In concluding words, comrade Minzengberg again referred to the reports from the separate countries; he stated that despite improvements in many of these slums, and despite the economic impoverishment of wide strata of the working class, the loan had been successfully started, and the goal, 1 million dollars, would be attained.

The second day the sitting was opened by comrade Whitehead, who submitted the following resolution to the delegates on the International Workers’ Relief:

The executive of the International Workers’ Relief is glad to ascertain that the appeal made by the International Workers’ Relief, and also the efforts of a large number of a laboring relief action and by a workers’ loan, has found an enthusiastic echo in wide communist and non-communist circles of the international working class.

The executive of the International Workers’ Relief Aid, not only in the committees and co-operatives in the separate countries, now that the legal and technical organizational difficulties have been overcome, to undertake great activity for the rapid realization of the loan in all countries.

The resolution was passed unanimously. Comrade Klara Zetkin then became a speaker for Comrade Comrade Semashko, who addressed the following:
The work inflicted by the Tzarist regime on the body of Russia is still visible, but we have none the less been successful in combating the epidemics and pestilences caused by the former czars.

The government is organizing comprehensive campaigns for the eradication of social evils. The number of tuberculosis and syphilis are still raging, but the government is organizing comprehensive campaigns for the eradication of these social evils. The number of tuberculosis and syphilis cases has been reduced by 50%. The IWR, can give, and has already given, help. The IWR will also help Soviet Russia by supporting the hospitals and dispensaries; in the Crimea there is special opportunity for rendering this relief productive, by aiding the sick working men and women in the industry of the Crimea. These sanatoriums are connected with farms and vineyards, in which convalescent comrades can be occupied.

After Semashko’s speech, the following resolution was passed:

The conference having heard the report of the People’s Commissioner for Health on the results of the famine in its relation to health, resolves to carry the fight into this sphere as well, and to authorize the central committee to work out concrete measures for this purpose.

In THE COLONIES

A Letter from South Africa

By Tom Mann.

I have put in three months in South Africa, endeavoring to stimulate the workers to further efforts in spite of the exceptional difficulties that surround them.

Readers may be aware that the Gold Mine Magistrates of the Transvaal determined in the early weeks of 1922 to introduce low paid native labor, and did so, replacing over four thousand whites and blacks; the blacks being paid about one fifth of the amount paid to the whites. The determined resistance of the whites to this lowering of the standard, brought about the activities generally referred to as the ‘revolution’. It resulted in much shooting, a number were killed on both sides, over 5,000 were arrested. After a few weeks many of these were released, and the others placed on trial, many being tried for treason by a special Treason Court, consisting of three judges, against whose decision there was no appeal. These judges sentenced four to be hanged, and notwithstanding protest and appeals they were hanged. Some thirty-five others have since been reprieved. Seven hundred others have yet to be tried.

Seeing that among those arrested and those already sentenced, are some of the most capable and loyal militants, forming a natural core of the movement and has come over many who feel comparatively helpless in the absence of their more courageous workmates. As a result, the Unions are seriously weakened, leaders are in prison, rank and file are out of work, and boycotts continue.

Although the output of the mines is said to be nearly normal, there are eight thousand adult male white miners unemployed on the Witwatersrand, and there is no hope of these obtaining employment again in South Africa; in addition there is a similar number of young men sons of those whites, for whom there is no prospect of employment. There are the young Dutchman, who, in increasing numbers are seeking to get into industry, including the mines, as there is no land for them, and economic pressure compels them to seek some occupation other than farming. There are the young, hungry, and discontented who have been told that it is known as the ‘poor whites’, a body of men, mostly Dutch, with little knowledge of how to work, and very little opportunity of work of any kind, other than relief work, at a cheap rate, in the mines or other public work.

Then there is the great problem of the colored men, not so pressing in the Transvaal as yet, but a most serious problem in the Cape, Natal and Free State provinces. The term ‘Colored’, means those who have some white blood in them—not the Natives. These colored people have a tradition of aggrandisement; also in organizing themselves and holding their own; but among the Whites there is yet much prejudice.

Below these comes the almost universal laborer, the native. In every neighborhood there has been a promote a sound method of industrial organization, advocated by communists. I have sought to discourage old time sectional methods and tried to bring into existence a broader and better system based on industrial working class solidarity. All my meetings have been successful, and I have always carried resolutions for industrial solidarity and for communism, by an eighty five per cent majority, but although I have held over fifty meetings, it is only a small section of the proletariat that I have been able to reach.

The political Labor Party here has just decided, on the advice of the petty-bourgeois leader, to eliminate its plainly declared Objective (with which I am agreed), of the southern states to serve as a basis of operations in the South, but also as being quite unnecessarily outspoken and causing alarm and alarm to what the Labor Party intends.

The conditions are not numerous, there is a very long strike in each industrial centre, and in Johannesburg and Cape Town they carry on a regular educational campaign. Internationalism is kept well to the front by the Communists; in Durban there is a group of Social Democrats who try to be loyal to the associations but who find themselves nearer to the Communist camp than to any other.

The greatest interest is shown as to development in Russia. The capitalist press never tires of denigrating Russia, which is the main theme of the paper. Officials publish statements, and elsewhere, published malicious statements served up hot for the occasion, utterly oblivious to truth. This I have been able to deal with effectively at all meetings, but naturally the press reaches them I cannot.

The Social Revolution is not able to assert itself in a country like South Africa till some really representative European country sets the pace; but as soon as this takes place I shall count upon the workers of South Africa finding ways and means of travelling on the high road to Communism. Meanwhile an increasing number are convinced of the service in the right direction when the crucial hour arrives. From my recent experiences here I am satisfied that when Socialism is accepted by Germany or Britain, South Africa will go the whole way also, and the capitalist regime worthy of a true civilization, one that shall afford ample scope for men of all colors, subject to one stipulation only,—every able bodied men to do a share of work.

FASCISM

in Fascist Italy

By A. B. (Rome).

Officially Fascism dominates life in Italy. Fascism wishes to appear as a renovating factor in every sphere of social life. After the hesitations and uncertainties of the past democratic governments, we have now in Italy the strong government, the state, the authority regarded by every single individual as something sacred. This is the official formula. It has been
In his concluding words, comrade Münzenberg again referred to the reports from the separate countries; he stated that despite the existing difficulties, and despite the economic impoverishment of wide strata of the working class, the loan had been successfully started, and the goal, 1 million dollars, would be attained.

"On the second day the sitting was opened by comrade Whitehead, who submitted the following resolution to the delegates on the International Workers' Relief:"

The executive of the International Workers' Relief is glad to announce that the meetings of the International Workers Relief, to help Soviet Russia by means of a far-reaching relief action and by a workers' loan, has found an enthusiastic echo in the communist and non-communist circles of the international working class.

The executive of the International Workers' Relief Aid binds itself to co-operate in the separate countries, now that the legal and technical organziation difficulties have been overcome, to undertake great activity for the rapid realization of the loan in all countries.

The executive of the International Workers' Relief especially emphasizes the necessity for agitation for the loan among the broad non-communist circles of the co-operative societies, trade unions, and the masses of indifferent workers. In order to draw the attention of the whole working class to the necessity of economic relief for the Soviet workers' loan, the executive resolves to carry out an especially well-prepared agitation week before March 15, 1923."

The resolution was passed unanimously. Comrade Klara Zetkin and Friedrich Ermarth, chairman of the committee, and comrade Semchenko, who addressed the delegates as follows: The workers, inflicted by the tsarist regime, are dying of hunger, but we have none the less been successful in combating the famines and pestilences caused by the former capitalist régime, by the blockade, by the absence of plagues and epidemics are almost exterminated. But Russia has the sad reputation of a high rate of infantile mortality. During the famine infantile mortality rose to 8%. We have succeeded, despite many difficulties, and despite lack of medicines, in reducing this mortality. Tuberculosis and syphilis are still raging, but the government is organizing comprehensive campaigns for the extermination of these social ills. The number of children left orphans by the famine and pestilences caused by the former capitalist régime, by the blockade, by the absence of medicines, is estimated to be about 2 million. The IWR can give, and has already given, help. The IWR will also help Soviet Russia by supporting the hospitals and orphanages; in the Crimea there is special opportunity of rendering this relief productive, by aiding the sick working men and women in the sanatoriums of the Crimea. These sanatoriums are connected with farms and vineyards, in which convalescent comrades can be occupied.

After Semchenko's speech, the following resolution was passed:"

The conference having heard the report of the People's Commissioner for Health on the results of the famine in its relation to health, resolves to carry the fight into this sphere as well, and to authorize the central committee to work out concrete measures for this purpose.

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I have put in three months in South Africa, endeavoring to stimulate the workers to further efforts in spite of the exceptional difficulties that surround them.

Readers may be aware that the Gold Mine Magnates of the Transvaal determined in the early weeks of 1922 to introduce long-paid, five labor, and did so, replacing over four thousand white and hundreds of blacks; the blacks being one fifth of the amount paid to the whites. The determined resistance displayed by the whites to this lowering of the standard, brought about the activities generally referred to as the "revolution." It resulted in much shooting, a number were killed on both sides, over 5,000 were arrested. After a few weeks many of these were released, and the others placed on trial, many being tried for treason by a special Treason Court, consisting of three judges, against whose decision there was no appeal. These judges sentenced four to be hanged, and notwithstanding protest and appeals they were hanged. Since then they have been reprieved. Some four hundred others have yet to be tried.

Seeing that among those arrested and those already sentenced, are some of the most capable and loyal militants, it is natural that depression has come over many who feel comparatively helpless in the face of their more courageous comrades. As a result, the Unions are seriously weakened, leaders are in prison, rank and file are out of work, and boycotts are beginning.

Although the output of the mines is said to be nearly normal, there are eight thousand adult male white miners unemployed on the Witwatersrand, and there is no hope of these obtaining employment again in South Africa; in addition there is a similar number of young men, sons of these whites, for whom there is no prospect of employment. Many of these young Dutchmen, who, in increasing numbers are seeking to get into industry, including the mines, as there is no land for them, and economic pressure compels them to seek some occupation other than farming. Many of these drift about and become part of what is known as "the poor whites," a body of non-educated, poorly Dutch, with little knowledge of how to work, and very little opportunity of work of any kind, other than relief work, at a cheap rate, in some mine or other public work.

Then there is the great problem of the colored men, not so pressing in the Transvaal as yet, but a most serious problem in the Cape, Natal and Free State provinces. The term "Colored," means those who have some white blood in them—not the Negroes. These colored men show great aptitude in learning trades; also in organizing themselves and holding their own; but among the Whites there is yet much prejudice.

Below these comes the almost universal laborer, the native. His endeavor has been to promote a sound method of industrial organization. I have sought to discourage old time sectional methods and tried to bring into existence a broader and better system based on industrial working class solidarity. All my meetings have been successful, and I have always carried resolutions for industrial solidarity and for Communism, by an equal five per cent majority, but although I have held over fifty meetings, it is only a small section of the proletariat that I have been able to reach.

The political Labor Party here has just decided on the advice of its petty-bourgeois leader, to eliminate its plainly declared "objective" of "Socialization of Industry," as being quite unnecessarily outspoken and causing fear and alarm as to what the Labor Party intends.

The Communists are numerous. There is a considerable group in each industrial centre, and in Johannesburg and Cape Town they carry on a regular educational campaign. Internationalism is kept well to the limit by the Communists; in Durban there is a group of Social Democrats who try to be loyal to old associations but who find themselves nearer to the Communist camp than to any other.

A keen interest is shown as to developments in Russia. The leaders of press express themselves as regarding Russia and it here, as elsewhere, published numerous statements in the papers and there was an up hot for the occasion, utterly oblivious to truth. This I have been able to deal with effectively at all meetings, but naturally the press ridicules these I cannot.

The Social Revolution is not able to assert itself in a country like South Africa till some really representative European country sets the pace; but as soon as this takes place I shall count upon the workers of South Africa finding ways and means of travelling on the high road to Communism. Meanwhile an increasing number are qualified to be of service in the right direction when the cry goes up from abroad. From my recent experiences here I am satisfied that when Sovietism is accepted by Germany or Britain, South Africa will go the whole way also.

The Capitalist system is as big a failure here as anywhere on earth; indeed the South African is, perhaps, in another regime worthy of a true civilization, one that shall afford ample scope for men of all colors, subject to one stipulation only,—every able bodied men to do a share of work.**

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**FASCISM**

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