

General propaganda.

It was further, on the motion of C.F. Glass and J. Pick, resolved 'that the Central Executive be requested to draw up a statement of the methods of propaganda to be followed by the party till the next Congress'.

Congress closes.

At 11.40 the Chairman in closing the Congress, expressed the opinion that good and useful work had been done in the past three days by the Congress and he believed that the year to come would mark a great advance in the revolutionary Socialist movement in S. Africa.

After singing the Red Flag the Congress dispersed.

W.H. Andrews.
Conference Secretary.
C.D. Tyler
Chairman of the Party

RGASPI, 495/64/3/9, 10, 12-15. For the full text of the document see: RGASPI, 495/64/3/9-15.

Original in English.

Typed. Copy.

13**Letter from W.H. Andrews to Comintern,
10 August 1921**

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF S.A.

4 Trades Hall,
Rissik Street.
P.O. Box 4179
Johannesburg S.A.
August 10th 1921

The Secretary,
Executive of the Third Communist International.

Dear Comrade,

I am instructed by the Communist Party of South Africa, which was formed on the 30th July by the amalgamation of the International Socialist League, S.A.

Social Democratic Federation, Capetown, Communist Party, Capetown, Jewish Socialist Society Capetown, Jewish Socialist Society (Poalei Zion) Johannesburg, Marxian Club Durban, and which has accepted the '21 Points', conditions of affiliation to the Third International and adopted the constitution and rules, to apply for affiliation to the Third Communist International.

W.H. Andrews.
Secretary,
Communist Party of S.A.

Manifesto and Rules attached
WHA²

RGASPI, 495/64/210.

Original in English.

Typed. Copy.

Inscription: 48B1 (in Russian)

14**Report by D.I. Jones to Comintern,
13 August 1921**

SOUTH AFRICA (SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, 13 AUGUST 1921)¹
UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Am awaiting latest particulars of the Party statistics etc.

Re leaders:

W.H. Andrews. Secretary, and Editor 'The International'. Best known Labour figure in South Africa on the radical side. Before split of Labour Party in 1915 on war question, was its chairman, and its chief founder. Combines steady going characteristics of British Trade Unionist with a large grasp of the class struggle. Age 51. Mechanic (fitter or turner).

S.P. Bunting A lawyer in his leisure time! A graduate of Oxford. Son of Sir Percy Bunting, 'Contemporary Review'. Comrade of great energy. Came into

Doc. 13

1. See footnote 4 to document 5, vol. I.
2. Andrews's initials.

Doc. 14

1. This document is an appendix to 'Report on Workers' Organisations in S.A.' (RGASPI, 495/64/4/14-19), stamped 'No. 487, 10.V.1921' and signed 'J' under the words: 'Remarks: This report has been prepared by a S. African Comrade, not wishing to be in a limelight'.

Labour Party in 1911, and was among the first to denounce Labour participation in War of capitalists. Has suffered much Economic stress through boycott owing to International Socialist Activity. Man of great energy. Inclined to Leftism in question of Parliamentary elections,² and advocates devoting Communist activity solely to the Negro workers. Age 46.

C.B. Tyler: A member and most prominent figure in the Building Workers Industrial Union. Came into Communist movement through S.L.P.³ group of Campbell (now left S.A.) Tyler works at his trade of shop fitter. Main activity consists in furthering Communist methods and propaganda in the Trade Union. Age 38.

Colin Wade: Dentist. Chief promoter of War on War League at outbreak of war, from which sprang the International Socialist League and now Communist Party. A lecturer on Russia and keen collector of all matter relating thereto. Best authority in Transvaal on Municipal Socialism and Town Planning Reform.

Charles Dines: Fitter, 30. Communist propagandist, with S.L.P. training.

H.W. Haynes: 40. Miner, now office worker. Collaborator in 'The International'. A Comrade of great experience in strike movement. Chairman of the Kleinfontein strike Committee which initiated the general strike movement in 1913. Keen student of Marxism, and leader of Marxian Club, Durban. Advocate of anti-parliamentary action, now he joins the Communist party under 21 Points.⁴

D. Ivon Jones: Office worker, 37. Was Secretary of the Labour Party at time of split. Was first Secretary and Editor of 'The International' 1915-1920.

W.H. Harrison: Capetown, Secretary of local Branch of Communist Party. Previously secretary of Social Democratic Federation, now merged in Communist Party. Was arrested several times for anti-militarist propaganda. Called himself 'philosophical anarchist' before formation of C.P. Cabinet maker.

D.L. Dryburgh: Capetown, previously S.L.P. student, member of Industrial Socialist League. Arrested with his father (70) for 'criminal slander' of Government in connection with recent massacre of natives at Bullhoek. Trial pending.⁵

W. Green: Cape Town. Propagandist, also arrested with above.

J. Chapman: Benoni. 40. Blacksmith. Communist worker & propagandist. Chairman of Executive Committee CP. Persistent advocate of revolutionary political action on lines now laid down by 21 Points.

Other propagandists & workers in the Communist Party. S.A.

H. Barendorgh: fitter.

2. See footnote 4 to document 5, vol. I.

3. Socialist Labour Party created in 1902. Became part of the International Socialist League.

4. See footnote 4 to document 5, vol. I.

5. Bulhoek massacre: the shooting by the police of members of the Israelit movement on the Bulhoek commonage near Queenstown in the Ciskei in May 1921. One hundred and sixty-three people were killed and 129 wounded for their refusal to move from the ground and a charge against the police who surrounded them. Two Cape Town socialists Dryburgh and Harrison were prosecuted for spreading 'slander' about the massacre in their leaflets.

E.J. Brown: Experienced strike leader. Recently expelled from Belgian Congo for agitation there.

Sam Barlin: Party worker, and organiser of coloured tailors and other coloured workers. Member of E. Committee.

Ralph Rabb: Organiser of literature activity of the International Socialist & Communist movements. Great believer in printed word.

Ben Sigamoney: School teacher. Indian. Organiser of Indian workers in Natal.

Abe Goldman: Tailor. Propagandist and educator in Marxist theory. Prominent figure in Tailors Union.

W. Blake: Secretary of Building workers Industrial Union.

Gideon Botha: Tramwayman. Dutch propagandist of Communism.

Thibedi: Negro school teacher. Propagandist of Communism among native (negro) workers.

Manuel Lopez: 25. Capetown. Tramwayman. Communist writer and agitator.

Tom Nortye: Dutch propagandist of Communism. Tramwayman. 33.

Jack Williams: Engine driver. Pretoria. Branch Secretary.

Tom Mathews: Fitter. Member of A.E.U.⁶ Executive. Communist speaker.

South African Labour Party:

This Party has never recovered the shock it received in the 1915 split. In order to please the jingo press it expelled its left wing members who had formed themselves into the International League of the S.A.L.P. Its parliamentary representation was reduced from 8 to 4 members in the 1915 election. One by one the Trade unions disaffiliated from it. In the 1920 election however it increased its Parliamentary representation to 21 on the cost of living issue. In 1921, its members in Parliament were again reduced to 10 members on the Industrial Issue. Its leader is F.H.P. Creswell: One time mine manager. A most conservative type of Labour leader. Was defeated at the last election. Does not function as Party leader except through Parliament.

Thomas Boydell: member of Parliament since 1912 for Durban. Railway worker. Most painstaking worker in Labour Party, and adept at handling revolutionary phrases.

Kentridge, Waterston, Madeley.

The name Labour Party should not mislead one to associate this Party with the British Labour Party. No Trade Unions are affiliated to it. Even its open Branches are moribund, and only function for elections and at elections, - small groups gathered round the Parliamentary members as personal following. It survives on the prestige given it in the militant days before the ejection of the Socialists. Any proposal for affiliation of Communist Party should be viewed with these differences in mind. Moreover, the Labour Party

6. Amalgamated Engineering Union.

has alienated the Dutch workers, hence in past deaffiliation of Unions. A broadening of the functions of the Communist Party would soon knock out the Labour Party in the industrial⁷ centres.

The South African Industrial Federation.

This Federation includes most of the Trade Unions of the Transvaal, and is aiming to bring in the other provinces. It functions in the Orange Free State, and is gaining over the Natal Unions. So far it has not been able to win over the Cape Federation owing to the radical difference of attitude towards the Coloured workers in the two Provinces.

The old Federation of Trades in the Transvaal which took up a militant revolutionary policy culminating in the uprising of 1913, was smashed up by the debacle of the 1914 movement, when Smuts brought 60,000 armed burghers into Johannesburg and deported nine Trade Union leaders to England. Crawford was one of the deportees. He was then a noted exponent of Anarcho-Syndicalism. On his return to Africa at the outbreak of war he took up the honorary duties of the almost defunct Federation, and was in office when the resurgence of the Trade Union movement took place. He hitched on to the Chamber of Mines from the stand, and carried on the policy of class collaboration until today to an almost open champion of capitalist interests. There are spasmodic revolts against his policy, but since it is not yet bankrupt of results, the revolt has not yet taken definite shape.

Archibald Crawford has few other colleagues of importance. The opposition to his policy is reflected by the Communists, with Andrews, a metal worker, as its chief spokesman.

The Federation includes about 60,000 workers. The Railwaymen, loosely organised, & Coast Unions, not yet in the Federation, round number about 40,000. Statistical details to follow on receipt of same from South Africa.

D. Ivon Jones
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for South African Delegate

RGASPI, 495/64/4/20-4

Original in English.

Handwritten.

Inscriptions: 1) Archives of the Comintern

(in Russian)

No. 4009.

Moscow

2) 26.  
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7. There is a crossed-out word before 'industrial'.

**Statement by D.I. Jones to ECCI,
[September-October 1921]¹**

THE CRISIS IN COLONIAL NATIONALISM.

To the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Committee²

Comrades,

I wish to urge the formation of a COLONIAL BUREAU OF THE COMINTERN on the lines of my proposals placed with the Secretary, Comrade Rakosi.

A crisis is at present discernible in the Colonial National Movements which calls for the unremitting attention of the Comintern. Right and Left wings are emerging, and the dangers of compromise of Right Nationalists with the Imperial domination becoming more imminent.

Egypt. In Egypt, the Adly Pasha official delegation is gaining adherents and Zaghoul Pasha in the Nationalist Centre seems prone towards more pacific methods under pressure of the Capitulatory Powers. A left wing movement is appearing, calling itself Socialist, under Dr. Hussein, and the Communist Group has an important function to perform in keeping up the uncompromising struggle through the Left Wing Nationalist elements.

India: In India, Gandhi's boycott movement is gaining huge proportions, but is reactionary in its economic results as far as the movement back to hand spinning goes, although the native mill owners are meanwhile reaping the benefits. The recent rising of the moplals³ reported last week indicate the lower mass struggle against both Indian and Imperialist exploiters, and Gandhi, with Mohammed Ali, the Moslem leader, have been requested by the Government to go and pacify the rebels. The need of a Communist Party right on the spot in India is very urgent.

Ireland: The Republicans in Ireland have concluded a truce which has produced a Left Wing movement among the fighting Brigades, which are composed almost wholly of working men. The Left Wing elements have turned towards the Communist Group for guidance and aid in renewing the struggle should any form of compromise take place. Unfortunately, the data at the

1. This document is not dated. The date has been established on the basis of its contents (2nd Pan-African Congress that took place on 28 August-6 September 1921 is mentioned as a 'recent' event).

2. Obviously, the Comintern.

3. The mophlah - Moslem part of the population of Malabar in India's Madras province. The mophlah uprising against the British and the local feudal landlords in 1921 was one of the biggest peasant uprisings in India.