

21
**Letter from D.I. Jones to V.I. Lenin,
 5 April 1922¹**

Room 7, Lux Hotel,² Moscow.
 5th April 1922.

Comrade N. Lenin,
 Kremlin.

Dear Comrade Lenin,

I am sending you herewith copies of memorandums³ on the South African situation, thinking you may be interested to know the state of affairs disclosed therein. Also copy of an article on the recent conflict of the Johannesburg miners,⁴ as well as the draft of an appeal that was ordered by the Executive Committee. This appeal was not sent for some reason; but as it gives an idea of the operation of the colour issue, I enclose it also.⁵

I am leaving Russia in a few days. Comrade Wilkinson, the Australian delegate, and myself, would feel very grateful for a short interview with you before our return home,⁶ if your health and the great pressure of your public

duties would permit. The revolutionary movements of Australia and South Africa have problems in common on which we should be glad of your advice, and we know how keen is your interest in the Colonial movements.
 We earnestly hope that your health will be completely restored.

With Communist greetings,
 D. Ivon Jones.
 (Delegate for the South African Communist Party)

RGASPI, 5 (V.I. Lenin's Archive)/ 3/135/1.

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22

**Letter from D.I. Jones to Comintern,
 9 May 1922**

REPORT REGARDING BUDGET FOR COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON
 SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT.

9th May 1922.

The Secretariat,
 Comintern.

Dear Comrades,

Comrade Rakosi has conveyed to me the difficulty which has arisen regarding the budget submitted by me in connection with my journey to South Africa to collect information on the South African workers revolt.

I am asked to report regarding the possibility of (1) organising the collection of this material from Moscow through London; or (2) in the alternative to state the minimum expense on which the journey could be made.

ORGANISING FROM MOSCOW. The drawback to organising the collection of the information from Moscow is that the comrades on the scene of the revolt who could efficiently do the work are in prison. But there are two or three comrades available at Durban and Capetown who could be engaged to go to

1. A Russian translation of this document was published in *Izvestiia Tsentralnogo Komiteta KPSS (The News of the Central Committee of the CPSU)* in 1989, No. 5, p. 213. A mistake was made in the translation: D.I. Jones wrote about 'copies of memorandums', while the translation mentioned only one memorandum.
2. See footnote 2 to document 5, vol. I.
3. Only one of the memoranda mentioned by Jones was found in the archives. It is dated 27 March 1922 and is entitled 'The Labour Revolt in South Africa'. The document consists of seven pages and contains the same ideas and facts that Jones published in the Soviet, South African and British communist press.
4. D.I. Jones must have meant one of the two articles which he had prepared and which were soon published in Russian: 'Vosstaniie rabochikh v Yuzhnoi Afrike' ('Workers' Uprising in South Africa') - *Kommunistichesky Internatsional profsoiuzov (The Red International of Labour Unions)*, 1922, No. 4 (15).
5. This appeal has not been found in the Archive.
6. No documents have been found in the Archive to confirm that Lenin met D.I. Jones. However, Lenin paid much attention to the Transvaal miners' uprising. On 18 April 1922 he sent a phone message (telephoned telegram) to the Comintern's chairman, Zinoviev, suggesting that the ECCI examine the 'question of sending a special correspondent or several correspondents from the Comintern to South Africa to collect detailed data and the fullest complement of local literature, both legal and illegal, on the recently suppressed workers' uprising'. Lenin thought that this 'should be done as soon as possible but with maximum precautions', for South African authorities were sure to have taken all measures 'to prevent any possibility of links between us and those miners who are not yet shot or imprisoned'. Lenin wrote that broad conclusions should be drawn from the experience of the uprising for the work of the Comintern: 'And we have to introduce at any cost the practice of Comintern representatives being able to appear secretly wherever such uprisings occur to collect in a timely fashion all materials on the history of the uprising.' The telephoned telegram was stamped 'Strictly confidential. Typing prohibited'. It was published several decades after Lenin's death (V.I. Lenin. *Polnoie sobranie sochinenii (Complete Collected Works)* Moscow, vol. 54, p. 243).