THE INTERNATIONAL.

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PRICE 1d. WEEKLY.

Peace Agitation in Capetown.

The agitation against the war is being carried on in Capetown mainly by the South African Peace and Arbitration Society, which has been formed by Mr. Balmforth, Mrs. Julia Solly, and other intellectual radicals of the Cape. On the occasion of the anniversary demonstration at the City Hall, the Society tried to get an amendment moved to the resolution. But this being refused beforehand, a lleaflet was issued protesting against its blind and inhuman spirit. In the absence of a militant Socialist Movement at the Cape, whose duty it would be to carry on the agitation against the war on working class principles, we are thankful that the Society are stepping into the breach on the basis of the human appeal.

This human appeal is also included in the Socialist opposition, but armed with a knowledge of the economic facts. "The vast majority of the people of Europe would welcome an honorable peace. We have a right to insist that our rulers—who should be our servants—should blend statesmanship with the requirements of humanity and the heartfelt wishes of the people." So runs the leasset. But the system which demands "rulers," the system which demands "statesmanship," is also the system which from time to time inevitably breaks out into war. Government by the State is only necessary because there is an exploited class in society, which must be kept in constant subjection, either, as Bernard Shaw puts it, through "the organisation of idolatry," or by the final weapon of the police and military. The State, made, up of your "rulers" and "statesmen," be they never so wise, never so honest, is only the "ideal Capitalist," the more ideally Capitalistic the more honest and wise. The King that can do no wrong, whether his outward form be Republican or Monarchic, is only the blind between the people and the eternal wrong of class oppression. "Hostilities between nations therefore", as Marx said in effect, "will only cease when hostilities between classes within the nation are abolished." And the International Judicial Tribune which the Peace Society demands will only come when it is profitable for the Economic Conferences of Capitalism. And when profitable, it will be superfluous.

We know that our temporary fellow way farers of the Peace' Society do not like the class war. But the choice is being offered to them and to us, either to tail for ever after Capitalist States in their perpetual progression of clothing larger and more profitable designs in larger and more high sounding moralities, or definitely to recognise the working class movement as the historical power destined by the necessary law of its own growth,—the law that an injury to one is an injury to all—to sweep away the entire system of class exploitation and the atrocities of war and peace which it directly breeds.

Illicit Liquor Again.

The Press is daily giving much prominence to illicit liquor cases before the courts. This is the only way that an hysterical middle class can be appeased with the idea that something is being done. Yet the only thing done is to give greater publicity to harrowing cases in the courts that have been always going on in the midst of a respectable public oblivious to anything but outrages on itself.

All kinds of remedies are proposed; but whichever, if any, be adopted, we are satisfied that the root causes will remain, and break out in other boils. The Press publicity, the petitioning, deputations to ministers, and the advertizing of panaceas for the evil of illicit liquor selling, are only so much tom-tom beating to hide the responsibility of capitalist industry, and shift public attention from the root causes of this and every other form of degradation.

The wine farmers of the Cape, who form no inconsiderable part of the Government of the country, reap rich harvests from the sale ot illicit liquor. Through their Government they are able to ship it up to the Rand at reduced rates. Merriman called Johannesburg the "University of Crime," and shipped his dop up here to help make it so. But this is no taunt becoming the lips of Rand commercialists, for these reasons.

Wine farming is an industry. Industry does not exist for the people, the people exist for industry, under the capitalist system. All the misery, degradation, and vice pouring daily through our courts is necessary in order that our humble and oleaginous petitioners may make profits.

If the wine industry should suffer for the sake of the people, why not the mining industry, a still deeper cause? The restriction on liquor selling is made necessary because hundreds of thousands of native workers are herded in compounds under vicious conditions of barrack celibacy, which make unnatural excess a natural need. So long as Industry exists for profit and not for the people, so long

will the people be degraded in many forms.

But are the native workers the People? We tell you that the workers of whatever colour alone deserve the name. Only clean hands can cure this evil. Only producers have clean hands. It may be years, it may be decades; but there is absolutely no deliverance from these evils except in the conscious industrial organisation of the native workers to assert their manhood side by side with the white workers. Thus alone can South Africa be saved.

The Collapse of Industrial Arbitration.

Justice Higgins has caused no little consternation among the employing class of Australia. The dockers there wanted 2/- an hour, and some employers, suffering from the shortage of labour. wanted to give it to them. Their wage under the Arbitration Award was 1/9 an hour. Employers who wanted labour were afraid to offer, and the men were timid to demand, more than the award. In short, the law of supply and demand was suspended to the detriment of both classes.

But Justice Higgins has blown to smithereens all the hitherto conceived functions of the Arbitration Courts, of which he is himself President. He now declares that an Arbitration Award is only a minimum imposed on an employer, from which the men are free to negotiate and enforce by industrial action further increases. A storm of controversy has broken round the President's head as a result of his declaration, but he maintains his position, and so powerful is his legal authority that his dictum is bound to prevail.

"I had to my surprise," he states, "to explain that there was no flouting of the award in asking or giving more than the minimum." 'I can only say plainly that there is no breach of the award or impropriety in a man refusing his services in loading wheat unless his employer pay him more than the minimum. It is all a matter of

contract." The Arbitration system has also broken down in New Zealand, the birth place of the idea. Unions which broke away from the Arbitration agreement have formed the United Federation of Labour, independent of all State interference with their right of industrial warfare. Those Unions which are still involved are regarded in no favourable light by their comrades of the Federation; and the doom of the whole system of Arbitration Courts is certain. Conciliation Boards, Wages Boards, Arbitration Courts, can only have one intention, to act as buffers between the power of united industrial action on the part of the workers, and the interest of the employers, wholly to the advantage of the latter.

Justice Higgins or free Speech.

Justice Higgins, the universally respected President of the Arbitration Court of Australia, has been saying things on the necessity for free speech, especially during war time, which should make our South African Labour Mis-Leaders reflect. We Often hear the Labour recruiters appealing to the example of Australia; and yet there is evidence growing that they can give points to the Capitalist in the dirly work of intrigue and victimization against the League and its members. But more of this another time. In the meantime we commend to the Labour movement in general this outspoken demand sor free speech made by the biggest legal man in Australia:

"Mr. Justic: Higgins said he wished to recall some of the numerous instances in which the right of men to criticise the conduct of their Goveanments in making or in allowing war to happen or to continue had been asserted or discussed. One found in every war the same kind of phenomena. The people were intensely eager and excited and anxious. Iney felt the national glory, the national resources, the national honour, the national liberties, perhaps the national existence, at s'ake, and the lives of their men in danger, and those who took the unpopular step of condemning the war or the Government which produced it were liable to be treated as disloyal, as enemies of their country—even as traitors. The fact that the critics of the war had nothing to gain from opposing the public mood—had generally to face the prospect of loss, did not deter the more fanatical and ignorant from interference with them in their civil rights; trom, breaking up their meetings, trom doing personal violence, from persecution, and there had: not been wanting sometimes sinister symptoms of the officers of the law, or even the Courts, truckling to the popular tury. It was always unpleasant, of course, when people telt strongly on a subject to find other persons maintaining what we regard as a wrong opinion, but the unpleasantness was tenfold in the supreme ordeal of war. There was a strong temptation to get rid of unpleasantness by stiffing free speech. They would not brook the expression of unpleasant opinion. They insisted upon its suppression. It was therefore but natural that the problem as to the treatment of critics of an existing war should reappear from time to time. and he wanted to refer to the mode in which the problem had been solved. As for interferences with earnest persons of public spirit, who felt impelled to discuss such abstract questions as the abolition of war for the future or the p oper system for readjusting States, or other such questions, he did not think it was, necessary to adduce an instance. Interference with free discussion in such cases was too absurd to be countenanced in any civilised community: It showed on the part of those who interfered a want of sense of perspective, a want of humour and a want of commonsense. The important question was how far are subjects of a nation held to be justified in attacking the conduct of the nation as to warheld justified by men of their own times and by posterity.

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If we attempt discussion before the war breaks out, we are hampering Government negotations and endangering peace. If we wait till it is upon

us, then it is said that in an unpatriotic way we are dividing the count: y in the presence of an enemy. If we postpone discussion until the war is over, then we are told we are guilty of fault-finding. No! Every act of every Government was open to criticism, and the gravest act that any Government could commit—the act of making war—was not an exception."

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Surely there was need to clear our minds of cant and the phrase: "Our country, right or wrong." That was cant. If it meant that they were to love their country, to do their best for it, even if she had made mistakes, the phrase would be unexceptionable; but if it meant, as it is used to mean, that they were to believe, or say they believed, their country to be right when they believed her to be wrong, that they ought to help the Government for the time being to do an injustice because it was doing it in the name of their country, it was arrant nonsense."

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"It was the principle which animated millions of Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians, when they faced with a courage and self, sacrifice equal to that of our own men,—the fury of shrapnel and shells. "We don't know the merits of the quarel; we obey the voice of the Kaiser," that was the motto of our enemies. They could not expect their enemies to abandon that false principle unless they abandoned it themselves, unless they recognised that even if their duty to the State transcended the interests of themselves and of their families; yet their was a duty which tran-cended even their duty to the State — their duty to God and humanity.

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They prided themselves on having left benind them pers cutton for religious observance and opinions, but the spirit of persecution still lived. Let men say what was in them, and not make of them lars or hypocrites. It was an essential moral discipline to let those who differed from them have their say, to consider their views if there be opportunity, and if they found that they had been wrong, to admit it and change their way.

He thought it might not be too strong to say that the next best thing to truth is freedom of discussion, for hereby we discover truth, and become confident as to what is truth."

These are extracts from a long speech. They are statements made in spite of the fact that Justice Higgins speaks from within the system as a firm believer in the justice of the cause of the Allies. Socialists refuse to discuss the right or wrong of any one side in this or any Other war. If we refuse to believe in the justice of the Allied cause, it is not because we believe the German cause is right. They are all, Kaiser, King and Capitalist of all Countries, tarred with the responsibility for the present mass murder. We say that the Capitalist system has no country. It makes war on its own people when it suits as readily as upon a neighbouring one. We therefore say that neither have the working class any country to fight for, and that it is only

when they realize that, and acclaim their international solidarity, that Capitalism with its horrors of peace and war can be swept away.

Police Raid on "The International."

At last it has come. The office of "The International" has been raided, and the Editor politely haled to Marshall Square. Last Monday afternoon, while some Comrades were argumenting over Social Economics, six detectives appeared in the Trades Hall with a warrant for the arrest of Comrade Ivon Jones; and a warrant to search the office. The offence was evidently the leasset "Let Saints on earth in Concert sing," which originally appeared in number 46 of "The International". A few remaining copies of these were taken by the police officers, who carried out their duties, let us say, in a courteous and restrained manner. All that they wanted were the local publications of the League and samples of our previous leassets were also taken. Otherwise, no attempt was made to overturn our stock of literature In the meantime, Comrade Bunting, the ready help in every trouble, legal or otherwise, had been rung up on the phone. Bu as soon as he appeared on the scene, Detective Johnson tapped him also on the shoulder, and placed him under arrest. The editor was then taken down in company with the detectives to the printers of our paper, where another search was made. Copies of our last issue were desired. But. not one remained after our Sunday clean up. The startled comps were therefore left in peace, and the pace was made for Marshall Square rendesvous, where on instructions of the Attorney General, £25 bail each had been fixed. The keys of the cell already jingled in the Sergeant's hands when the notes arrived. (Comrade Bunting's bankers getting slick at the game).

Appearing in Court on Tuesday morning it was found that Comrade J. H. Andrews, of the Western Districts Branch, had also been arrested late at night, his name and address having been taken by a policeman during the distribution of the leaflet. Owing to some hitch, Comrade Andrews had spent the night in the cell, but bail was forthcoming on Tuesday morning as soon as League members were informed.

A remand was granted the Public Prosecutor until Tuesday the 22nd inst. The charge is that of contravening section 2 (2) of the Public Welfare Act, read with regulation 4 issued under that Act. (No person shall communicate to any other person any matter calculated to create alarm or to excite public feeling.)

The Labour Market. July Review.

Without Apologies to "The Star."

Free British workmen on hire, by the day or hour; and Cambridge sausages (war menu) doing well at sixpence a pound. "Brisk demand" for messenger boys, but clothing trade bad. Chambers of Mines labour in demand and the gold output good, shopkeepers' assistants falling off. but drained to the front. Labour misleaders in declining demand, and the pig market rising in sympathy. Mechanics fetching good prices, and the wages of hammer boys rising, but coal prices sagging off. At Capetown the demand for skilled inheritors of the Empire on which the sun never sets is very low, and many are seeking work. Bread is consequently a glut on the market. Also many unskilled baskers in the moonshine of British justice and liberty, otherwise "hands," are experiencing difficulty in Ifinding work. But in Johannesburg there are more free and independent citizens employed locally at an improved rate of wages, which are up in sympathy with the increased cost of bricks and iron and wood. During the week it may be noted, certain of these free and independent citizens were haled to the House of Correction for disseminating rumour calculated to fluiter the Labour market—said rumour being to the effect that Labour was a commodity, like everything else on the market, and said free sausages no better off at six pence, a pound though always fat than a free British. workman in precarious demand.

N.B. The demand for bullet-stoppers for German East and Mozambiques for the Mines greater than the supply. But the Filmer Fund is donating teeth to make otherwise useless bullet-stoppers good as new. Fund munificently subscribed to by George Albu, Samuel Evans, Harry Filmer, John Munro, and other men with good teeth and plenty of impudence.

German Socialist Kicking."

The German Socialists have a happy knack of acting simultaneously with South African Internationals. The morning we appeared in court we were told that "several members of the new Socialist Party have been arrested in Berlin in connection with the distribution of anonymous pamphlets, urging that force be used to compel the German Authorities to conclude peace."

That is the secret of International Socialism. We oppose war and capitalism here confident that our Comrades are doing the same in the "enemy" country. They also fight in the hope that we are doing our duty nere. How shall we justify that hope?

The Standpoint of the French Socialist Minority.

At last we have signs that the antiwar minority in the French Socialist Party is asserting itself. No scheme or plot isneglected to keep the National Congress. "right on the war" Refugees from the conquered provinces are packed as delegates representing thousands, although these provinces cover the most revolutionary industrial districts of France, where the workers are known to have retained their International spirit alive and undiminished. With the connivance of the patriotic Socialist ministers in the Cabinet, the views of the anti war Socialists are censored and suppressed. But underneath there are great things brewing, and when the antiwar Socialists of Germany and France both get going, then the warmongers will have to look out. Here is an extract from a report in the Cambridge Magazine:—

M. Brizon, who, with MM. Raffin-Dugens and Alexandre Blanc, went recently to discuss at Kienthal with the German Socialists, read in the name of his colleagues a declaration which provoked a demonstration of indignation in the French Chamber, and they then voted against the war credits.

M Brizon. So, after two years of war, the Governments have got no further than demanding milliards for this work of blood, de astation and ruin. Let me tell you, our thoughts turned towards peace, towards those who worked for peace, towards the Socialists of the German Minority who are the hope of the world (Commotion). In the midst of this the most terrible scourge that has befallen the world, they war against empire, against seudalism, for imme tiate peace without annexations, as their eloquent declarations bear witness. (Lively protests). To these men, my friends, Blance, Raffin-Dugins and I myself, from the French 1 ribune, stretch forth hands of brotherhood as good Frenchmen and good Socialists, feeling certain that our action will not be lost. We remain true to the declarations of the Socialist International Congresses. We wish for the end of the war and for an immediate armistice. We believe that the working class must take m-asures to obtain it. We protest against the speech at Nancy (Poincaré'.).

The President: I will not allow the President of the Republic to be brought into the question.

M. Ribot: You have no right to speak like that. Get back to Switzerland.

M. Brizon: We refuse to let our men fall so that Constantinople may be given to Russia.

The President: This language is unworthy of a Frenchman.

M. Brizon: We vote against the war credits, for humanity, for France and for Socialism.

Dying to make a living.

Too apt has the world ever been, for the sake of life to cast away the reasons forliving, and perhaps is more and more apt to it as the conditions of life get more intricate, as the race to avoid ruin, which seems always imminent and overwhelming, gets swifter and terrible. Yet how would it be if we were to lay aside fear and turn in the face of all that, and stand by our own claim to have, one and all of us, reasons for living.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

To the Wise—A Bargain.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Said the -lumchild to the Wise-To the people of place and power. Who govern and guide the hour, To the people who write and teach, Ruling our thought and speech, And all the captains and kings Who command the making of things-"Give me the good you know, That I, the child may grow! Light, for the whole day long, Food that is pure and strong, Housing and clothing fair, Clean water and clean air, Teachi g from day to day, And room—for a child to play!" Then the Wise made answer cold: "These things are not given, but sold. They shall be yours to-day, If you can pay." "Pay!" said the child. "Pay you? What can I do? Only in years' slow length Shall, I have the strength. I have not power and skill, Wisdom nor wit nor will-What service weak and wild Can you ask of a little child?" But the Wise made answer cold. "Goods must be bought and sold; You shall have nothing here Without paying—paying dear!" And the rulers turned away. But the child cried on them "Stay! Wait! I will pay!" "For the foulness where I live, Filth in return I give. For gr ed that witholds my right, Greed that shall shake your might. For the sins I live in and learn, Plentisul sin I return. For my lack at home and school, Ignorance comes to rule. From where I sicken and die, Disease to your home shall fly. My all uncounted death Shall choke your children's breath. Degenerate-cripple-base, I degrade the human race. And the people you have made— These shall make you afraid. I ask no more. I take the terms you make. And steadily, day by day, Faithfully, I will pay!" From "The Young Socialist."

The School Children have collected in all £1,850 for the Navy. "The children took a keen interest in the task of collecting subscriptions," says the report. Yes, we have heard all about that "keen interest". When indirect State compulsion is applied through methods of social ostracism and even threats of ill usage, it should be possible to arouse "keen interest" in the collections of "old cloes" for Central African savages,

Damn the Kaiser, damn the Huns.
Damn the man who invented guns,
Damn the army, damn the War
Oh what a bloody lot of fools we arei
from a letter from the trenches in Flanders,
published in the "Masses," July 1916.

BRANCH NOTES.

DURBAN.

These notes will the Editor too late for the current week but perhaps it is not too late to report that the monthly dance passed off pleasantly and successfully on August 5th. The work of Comrade Mrs. Needham had much to do with the success of the evening. The branch meeting was well attended, but the attendance on Sunday at Comrade Bosazza's talk on Socialist Schools, was not worthy of the subject nor the enthusiasm of the Comrade from Vrededorp. It is hoped however that a Sunday School here may soon materialise. The war anniversary leaflets have been been well distributed and have gone home. It is quite a common thing now to have applications for leaflets from people who have heard about them. They are refreshing to a public gorged with horrors and patriotic bunkum.

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The talk of Comrade Bosazza on Socialist Sunday Schools has rapidly led to action. At the Branch meeting it was decided to start the Durban S. S. S. and on Sunday morning at eleven two of the comrades met the first instalment of children and a start was made. They are busy learning the declaration and also seeking recruits for next Sunday. In the evening a talk by Comrade Andrews led to lively discussion on the well worn theme: Shall we admit employers and middle class peo ple into the League? As usual a remedy could not be found for the intrusion of men and women on the make, as it was pointed out, that many of the Labour misleaders of to-day were wageworkers in the strictest sense and some of the most uncompromising revolutionaries hail from the professional and middle classes. It is possible that open air meetings will be resumed this week. Leaflet and literature distribution has been more actively carried out lately, the latest pamphlet of the League going particularly strong. The dance on September 2nd will take the form of an anniversary function, being so near the date of the formation of the League and is expected to be a bumper sucess.

BENONI.

Our Benoni comrades have been too busy to write reports lately. They evidently think that the time to make history is not the time to write it. So let us give them thanks for their splendid contribution to the Press Fund. The half proceeds of their last Dance has been a welcome bonsela to the Press Committee, who sit every Monday night with towels round their heads steaming out the financial problem How they do bless members like the Benoni ones. Other branches take note.

Last Sunday week the Comrades made a raid on Boksburg North, a proletarian centre, with our latest bit of Dynamite. And last Saturday night, Comrades—well, in view of the police prosecution let us leave a dash, made another dash up the Cason Road with 50 copies of 'The International' (all that could be spared. Increased issue this week) and sold 'em in half an hour.

Benoni wants another open air meeting. So Comrades come rally, let us give them a left up.

JOHANNESBURG

Comrade Hahne delivered the lecture last Thursday on "Free Communism versus the wage System." The keen discussion that followed mainly turned round the theories of Anarchism, State Socialism and Scientific Socialism.

On Sunday Comrades Dunbar and Ivon Jones occupied the Town Hall platform. The crowd as usual was attentive and interested.

Inside, in the Town Hall, Comrade George Mason held the platform. Again there was a packed audience. We are experiencing difficulty in seating the people who turn up. And they were well rewarded. George Mason's spirit of fight and fire infuses itself into his audience. The subject was "Industrial and political Action of the working class movement." He reviewed the causes of the betrayal of Labour by its leaders, drew attention to the fact that the root cause was the dependence on personalities instead of principles in the movement. The rank and file must take a hand. For that education was necessary. The speaker emphasized that the work of their political representatives was not to create but to destroy capitalist legislation. The Labour movement must become International, and Industrial Unionist. George Mason coupled these two principles together as the future rallying cry of the working class movement There was a short discussion at the close, and the Red Flag terminated a very enthusiastic meeting. "The International" was again completely sold out, and literature sold well. Comrade Alf Crisp was the cheery chairman.

Dance in Professor West's Academy next Wednesday. It is also hoped to have a bit of a social rally on the Saturday following, the 26th inst., to celebrate the first meeting of our League on August 25th of last year. This also coincides with the inauguation of the old War on War League two years ago. A free and easy programme will be prepared; and invitations sent out to comrades and friends.

The International's Jubilee.

Jubilee means the fiftieth. The fiftieth number marks the end of our year. We are not there yet, but this is forty-eight, and we are entitled to crow. We have not so far crowed as other press organs habitually do, although we might claim that this, the only Labour or Socialist paper printed in South Africa, has ten times

greater circulation than any such paper, and our worthy advertisers welcomed to see our auditors, etc., etc,

The fiftieth number will contain messages from comrades. The messages should be sent early. Let us hear from Comrades far and wide. Many subscriptions will also fall due with our anniversary number, and readers should gladden the cockles of the Press Comittee's heart with their five bobs, and a little over to carry on, if possible. "The International' has come to stay; that is the feeiing alike of our friends the police and of our readers as well. New subscribers are coming in daily. Get us a few hundred more for the new year.

Defendant: (In a loud voice)—Justice!

Justice! I demand Justice!

Judge: Silence! The defendant will please remember he is in a court of law.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

The General Dealer business registered in January 1916, by Littman Raikin, 69, Avenue Road, Fordsburg, was abandoned as from July 1st, 1916.

C. & L. Clingman, Parties Agents, Mercantile Buildings, corner of Commissioner & Simmonds Sts. Johannesburg.

The General Dealer business regis tered in January 1916, at Nylstroom, by C. Whyte, on farm De Hoop, No. 1965, Waterberg District, has been transferred to E.S. Tager, and C. Whyte, trading as C. Whyte & Co, as from 19th July, 1916.

C. & L. Clingman, Parties Agents, 25 Mercantile Buildings, corner Commissioner and Simmonds Sis. Johannesburg.

The General Dealer business, Butchery and Kaffir Eating House licence, registered at Boksburg, on 13th July, 1916, by M. Poss, Stand 341, Boksburg, will be transferred to C. Abel, from September 1st, 1916.

C. & L. Clingman, Parties Agents, 25 Mercantile Buildings, corner Commissioner & Simmonds Sts. Johannesburg.

The General Dealers business registered Johannesburg Revenue Office Jan. 25th, 1916, name Gordon Bros. Morris Gordon & Israel Gordon, Stand No. 723, No. 60 Market Street, has been transfered to Israel Gordon as from August Ist, 1916. L. Yatt, Parties agent, 52 Steytler Buildings Johannesburg. 18.25.1

The Distribution Account in the estate of the late JULIUS BUXDORF GOLD 25978 will lie for inspection of all persons interested therein at the office of the Master of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, and of the Resident Magistrate, Johannesburg, for a period of twenty one days from 18th August 1916.

S. P. BUNTING. Attorney for Ex. Dative, 104 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Have you subscribed to "The International." 5/- per annum, post free, Box 4179, Jo'burg.

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