

against our political enemy which organises more than ever before to take drastic steps to bring about the incorporation of our country in the Union Government.

Regarding the printed matter relating to the history of our country we beg to refer you to the following books:

1. The History of South Africa by George McCall Theal in eleven volumes published by George Allen and Unwin, London.
2. 'The Basutos' in two volumes by Sir Godfrey Lagden published by Hutchinson & Co. Paternoster Row, London.
3. Basutoland Records in three volumes.<sup>1</sup>

In regard to Basutoland Records you may write to large bookstores both in London and South Africa, the most important of which in South Africa are the following:

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| 1. Mr. T. Maskew Miller<br>29 Adderley Street<br>Cape Town, South Africa | 2. J.C. Juta Esqr.<br>Cape Town, South Africa |
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Basutoland Records are most reliable because in them are compiled the letters concerning Basutoland which passed between Moshesh, the Government of Cape Colony, the Government of the Orange Free State and the British Government at home.

Another important bookstore is that of Mr. J.L. Van Schaik, Box 724, Pretoria, South Africa.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servants,

H.M.D. Tsuene  
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Acting President

On behalf of Lekhotla la Bafo.

RGASPI, 535/2/195/13-16.

Original in English.

Handwritten.

Stamped: Incom. No. 241,

27/IV 1930

Inscriptions: 1) To c. Banderas

2) Translate. D. Banderas

3) C. Noval

(in Russian)

(in Russian)

(in Russian)

(in Russian)

1. The reference is to G.M. Theal. Basutoland Records. 3 vols, 1883.

**Letter from Presidium, ECCI, to CPSA,  
25 April 1930 (Extracts)<sup>1</sup>**

Confidential  
10.IV.1930

TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Dear Comrades,

[...]

The Party leaders are committing serious mistakes of a Right opportunist character. The reason for this is the fact that the Party leaders have not yet carried out the 1928 resolution of the CI which demands that the Party take the initiative in and lead the struggle of the natives against the foreign yoke under the slogan 'Independent Native Republic'. The slogan of an Independent Native Republic means, primarily, the return of the land, to the landless population and those with little land, which is impossible without revolutionary liberation from British imperialism and the organisation of a revolutionary workers' and peasants' government on the basis of Soviets. The correctness of this slogan has been doubly confirmed by the desperate attacks of the South African ruling classes against it, by the opposition of former members of the Party known for the chauvinism and opportunism, e.g. Andrews, and especially by the development of the native national movement. The principal feature of the Right opportunist mistakes committed by the Party is the failure to understand the decisive importance of the hegemony of the proletariat and the complete independence of the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat, the Communist Party, in the nationalist revolutionary movement, and the failure to understand the significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the social revolution.

[...]

Failure to understand the bourgeois-democratic and the socialist tasks of the South African proletariat is reflected in the fact that both the leaders and the

1. The rest of the document contains a description of the economic and political situation in South Africa.

members of the Party have not yet understood the real significance of the slogan of Independent Native Republic.[...]

#### PRESIDIUM OF THE E.C.C.I.

RGASPI, 495/20/653/114, 115. For the full text of the document see: RGASPI, 495/20/653/112-22.

Original in English (Comintern translation of the Russian original text).

Typed. Copy.

Stamped: Approved at the meet. of Presidium  
of 10 Apr.  
minutes no. 25

87

#### **Proposals of Eastern Secretariat, ECCL, to Political Commission, ECCL, 20 May 1930<sup>1</sup>**

Confidential  
20.5.1930

#### FOR THE POLITICAL COMMISSION

#### PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO SENDING INSTRUCTORS TO THE NEGRO COLONIES AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURSE FOR THE TRAINING OF SUCH INSTRUCTORS IN MOSCOW

Proceeding from the necessity of immediately sending instructors to the Negro colonies, concentrating first of all upon those colonies where there exist independent labour movements, revolutionary nationalist organisations, or in which big revolts have taken place recently, we propose that comrades be immediately sent to the following countries.

##### British African Colonies.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** In view of the urgent necessity of developing native cadres and in view of the difficulty in getting natives out of the country for training elsewhere, it is advisable at the present time to send one comrade to South Africa to organise there a short course of 15 or 20 comrades.

**EAST AFRICA:** Kenya, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika. One comrade for all these territories with centre in Nairobi, Kenya.

1. Most probably, this document was prepared by the Negro Bureau of the Eastern Secretariat. It is not clear whether it was approved.

**WEST AFRICA:** Nigeria, Ashanti, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone.

Two comrades, centres to be Bathurst, Gambia (a large strike took place here recently) and Lagos, Nigeria (this province recently the scene of a native revolt).  
French and Belgian African Colonies.

**FRENCH AFRICA:** Senegal, Upper and Lower Volta, Dahomey, Mauretania. One comrade, centre to be in Dakar, Senegal (this province is the main recruiting ground for France's 'black army').

**SUDAN AND FRENCH AND BELGIAN CONGO:** One comrade to cover all these territories. Centre in French Congo which has been the scene of a number large revolts in the past ten years.

**WEST INDIES:** French, American and British.

Two comrades, one for English speaking islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, and one for the Latin speaking islands, Haiti, Porto Rico, Gaudelupe, Martinique. In the English group to start first with Jamaica, the centre to be Kingstown (we already have some connections here). In the Latin group to start with Haiti (scene of the recent revolt).

The instructors who are to be immediately sent should be secured from British, French, American and Belgian Parties and from among the students now finishing their course at the Lenin School and KUTV.

The first group of instructors should receive one or two months preliminary preparations in Moscow, in order to become acquainted with the countries to which they will be sent and their task as instructors.

All instructors should at the same time have a mandate for the selection of students for training in Moscow.

#### A PERMANENT COURSE FOR THE TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS

1) A permanent course should be organised in Moscow under the Lenin School for the training of instructors for the Negro colonies.

2) The students for this course should include both white and Negro comrades to be selected from among the contingents for both KUTV and the Lenin School.

3) In this connection we propose that Communist Parties of the metropolitan countries having Negro populations, Great Britain, France, Belgian and the American countries with large Negro populations, United States, Brasil, Panama, Cuba, etc., should be instructed at once to send Negro students both to KUTV and the Lenin School. (a.) The Lenin School: the Negro comrades be included in all contingents from these respective countries. (b.) KUTV, that the following numbers be sent by the respective Parties: Great Britain – 10, France – 15, Belgium – 5, United States – 30, Brasil – 5, Panama – 2, Cuba – 3, total – 70.

RGASPI, 495/155/86/3-5.

Original in English.

Typed.