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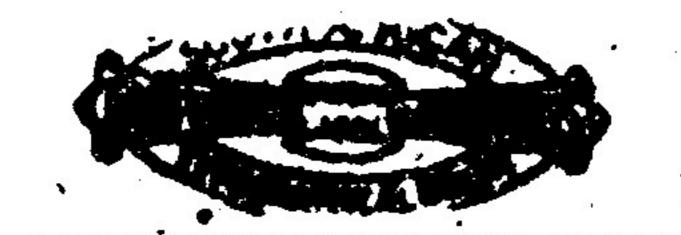
THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE (S.A.)

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The I.S.L. Printing Press.

Ministers and supporters of the I.S.L. will find at the new offices and printing works, 54. Fox Street, corner of Marshail Square, the first portion of our printing plant already in course sof installation. The purchase of the plant was undertaken in reliance on the heavy cost being provided in good time. To encourage the others. Atoo has been donated by an enthusiast for the Printed Word. Other commedet, PLEASE COPY. Big donations are needed IMMEDIATELY. Do not wait until you are asked to give: follow the lead now. Collect from all your friends. Send the biggest cheque you ever signed to the Treasurer, 1.8.L. Offices, c/r Fox and Mac-Laren Sts., Johannesburg, and so play your part in founding the first Socialist Press in South Africa. Your contribution will be acknowledged by a specally designed Founders' Certificate.

The Humbug of Celebrating Peace!

We are celebrating the end of the Great War. We are told to rejoice at the coming of Peace. But the end of the War is not the beginning of Peace.

When the war broke out they said it was for Justice and Freedom and a "New World." And millions of men were sacrificed under that impression.

But where is the new world they promised us? Where is the Justice and the Freedom? The Capitalists have won their FIVE PER CENTS.; and the workers have got the blood and tears part of the business. We are the HONORARY SHAREHOLDERS in the British Empire. But the Capitalists have the FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES. Well may they celebrate the Peace. They have got the sprog.

We have crushed German Militarism. We are now busy trying to crush the Russian Workers' Republic. Hooray for Liberty!

We have stamped out the German Menace!
But British Militarism has done its level best
to stamp out Trades Unionism in Glasgow.
When the workers came out on strike there
a few weeks ago they were driven back to
work with British Tanks, British bludgeons
and British barbed wire entanglements.
Glorions Victory! Hear them celebrating.

In Durban only the other day the native workers on the Railway came out on strike for better pay and better conditions. They also were driven back to work by the police and military, all in the name of British liberty. What kind of a militarism is that? That is just what German militarism would have done. Every blow to a native worker is a slap in the face to all workers. Is that the victory we are celebrating? What humbing to talk of a Victory for Right and Justice!

The Yorkshire miners are striking against the rapacity of their capitalist masters. But their capitalist masters held the Government and the Navy. They have brought in naval stokers to scab on the miners. Down with German militarism; and up with the

BLOATED PROFITS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. PATRIOTS. It is their victory we are celebrating, not the victory of Labour.

Two Capitalist cliques—British and German — have been fighting over the spoils wrung from Labour. When two thieves quarrel over the right to rob you, who among you will rejoice over the victory of one of them, seeing you will be robbed all the same? The German and the British workers still have the same old fight against their capitalist exploiters; and for them it has made no difference who won or lost the war.

These Peace Celebrations are like the Mansions in the Skies that the Parson talks about —a bit of leg-pulling to draw your attention away from the fact that the Capitalist is picking your pocket. When the old Roman slaves got obstreperous their masters provided bread and circuses to keep them amused. They are doing the same thing to-day when the workers begin to think for themselves—bread and circuses—minus the Bread.

The victory of Labour will never be won by Capitalist War. The Victory of Labour will only be won by the humane weapon of working-class solidarity.

Here are two Tips for OUR victory!

1. The workers are masters of their own fate only when they learn solidarity.

2. Therefore the workers can only win out by ignoring all distinctions of colour and helping the native workers to combine for a better standard of life. Their victory is our victory. And the day when the white and native workers of South Africa come to a common understanding to achieve the triumph of the proletariat—that will be a day worth celebrating indeed:

D.I.J.

Another "Bolshevik" Strike.

The class struggle has at last taken formidable shape in England, and the reports of settlement between Government and Trade Union Executives, even if true, represent nothing permanent. For once the cable news is really in advance of the mail, but exchanges just received indicate the preliminaries sufficiently to bear out the press headlines and show the coal strike as something besides a mere demand for palliative concessions; not indeed as a "German Plot" (compare the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's "Hidden Hand"), but to some extent as a revolutionary or "Bolshevik" attempt—and the more Bolshevik the better — by organised workers to dictate, and (unlike our 1913 strike) dictate pre-arranged terms affecting Labour as a whole, to a capitalist government: a foretaste in some measure of the proletarian dictatorchip necessary to abolish the present bourgeois dictatorship represented, actually if not theoretically, by Parlia-

The movement began in Italy in the first week in June, and almost simultaneously France responded to the call. The French strike committee issued a notice declaring that they demanded an amnesty and demobilisation and the end of the intervention in Russia. A 24 hours strike on June 23 was proposed as a protest against the Peace Treaty, and to show solidarity with the Soviet Republics of Russia and Hungary, and the French and Italian General Confederations of Labour and Socialist Parties invited the

British Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and Labour Party Executives to send delegates to make arrangements.

The British Executives declined, saying that the notice was too short, and that a general strike could only be declared if resolved on by a ballot vote of the Trade Unions. Nevertheless on June 16 the Continental executives, in deciding unanimously for the 24 hour strike, confidently expected such a ballot to be taken, and were prepared to postpone the strike to allow time for this to be done. But it was not done, notwithstanding that when the London Labour Party on June 16th put a resolution at a big Trafalgar Square meeting in favour of turning out the Government at the next general election to stop the Russian intervention, abolish conscription, etc., an amendment by Tom Mann in favour of direct action on June 23rd was carried nem. con.; and that on June 21st, as apparently nothing was deing, Albert Inkpin, Sylvia Pankhurst, D. A. Davies and L. Cotter had issued, on their own account this appeal to British workers:

"If the strike take place in France and Italy on June 23rd, as originally announced, we call on British Workers to strike on that day, without waiting for any Committee or Conference to give the word. If the French and Italians postpone the strike in the hope of getting the support of British Labour, all efforts should be bent towards bringing into line the official Labour Party Conference at Southport on June 25th to 27th.

"If the Labour Party fail to realise the historic importance of the occasion and evade its responsibility, then action by the rank and file will become a vital and imperative necessity."

The Franco-Italian strike was in fact postponed and delegates were sent to Southport, two of them being stopped and turned back at Folkestone by the British Government.

Southport merely recommended industrial action, rather than mere demonstrations or resolutions, against the Russian campaign, Conscription, etc., on July 21.

What happened next we do not yet know, but it seems likely that the British Executives dilly-dallied, and that the outbreak of ten days ago was an unofficial rank and file attempt, belated through official obstruction, to respond to the Continental appeal and carry out the Southport recommendation; for although the "terms of settlettent" are silent on the matter, the objects first reported are practically identical with the Continental objects, and implied a policy of what the capitalist press calls "subverting the constitution."

Allowing for distortions, and subject to modification in the light of details not yet received, we may deduce some lessons for ourselves.

If you have boils, you don't try to lance each boil, you clear the system of the poison. A "political" strike for the larger interests of world-wide labour should not be tacked on to a strike about wages; it should stand its own feet, and aim at dictating to the Government, as the first Russian Soviets dictated to the Provisional Government, and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in Germany partly dominate, or exercise a veto on. the Ebert Government. The hour has struck for revolutionary movements, and if the strike is one of thece, it must be a strike to capture political control, throttle bourgeois military reprisals, lock out the master chia and hold the ripg while the industrial and agricultural organisations take over, and half. the land and the machinery of production.

In such a strike it is folly to sabotage, or allow damage to, the property you intend to expropriate. The reports of flooding mines are no doubt purposely overdone, but Socialised England requires coal-mines in working order. Merely to stop industries—or trains or railways—is not enough nowadays. Carry them on, not for the former owners benefit, but for that of the working class community, which, too, must not be starved but fed, not thrown idle but made busy, in the service of the co-operative commonwealth. i.e., its own.

The cowardice of the industrial and political Executives and leaders in this critical time must surely prove that the day of Trade Unionism and Labour Partyism, as instruments capable of coping with the supreme tasks of the hour, is done. Everywhere it is from the bottom, not from the top, that the strength and spirit of the present revolution have sprung, although the need of capable and honest leaders in accord with that spirit still exists, and seems unfilled in England at least.

This coal strike may be a case of "at first you don't succeed." Propaganda, proof against the snobbery and sophistication most rife in the most capitalist countries, is hehindhand in England, and has not been able to keep pace with the "real" propaganda of events and conditions of labour. Some workers may be disconcerted by laments about "contracts going to America" (what matter, if the coal remains for England?) as they were formerly silenced by the cry "Go slow, the... war is on," or Vlakfontein settlers were diverted by anti-Austrian appeals; but these devices are losing potency. Russia is defeating her enemies, in spite of the troops and. munitions constantly despatched against her by British Trade Unionists, and is recovering her oil and platinum. The amount of social heroism required for the revolution diminishes daily. It will not be long before it will actually be the correct thing, the thing for those who want to be on the winning side, as well as for the starving unemployed, to support it. If England's liberation must await that day (plus prohibition, perhans), so be it: "even so," it "comes quickly."

British Murder.

After the hasty retreat of the British from Baku, an English officer, Reginald T. Jones, together with Russian Transcaucasian counterrevolutionaries, agreed to murder the two Baku-Commissaries of the Soviet Republic, secretly. An official communique issued at the time said that the Commissaries were sent to India. The train, however, stopped at a lonely place in the desert, where the escort provided by the British Military Authorities and the Russian counter-revolutionaries was ordered to shoot the prisoners, 26 in number, and bury them. The British authorities tried to keep the crime secret. General Thomson asked Chaikin for the facts on which he based his statement. Chaikin, however, demanded a guarantee for the safety of the witnesses, and at the same time an inquiry into the crime by a mixed impartial commission. General Thomson refused.

In Cologne, Russian prisoners of war who refused to enlist in the White Guards and fight against the Russian people, have been beaten in the prisons with rubber clubs by coloured French soldiers, interned in dark cells without feed for several days and threatened with court martial and execution.—The People's Russian Information Bureau.

The proletariat, as the lowest of the exploited strata, cannot free itself from exploitation and oppression without putting an end to all exploitation and oppression."—(Kautsky.) No more, we might remind Mr. Creswell, can any of the higher strata either.

The cable "news" reports a Bolshevik monument to Judas Iscariot. The "Mail" headline expresses our own sentiments every time such a fairy tale appears: "What next?"

Hungarian Socialists' Appeal

The Hungarian Socialists have addressed the following appeal to the Entente workers:

"Comradest the Russian and Hungarian workers cannot attain the victory of the revolution unaided. They could not do it even if the German workers ranged themselves on their side. Now that your bourgeoisie has attained the height of its power, now that it is in its turn trying to hold the whole world in the iron grip of its militarism—there is but one force that can save the Russian and Hungarian revolutions and conduct the international revolution to victory. This force is yours, workers of the Entente nations. On your shoulders, comrades, now rests the tremendous responsibility for the future of the workers' revolution which is, at the same time, the future of humanity. And it is your sacred duty, your historic task to raise the awful weight that Entente capitalism is holding down on the famished and bleeding peoples, to save the threatened revolutions and to prepare for the victory of Sccialism the whole world over by overthrowing your governments and assuming power yourselves.

"Comrades, when in January, 1918, German imperialism, intoxicated by victory, prepared to cast its reign of violence over the East of Europe a million workers rose in Germany, Austria and Hungary and proclaimed a general strike. They did not succeed in breaking the powerful State machine and their rising was crushed by the army. But it was a first step towards the November revolution which tore up the Brest-Litovsk treaty and so saved the honour of the working class of Germany, Austria and Hungary, that had been dragged in the mud by some of its leaders.

"It is now your turn to act likewise. It is not enough for your parliamentary representatives to vote against the budget; they will be dominated by a majority. It is not enough to protest in meetings, for your Lloyd Georges, Orlandos, Clemenceaus and Wilsons disdain to notice such protests. You must not wait to obtain a majority in your parliaments, for every day which passes in inactivity means the death of thousands of workers, the destruction of natural riches, the dragging of humanity further into the morass of capitalist anarchy. Every day you let go by may mean the destruction of the workers' revolution in Russia or in Hungary.

"The eyes of the working class of the East in all their struggles, sufferings and constructive work, are turned towards you. On your revolutionary will and revolutionary acts dcpend the fruit of their heroic efforts— which are also preparing your own liberation—on them depend your future and the future of the workers of the whole world. . . . Show your exploiters by acts, by demonstrations, by mass strikes that you are determined to carry on the struggle for Socialism to bring help to your working-class brothers. Show that you are worthy of your revolutionary ancestors. Your struggle, too, will be rough and will demand many sacrifices. You will not triumph in the first attack, but every one of your steps on the revolutionary road will prepare the wav for the final victory.

"Long live the Workers' Republics!
"Long live the French, English, and Italian revolutions!

"Long live the Working Class International revolution!"—(Signed) Committee for Foreign Relations of the Hungarian Socialist Party.

The King has conferred on General Denikin the Order of the Bath. The Red Army, however, has converted it into the Order of the Boot.

Meanwhile Sir Rabindranath Tagore has renoured his knighthood as a protest against British Tsarism and Terrorism in India. "The time has come," he says, "when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and I for my part wish to stand short of all special distinction by the side of those of my countrymen who for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings."

Churches, toe the Line!

"We are now faced with an entrenched Capitalism and Bolshevism, which are fighting for the mastery of the people. And of those evils Capitalism is far the more inhuman and menacing."

"When the capitalist press prates of virtue and religion wise men are immediately upon guard. Whatever evils may be ascribed to Bolshevism, this powerful part of the press does not oppose it in the interests of virtue or religion. They have shaken more bloody hands than that of the Bolshevist in their friendliest of grips."

"No nation can seriously desire to be conquered by the international financiers. Yet this is the greatest danger of the moment."

"Cardinal Bourne stated that the delay of a (Peace) settlement has been partly caused by the suppression of true facts that check the interested policy of financiers."

"Why are so many starving at this moment? A capitalist news agency, Reuter's, gave the following cynical reasons: 'The Allies possess in the control of the food supply the means of strengthening the party of order without incurring the expense of occupation or the odium of interference in internal politics.'"

"Signor Tittoni said: 'Let us beware of ... a colossal financial monopoly for the economic exploitation of the world."

"The central principle of Bolshevism: revolutionary discontent with the present economic and parliamentary institutions."

"Even in England the war has produced a profound contempt of parliaments. One of the deep-seated causes of this contempt is the conviction that parliaments are too easily captured by vested interestss and financial rings."

"President Wilson . . . the most signal surviving embodiment of that very one-man power which he set out to destroy."

"Socialism has already become the approved form of government in more than half Europe."

"Public opinion is not merely not solicited: it is actually censored."

"Something has gone wrong with democra-

The above are "tit-bits" from the recent article in the "Catholic Magazine for South Africa." Not much for the "Star" to make a fuss about: why, Creswell might have written some of it. The article is certainly not pro-Bolshevik, for the writer hardly knows the meaning of either Socialism or Bolshevism. The reason of the outcry must be that capitalism will not tolerate religious freedom in opposition to its interests, and fears mild criticism with a religious backing more than venomous attack without it. Is there a real Socialist parson in the world? Priests must bow the knee or go under.

"Rehellion."

Mr. Edgar Wallace, the well-known journalist, writes in the "Daily Herald":--

Sir,—The enemies of the Indian Reform and the enlightened souls who are responsible for the passage of the Rowlatt Acts—the most iniquitous legislation ever placed upon the Statute Book—are advertising a "rebellion" in India.

It is a rebellion of people armed with sticks against people armed with machine-guns, a rebellion of staves against aeroplane bombs. Indian bureaucracy has long since lost its sense of decency and its sense of justice, and now it appears it has even lost its sense of humour.

I do not remember that the Glasgow riots or the anti-alien riots in the East End of London were classified under the heading of "rebellion."

The truth is that the bureaucrats and their servile creatures are trying to ruin in advance the passage of the Montagu Bill, and it seems that the Rowlatt Acts are designed to play the same provocative part of Protopopoff's Petrograd policemen played in Petrograd.

A Messenger from Moscow.

(From the "Workers' Dreadnought.")

(Continued.)

Employment.

The unemployed do not suffer: they are pensioned: they have no anxiety. They got at first the same pay as those who were working, but it was said that some few occasional individuals took advantage of this, so now the pay is two-thirds of the ordinary working pay. In Moscow, and generally, there is work for all: indeed, there is so much construction to be done that there is often a

shortage of labour.

People who refuse to work are not punished; they are merely left alone and forgotten: they do not get the many special facilities which are open to workers: their share of. the cheap rationed food is smaller than that allotted to workers, but nothing, save the length of their purses, limits, their opportunities to buy non-rationed articles. They have perfect freedom in every way and can become workers like the rest of the community as soon as they choose. The compulsory labour referred to in the decree is reserved for those who have actually revolted against the Soviets, and even they are little troubled by it, for the Communist rule is lenient—only people without ideals are able to be harsh and stern disciplinarians.

Our comrade explained wages considerably risen the cost of living has risen. range now from 1,000 to 3,000 roubles a month. Those who get the minimum wage are persons who do work requiring neither skill nor strength. The sliding scale of wages has been forced upon the Soviets by the skilled workmen, who are Mensheviki and, not having fully grasped the Communist ideal, say: "Why should the man who carries the sacks get as much as I, who am a skilled man?" The People's Commissaries get less than the skilled manual workers. Only experts from the old regime, whose experience is necessary, and who cannot yet be replaced, get more than 3,000 roubles. They are paid according to whatever contract the Soviets are able to malte with them. These wage distinctions are merely features of the transition stage and will presently disappear.

Food. There is plenty of food in Russia to feed the people. There is a surplus in the Ukraine and the Volga district which is more than enough to supply the north and north-west and the industrial districts of Petrograd and Moscow. Scarcity in the parts of Russia where little food is produced is only due to counterrevolutionary fighting, and the railways being largely monopolised by the transport of troops. The Allies are to blame for this and for their seizure of the oil at Baku which is needed for railway and river transport. Russia has been longer in a state of war than any country. Nevertheless by the great efforts. made by the Russian people through their Soviets, and especially since the recovery of the Ukraine, the situation has rapidly improved.

In addition to the fixed ration bread and flour can be bought from private speculators, who still exist in Russia. (The people say it is as difficult to clear them out of Russia as to clear bugs out of a house.)

"You cannot understand," said our comrade, "it is painful to me to be living out of Russia: life is so simple and easy there. can, hardly endure life in the capitalist

countries now!"

There is no grumbling at the price of food because the people know that the food they buy with coupens is cheaper than in any capitalist country relatively to wages and the value of money. There is no want and no hunger.

Children may have all their meals free at school. Moreover, people who have large families of children may have, without paying, milk, sugar, fruit and other things for the chudren. Where the children are concerned we have already the real practice of Sccialism.

Expectant and nursing mothers have increased bread and milk rations and even a woman of the third class, the hostile, counter-revolutionary bourgeois, has all the privileges open to women of the first class, if she is pregnant or nursing! all children are placed in the first class.

Housing.

All the houses in Soviet Russia now belong to the community; private property in housing has disappeared. Rent, as we know it here, a fee for the use of the house, has disappeared; the rent paid by Russian Soviet tenants is calculated only to cover repairs and the local rates.

In the case of houses of moderate size, occupied by a single family and suited to its needs, the occupiers, whether they are owners or thuants, are left in possession.

The Theatre. Soviet Russia is working hard to popularise the theatre and a system of committees 'called the Proletkult has been formed to deal with this matter. The Proletkult organises in all districts schools where workers are educated in music, dancing, and the mimic arts. When these students are sufficiently trained they play in company with the old actors. There is a demand for theatrical artistes which it is difficult to supply and no actors are unemployed.

The price of theatre tickets is low and the tickets are offered for sale first through the factories, workshops, offices, wherever work is carried on. Only if any tickets are left after the work centres have been supplied are the

tickets put up for general sale.

The theatres are becoming more and more popular: the cinemas less so. The general view in Russia is that the cinema should not be used for drama but for scientific purposes.

In Gallant Little Serbia

According to a Belgrade correspondent of the "Populaire" over 2,000 Socialists. amongst them many women, were arrested in Yugo-Slavia on May 1st. The Government had forbidden all demonstrations under pain of participants being shot, and had indeed concentrated troops for that purpose, but in spite of all the threats huge crowds took part in the demonstrations and sent greetings to the Russian and Hungarian Socialist revolutions.

At Sarajevo a state of siege has been declared for the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All the leaders of the trades unions of Bosnia are still under lock and key. At the same time the revolutionary movement is growing within the Serbian Army. Much bitterness is being caused by the presence of French troops who were even called upon to disperse the demonstrations on May 1st, although to their honour be it said some of them refused to interfere. The Serbian Sccialists and workers are doing all they can to hinder the march of their army against Hungary.

Peace, Periect Peace.

"The war for democracy" is over. Arise slaves, and celebrate our victory. The ferocity of the class struggle intensifies.

Bourgeois orators and press shriek ruin. Labourists and pulpiteers appeal to the slaves to remain in slavery.

The navy is requisitioned to restore docility. "Free" native labourers are sjamboked to labour.

Ireland an armed camp.

India suffering the horrors of famine. England in the throes of Revolution. Canada simmering with revolt.

Australia likewise.

Returned soldiers starving everywhere. "And murder is done in the name of God, "And corpses are strewn all over the sod, "And women go mad; and lo! the praise

"Ascends to the night." Arise slaves, and celebrate our victory! SEN YAH.

Revolution.

The conception of revolution held by many is that it is bloody, with slaughter and executions, barricades and fighting, brutalities and outrages, "Red Terrorism" as was untruthfully reported as the result of revolution'in Russia and Hungary. This concept of revolution is being fostered by the apologists of the present system, whether they are labour leader reformists or capitalistic politicians.

These opponents of revolution are great sticklers for evolution as opposed to revolution. The step by step process is a mania with them. They attempt to draw an analogy between natural and social laws, but in doing so they state but the half truth, for they ignore the fact that in nature we have sudden transformations or revolutions, the most marked being in the animal world when. the foetus leaves the mother's womb, where it has shared her circulation and been nourished by her, to become an independent being with its own circulatory organs for breathing, taking nourishment and exercising its own. digestive powers.

This revolution that gives the foctus a separate existence is the result of a slow process of evolution. And it has to a great extent its counterpart (notwithstanding the denial of those interested opponents of revolution) in human society. The economic method of production in society is a slow development, an evolutionary process requiring a transformation of the social superstructure, i.e., a revolution that will harmonise the political, juridical and social life generally with the stage to which the economic basis has evolved.

The economic basis has evolved from simple production during the capitalistic industrial era, to the complex machine industry. This evolution has been forced by the competitive nature of the system. No thanks are due to the capitalists for fulfilling their historic mission of solving the problem of producing in abundance everything necessary to the needs of society as a whole. But the contradiction of social production, with the workers herded together producing socially the necessaries for society at a profit to a diminishing number of parasites, requires readjustment. This can only be done by a secial revolution. The superficial reformer in horror cries "ne bloody revolution." In his ignorance of social science he hysterically calls for the application of various nostrums that are out of joint with the evolutionary process, and, as has been said, would be of as much use in reconstructing scciety as a porous plaster on an active volcano.

Capitalistic society has reached a point in its development when it can give no more concessions to the workers. The huge war debt owing to those good kind patriots who subscribed to the loans to save civilisation has got to be paid. Enormous taxation is absorbing the surplus value extracted from the workers. The strangle hold by financial interests upon society cannot be shaken off by any scheme of reform. Chaos reigns supreme, and the rotten fabric needs but the final push that will send it into the abyss.

The capitalistic class through their henchmen have stated that the economic limit has been reached. They are quite truthful in such a statement; but the workers, having been told this whenever they have demanded a larger sharé in the product of their labour, do not believe it, and continue asking for crumbs when they should take the whole.

Revolution is necessary to re-adjust society. The revolution need not necessarily be violent or bloody. The march revolution in Russia was accomplished without the spilling of a drop of blood, and the revolution that placed the Bolshevists in power was almost bloodless. Strikes have seen more bloodshed than either the revolution in Russia or that in Germany. And to the extent that the workers are organised and educated will the revolution that must occur in all industrial countries in the very near future be peaceful or otherwise.

J.M.G.

The Soviet and Proposals for P. ace.

The following wireless to Budapest, says the People's Russian Information Bureau, was sent by the Moscow Government at the beginning of June:—

Governments — although professing to have abandoned the idea of military intervention in Russia — have in reality never changed their policy, and are secretly preparing, underhand, a new attack on the Russian Boviet Government.

Under the pressure of working-class opinion, the Allied Powers have in the past made several Peace proposals to Russia, but they have always formulated impossible terms.

manoeuvres, did finally accept these terms, the Allied Powers then announced to the world that their proposals had been rejected.

This was the policy followed both with regard to the invitation to the island of Prinkipo and to the proposal of Nansen.

Concerning the third peace offer, the Allied Powers thought it best not to give any public information, because, in this case, the acceptance of their proposals by the Soviet Government could be proved by documents.

This proposal was brought to Russia by the American, Bullitt, Captain Petit and the journalist Stefens. The Soviet Government, at Bullitt's express request; reluctantly restrained desire for an immediate publication of such terms. Now, after the resignation of Bullitt from the Peace Delegation at Versaues, and the continued attempts made by the Allied Governments to overthrow the Soviet Power, and in the face of a further shedding of blood, the Soviet Government publishes to the world those Peace conditions.

They were drawn up by Wilson, Colonel House, and Lloyd George, and were sent to

us through Bullitt.

Governments really existing in Russia to a new Peace Conference upon a basis agreed upon by all the Allied Powers, leaving only details to be further arranged.

The Soviet Government made some modifications and these were accepted by Bullitt.
The open invitation should have been sent out

on the 10th of last April.

Since it was not the desire of the Allied Governments really to bring about Peace, but only to hide from their peoples the continuation of the war, in the hope of finally ruining Russia, the invitation was not sent.

The principal points in the Allied terms were:

An armistice to be declared on all Russian fronts whilst the Peace delegates were dis-

cussing the following:

1. All the Governments formed within the territory of the old Russian Empire to keep their full power over the territories occupied by them, until the inhabitants should declare the form of Government preferred by them.

2. None of such Governments to attempt to

overthrow another by force.

3. The blockade of Russia to be raised.
4. Re-establishment of commercial relations.

5. All produce existing or received in Russia to be accessible to all classes of the population, without any distinction.

6. All the above Russian Governments to grant full and complete amnesty to political opponents, soldiers included.

7. The Allied troops to evacuate Russia.
8. Simultaneous reduction of the Soviet and of the Anti-Soviet armies to Peace footing.

9. All the above Russian Governments to recognise, jointly, the financial obligations of the former Russian Empire.

10. Freedom of residence and movement of all Russian subjects over all parts of Russia.

11. Repatriation of all prisoners of war.

Singland and America were to guarantee the observance of these terms on the part of France.

Although the Red Army was then on the eve of taking possession of Odesca, the Crimes and the Don Region, the Soviet Gov-

ernment was ready to accept these terms; to accept the status quo; in the certain hope that the inhabitants of those parts of Russia not under the Soviet regime would, sooner or later, withdraw their support from their reactionary and monarchic Governments.

The publication of these proposals shows once more the hypocrisy of the Allied Governments and exposes the lie that it was the Soviet Government which refused to cease hostilities.

Th double dealing of the Allied Governments has but one result: that of closing still further our ranks, to fight to the last, against the unholy alliance of small and big imperialist governments in this attempt to enslave the workers and peasants of Russia.

The Class Struggle in Germiny.

(By Philip Morton in the "Daily Herald.")

Berlin, June 10.

The Workmen's Council in Berlin accepted the resolution of the Communists to declare a general strike of 24 hours as a protegative against the shooting by court-martial of levine, President of the recent Soviet Republic in Munich. During the strike all the factories were still. There were no trams, underground railways or newspapers.

The White Terror.

What has been going on in Munich, Leipzig and other industrial centres in the last few weeks is a terrible comment on the internal state of Germany. Irresponsible officers commanding Noske's White Guards have established a reign of terror under which any workman suspected of sympathy with Communism or International Socialism is quietly removed and never heard of again.

Meanwhile the murderers of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, after being sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, have been released by officers armed with false passes, and hurried across the frontier into Holland.

The bitterness of the proletariat in the industrial centres) of Germany against the powers responsible for the internal policy of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government knows no bounds.

Ordered to Fight Russia.

According to the reports from the Baltic provinces, Riga was occupied by Prussian volunteer troops, together with the Landsturm recruited by the Baltic barons. These troops are now advancing towards Petrograd in contact with the Russian White Guards under Allied protection.

Recently the Central Committee of the Majority Social Democratic Party of Berlin passed a resolution protesting against the use of German troops for the support of the Baltic barons and the Allies in a war against Soviet Russia. The resolution was handed to Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission, who replied that the Allies have insisted that the German troops must remain in this part of Russia until they can be replaced by other anti-Bolshevik forces.

The Bavarian revolution was defeated by Socialist disunity. Kurt Eisner tried in van to surmount it, at the cost of his life. According to the "Socialist," there were two groups of independents, two groups of "Right" and several groups of Communists; and they were continually squabbling and accusing one another of treason, etc. The Hoffman Government took advantage of this. but in assembling the Bavarian Diet without consulting the chief committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council as had been agreed, he brought on the third revolution, when the Republic of Soviets was proclaimed, and Heffman and Co. had to fly for their lives. Disunity, however, again worked its evil way; Hoffman's Government was restmed, and his regime of repression has equalled the unspeakable atrocities of Paris in 1871. The troops which effected his restoration were the troops of the Ebert-Noske-Scheideman Government, which had already used them to suppress the Spartacists in Prussia: "cristures of this detestable German Labour Party," which is alienating even its own supporters.

Cape N tes.

The conditions in the Cape Town tramway service are positively the worst in South Africa, and in spite of the companies' incressed prosperity, the workers' conditions have not improved very much since their last strike about three years ago. These workers are to be congratulated on the solidarity shown. In the last strike the engineers continued at work, with the result that the strike was lost and the union smashed. This time, however, the service is entirely at a standstill, all grades on the cars and the engineers having come out. The ballot was 96 per cent. in favour of striking, which shows a fine spirit in the union. A splendid meeting was held in the Alhambra Bioscope Hall on the 20th July, and it was noticeable that the most revolutionary statements received the most applause; although I am still wondering what a speaker meant by saying that the decision to strike was made in the presence of God and their fellow-workers (is the motto of the local Trades Federation-"Gott mit uns"?) and although another speaker stated that the Trades Federation did its best to have both parties agree to a settlement, since it realised that strikes bring penalties not only for the workers, but also for the employers!

A good meeting was recently held by the Industrial Socialist League in Parow, a suburb mainly inhabited by railway workers. It is intended to open a branch shortly in the railway shops where the workers, mainly organised in the N.U.R.A.H.'s, are showing a keen desire for Socialist literature. From this section of the workers do we hope to get those men who will form the South African section of the International Revolutionary Army.

A very successful social was recently held by the Jewish Socialist Society, a large portion of the proceeds being given to the Industrial Socialist League. A dehate is being held shortly between Com. Pick and a student at the local University. I hear that the students there are busily swotting up anti-Socialist literature in order to put up a good case. They demurred at first to having the debate held under the League's auspices as they stated the League was too notorious and they desired to have the whole affair "respectable."

M. LOPES.

FREE SPEECH DEFENCE FUND.

Already acknowledged, £151 89. 1d. List 93: 2s. 6d.

The management is anxious to know exactly how this fund stands as considerable calls on it will have to be met immediately in the appeal case of Comrades D. I. Jones and L. H. Greene. Will all those who hold lists please send them in immediately.

BENONI BRANCH.

The Branch Committee will meet on August 7th, at 26a, Elston Avenue at 8 p.m. All members of the Committee are urged to attend.

The General Dealer's Business carried on by JACOB NEPPE, trading as J. NEPPE & Co., on Stands 40 and 42, Marshallstown, will be transferred to Stands 20 and 29, Marshallstown, from 1st August, 1919.

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