this matter is not lost sight of. ers devoted to the great cause of socialism we put forward the following issues for immediate action.

These must be taken up everywhere and made the basis of a challenge to capitalism. The present leadership with its policy of drift and compromise with capitalism, is leading to disaster. Only courageous fighting policy can save us.

The opportunity is in the hands of the Labour Government, and MacDonald has stated at the I.L.P. Conference that opportunity is power. Let the Labour Government show that it is able to use its opportunity, or let the working-class movement go forward in spite of it. The Communist Party will co-operate with all workers and all organisations of workers in helping to organise common action for the immediate needs in the workers' fight against slavery.

is as follows:---

(1) WAGES

wages.

(2) HOURS

ing week.

(3) UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment for all at, trade union rates on work of social reconstruction. Until this is provided full maintenance for the unemployed.

No eviction of unemployed workers.

(6) SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

during industrial disputes.

Full political and industrial freedom for the Indian and Egyptian workers and peasants.

(8) RUSSIA

Britain.

That Cenotaph.

The Johannesburg Town Council has accepted a design for a war memorial to the men of Johannesburg who fell in the great capitalist blood bath.

Since 1913 the workers of the Rand have been promised that a memorial will be placed on the Market Square in memory of the martyrs to Smuts tyranny in at that year.

expectations, and that it is more than added to the roll of honour, but where is ever necessary that in all sections of the | that monument? There is a strong conworking class movement a strong and tingent of Labourites in the Municipal united effort should be made to compel | Council, but the spirit which was aroused them to operate their own promises and after 1913-14 seems entirely absent now. The near approach of a Pact Ministry seems to make them tongue-tied.

If it was considered desirable ten years round a fighting programme and to force ago to erect a monument, how much more so is it now. It is up to those, Labour Town Councillors, particularly those who suffered during the strike, to see

Arthur Henderson's Spies.

The Communist Party of Great Britain has scored heavily against the Secret Service Department of Scotland Yard. A meeting of the London District Congress of the party was being held early in April in the Rehearsal Theatre, Bedford Street, Strand. Hearing suspicious noises, the chairman and other members of the Congress made a sudden examination of the platform of the theatre, and found in a room below the stage three men, one of whom escaped, who denied that they were police officers. They were seen to throw the three note-books away, which were secured by the comrades and have been photographed and published. The Communists then had the 'tecs arrested by the uni-The programme of immediate demands formed police and taken to Bow Street. There they were recognised as Sergeants Gill and Hopley, of the special branch of An all-round £1 per week increase in the C.I.D., and no doubt they were duly guyed by their pals.

The significant feature of this little comedy is the light it throws on the A maximum forty-four hour work- methods of a Labour Government in spying on its political critics.

After Segregation.

General Hertzog at Ladismith (C.P.) addressed a meeting of coloured people, and in answer to questions said that they should be treated on an equal basis with Full political rights for soldiers, sail- | Europeans in the realms of industry, ors, and the right to refuse to blackleg commerce and education. Socially he considered equality would be good neither for whites nor blacks.

> On the question of franchise he was in favour of giving a coloured franchise in the Free State and Transvaal-but only after segregation was an accomplished

Withdrawal of all claims against! He was also in favour of the coloured Soviet Russia. Immediate appoint- people sending a certain number of memment of a Trade Unionist ambassador bers to Parliament—when segregation is to Moscow, who shall be nominated by in force. This, of course, as General the General Council. Conclusion of an Hertzog well knows, means never, as the economic treaty and the granting of segregation idea is only an election stunt credits to the Soviet Russian Govern- and will never be agreed to by the capitalment. -- The Communist Party of Great Lists whom S.A.P., Nats, and S.A.L.P. alike are pledged to serve.

Natives and the Church.

A Bishop's Warning.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking of the great meeting in the Albert Hall, London, organised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that "the care of the backward people in Africa was a sacred trust of civilisation." Methinks we have heard that phrase before, and also seen what it means in actual practice:

The Bishop of Johannesburg, following the lead of "His Grace," lashed out on the native question at the local Diocesan

Synod last Sunday.

THE FEAR COMPLEX.

"He could not help feeling that they were suffering from the fear complex. It was sear repressed, viz., working unseen and unacknowledged. They were dimly conscious that not only were there six millions of natives here in South Africa, but very many millions more to the north in this great continent, and the whites were but a handful; and, he believed, that this fear produced two things. First, a certain cynicism due, possibly, to the belief that the problem was too great for

any solution. "What was their policy with regard to the native? He believed a great part of our present policy in Johannesburg served to manufacture griminals. They forebade the natives to own land; they brought them here in shoals to work for us, and provided practically no opportainity for recreation or enjoyment (e.g., there are scarcely any books printed in the native languages), and then when they turned them loose into the streets, if they don't behave like angels, came down on them with no light hand. They forced upon them a complicated pass law, which served to bewilder the simple native from the country, but had no terrors whatever for the town-bred criminal. A native picannin of 15 came to town and was detained by his master one night till 10 o'clock; on the way home he was arrested for having no pass; he spent the night in gaol without any food; was up before the magistrate the next morning and given the option of a fine of 5s., which he didn't possess, or four days in gaol. To send a boy like that to gaol was practically asking that he might learn vices,

THE NATIVE IN THE COURTS.

begun.

and his education as a criminal had

."Throughout the country the word of the native, and in a court of law, when | meted out to black and white. | Communist Party thus gains 4 out of 9 conviction depends upon the word of an European against the word of a native, what hope had the native? Consequently fear and hatred began to take possession of his heart. There was no question that among the natives there had grown up a very grave distrust of our methods of justice. All this helped to the manufacturing of the criminal. It was not the slightest use telling him that it was dangerous to say these things; it was more dangerous to repress them.

"These questions were discussed daily by thousands of natives in this town, and they were rapidly losing all belief that there was any chance of justice for

them.

And ho wonder. Go into the Magistrates' Court on a Monday morning and see one harassed magistrate trying to cope with five hundred cases. They would be told that a great many of them pleaded guilty. Many were encouraged to Mr. Hodges, we are told, wore a red estreat their bail—a profitable and tho tie, a red handkerchief, and a red carnaroughly unworthy method of revenue, of tion, a fact which was much commented which we ought to be ashamed. In the on at Pontypridd. name of Justice, if a man was guilty why should he get off by paying bail and then is responsible more than any one man for clearing off? Often, too, natives pleaded the untold misery of the British miners guilty because they found it was the safest and their families during the past two thing to do. The fear that they had of the police and the rough handling that they knew they would receive was another step in the manufacturing of criminals.

KNOCKING-ABOUT ALLEGED.

"He said this quite deliberately, because he had seen men, quite defenceless, being knocked about in a brutal manner. No doubt the police had many difficulties; and no doubt many sincerely believed that they would never handle a mass of natives unless they knocked them about. But the spirit was very bad, and all helped to the manufacture of criminals.

"To get back to the motive. They must get rid of the fear complex. They must have a vision of what they were really out for instead of drifting along.

"If their policy was to keep the nigger down as long as we possibly could," let them say so, though it was l foolish to believe that they could for ever sit on five million people. It would be well for them to consider if they followed the policy of repression what sort of situation would the children have to face in forty or fifty years? If, however, the policy was to treat him as a, member of a child race, and slowly, carefully, wisely give him opportunities of such development as he showed himself to be fitted for, let them act accordingly. Let them once have a vision of a real future for the native peoples of this land, and there were plenty of ways in which they might i begin: The simplification of the pass law, and, above all other things, a solution of the land question.

The 1913 Land Act still remained uncompleted; in consequence, the native remained a serf on many a farm with very | Slovakia the Communist Party gained little opportunities of redress against injustice; and last, but not least, let them | next largest vote was only 28,000. the European was believed as against | see to it that there was equal justice | Social-Democratic vote was 20,900. The

In the Transvaal alone the natives seats in the Chamber, and 3 out of 5 in paid £400,000 in direct taxation, and, in- I the Senate. directly, far more, and only recieve back | This is the more remarkable in view of £48,000. Out of every £1 spent on edu- | the fierce governmental persecution of the cation in the Province not much more Communists. than one tickey went to the native.

'As one looked at these great problems, sometimes a feeling of despair came over the evils he deplores. If he has probed

find the fundamental reason for most of minds of all who live under it.

Sickening Sycophants.

The Duke of York and his equerry played a game of golf with Frank Hodges ex-miner, and E. Williams, Chairman of the Miners' Association, on the miners' course at Tonpetre.

This world-shaking event is cabled over the British Empire and given splash headlines in the Capitalist Press.

This renegade, who sold the miners and years, has the effrontery to don the colours of the revolutionary working class.

And the worst of it is that the miners and their families are reported to have lined the railway line and cheered the "Royal" party as it passed, and a miners' band played the Duke into Treorchy.

To prove that there is no class antagonism, a miner was the Duke's caddie and Hodges had a real live mine manager for a caddie.

This is the sort of tosh dished up as "news" in our local papers, whilst an enthusiastic meeting of over two thousand workers assemble in the Town Hall, Johannesburg, to welcome and cheer to the echo the nine released strike prisoners, and not a word is said about it.

"Independent."

"A modern 'independent' newspaper has got to depend for its existence on the revenue from, its advertisements." says the "Guardian" in an appeal to its readers to support the tradesmen who advertise in its columns.

There is an old saying that he who pays the piper calls the tune.

A paper supported by bourgeois advertisers must of necessity pander to their prejudices as well as interests, and the peculiarly pale pink politics of the "Guardian" is a case in point.

Ruthenian Elections.

In this 'autonomous' district of Ozecho-110,000 out of 250,000 votes cast. The The'

one; a gort of feeling that so many the problem to its depths he will not dare people were content to go on fiddling to voice his conclusions. Bewailing the while Rome was burning, and of one's effects is not enough. If the good Bishop own utter helplessness." and the Church of which he is an orna-The Right Rev. gentleman can see the | ment mean business they must join forces results of the treatment of the native with the revolutionary workers and help worker and some of the more superficial to overthrow the soulless, sordid eystem causes, but he will have to look deeper to which enslaves not only the bodies but the

Labour's Only Policy.

Harry Haynes.

Like the kettle singing on the hob, be- | one object, and one object only. loved of the versifiers, the Rand will soon be bubbling. Mr. Creswell has expressed his wish for a clean fight. Being the gentleman, he always expresses this wish, which his following always disregards. That is what makes the Lapour leader as Pathetic a figure as the mild curate who. by a concatenation of circumstances over which he had no control, found himself the central figure in a game of two up.

It will be the dirtiest election the Rand has ever seen, and those who have known Rand politics over the last 20 years know what that means. The ranks and file of Labour want no policy. The only reason for the Pact is quite understood, and no one asks for the trimmings. To beat Smuts, that is all Rand workers are out for, and ano one feels any particular concern about the methods adopted, or what may happen after the event.

Hence the Pact candidates on the Rand need waste no lung-power on policies—nohody wants to know anything about things which do not exist, and no one is deluded into the belief that either Labour or Nationalism has any other policy this election than to beat Smuts.

Sufficient for the day!

PACT BORN IN THE FORT!

trust has, in the main, died out, and will, only reappear when, after the election, l

The Pact is popular here, there can be no doubt about that. Its dramatic birth in the Fort, where a few British and Dutch revolt leaders formulated the political scheme afterwards hailed as a brainwave of Creswell and Hertzog-neither of whom suffer much from brain-waves was sufficient to establish it firmly for

Why is it that all sections of workers | namely, on the 17th. on the Rand are agreed upon the importance of sending General Smuts into the that they were able to rejoin their fampolitical backveldt?

The answer is easy. Shorn of all the side-issues the theory is unanimously believed that white labour is at death- alteration of date had the effect of reducgrips for existence with black and coloured labour. The statement issued a short time ago by Mr. William Freestone, Inspector of White Labour, Capetown, that cheap coloured men at the Cape were being forced out of industry by still cheaper black men, thus being compelled to emigrate to the Rand, where they supplant the relatively dear white man; the report of Mr. Warrington Smythe, Secretary for Mines and Industries, published but yesterday, to the effect that thousands of white youths and girls leaving l school cannot be placed in any sort of employment; the accusation levelled at General Smuts and the Government that, under the camouflage of "relief" | Committee, which had awaited their arriworks, a policy of "white segregation" is | val for several hours, gave them a hearty being rapidly carried into effect; the cheer. phenomenal amount of unemployment and | Congratulations and enquiries after destitution along the Reef-all these things being assiduously propagated, and after which they drove off to their reaided by the efforts of the Communists spective homes, accompanied by smiling; The Rand in this respect differs from | (who have the services of the most popu- | relatives, the crowd meanwhile singing: the rest of the country. Durban, for in- lar and most accomplished orator in the the "Red Flag." stance, might conceivably fall in abnor- person of Mr. W. H. Andrews) to fan All seemed in good spirits and did not mal times to the crossed Union Jack and into flame the still smouldering bitterness appear to be cowed by the terrible experi-Red Flag, but a lot of water will wash of the late industrial revolt. combine to ence through which they had passed, and under the jetty before it falls to the create a political solidarity which has declared that they were looking forward Vieurkleur-Red Flag without a great hever before been equalled upon the Rand, with pleasure to the great reunion on deal of explanation. And, unfortunately, and is unbroken, except in the case of Monday at the Johannesburg Town Hall. when politicians have to explain, the Turffontein, by three-cornered contests. game is usually up. But on the Rand, Hence, failing a political miracle, the where Dutch and English workers have Vieurkleur-Red Flag combine must from the Council Chamber, but the tables been associated together in trade unions | carry at least nine seats, while, without | were turned on that gentleman. As a matsince 1907, the mutual suspicion and dis- the Pact, Labour itself could not hope to ter of fact seating accommodation had to win any seat outside Benoni and Jeppe, | he provided for him and about. 30 men. and even these strongholds would be In the meantime the Banqueting Hall was racialism again creeps into our politics. | severely shaken to-day. | secured for the remainder. This Union

So, upon the Rand, the downfall of has won all along the line. Smuts is the slogan. Anything tending to forward that object is popular; anything detrimental to it is unpopular.

need worry about a policy. Down Smuts! —that is the only policy that matters.

UNEMPLOYED RELIEF WORKERS' UNION, CAPETOWN.

granted rations.

a benefit society; it is a fighting organisa- Union in spite of the Mayor endeavourtion. Membership is open to all workers ling to separate them from the officials. who are prepared to support the slogan The Mayor made an attempt some few Printed by the I.S.L. Press, 54. Fox St., and pay 6d, for admittance and 6d. per weeks ago to get the secretary removed month. The latest success has been the securing, through continued agitation, a (Continued at foot of next column.)

chance of working, the Union officials likewise. Coloured married men are still (unpaid) immediately take steps to secure | denied Board of Aid allowance, but this get it. Ninety-five men discharged by Also does the fact that about 350 old and effect of our agitation is three-fold: the Divisional Council some weeks ago ob infirm men, married and unmarried, are tained a week's rations from the Board of only receiving 20s. weekly. We contend apply at the Labour Bureau and work Aid. Twenty-three men working for the that a sickly man requires more than less MUST be found there for them. City Council and dismissed were also of the good things of life, and what is more we shall fight on until all get them. creasing number of applicants for relief. The Union is not a charity concern. The City Council has tried all the tricks Any rations obtained for our members is of the trade to ignore Union demands, not charity but justice. Nor is the Union | but the men have clung tenaciously to the

Home Again!

The Rand mine workers who were imprisoned in 1922 for terms varying from seven years to life regained their liberty two days earlier than was expected.

Nobody can be otherwise than glad ilies and friends on Saturday instead of the following Monday as announced by the Government. At the same time, the ing the number of relatives and fellowworkers who would have welcomed them at the Pretoria prison gates. Nevertheless, in spite of all the precautions of the authorities to avoid a demonstration, a goodly number of workers met them and saw that their requirements were attended to, including transport to their homes in Johannesburg and Brakpan

Early in the afternoon six out of the nine released men arrived at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, by motor car.

The red flag was flying in honour of the occasion, and the balcony was dressed with red bunting, and a good crowd, including the Strike Prisoners' Release

friends long separated, and then lunch,

One interesting feature is that the Council attempted to get the Union men to scab on natives employed on main drainage. The natives were receiving Consequently no Pact politician here 8d. per hour. The Relief workers were asked to do the work for 74d. The request was refused, and after some agitation 8d. was granted. The Relief workers are determined not to be used as blacklegs against any workers.

Its additional slogan for the election period is "SMUTS MUST GO."

Application for affiliation to the local The Editor, "International." | decided increase in the wages of about Federation of Labour Union will shortly We demand WORK OR MAINTEN. 500 relief workers. Coloured workers be made. As also the question of affilia-ANCE at FULL rates. Whenever mem- will from the 14th May receive 7½d. and tion to the R.T.U.I. will be considered. bers of the above Union are denied the 8d. per hour instead of 5d. Single men We are making members weekly, and now number about 800 strong. The intention is to make this THE Workers' for them "maintenance," and invariably constitutes material for our next fight. Union for South African workers. The

(1) The unemployed are encouraged to

(2) The Board of Aid complain of an in-

(3) The wages of all workers are either maintained or increased.

W. GREEN. Hon. Sec. 19, Bloem Street, Capetown.

Marshall Equare, and published by the Communist Party of South Africa, No. 4, Trades Hall, Riesik Street.