

June 25, 1938

My good friend

I have just returned from a short rest of two weeks and find a letter here from you. I am leaving again in a couple of days for two more weeks as I find I am completely exhausted from this year's work

+

I am glad you have enjoyed your university work so much this year.

+

Very definitely if you come to America this summer it must be with the understanding that our friendship is only that of good friends as my interests are very definitely centered here.

+

I know you will pass your present subjects with flying colors, - but you must also keep out of trouble.

Best wishes

May Chinn

P.S. Can you suggest a publisher for me? Routledge seems to have published some books on Africa. Have they any tendencies? Or should I go back to the Hogarth Press a 2nd time having improved my MS?

AMERSHAM 867.

Race Relations

ABX. 380629

DURRIS,

STUBBS WOOD,

CHESHAM BOIS.

29.6.38.

My dear Macmillan

It was a great relief to me yesterday to find that the bee in my bonnet was quite a sensible creature after all, as I am rather gone on it and could not feel convinced that the alternatives suggested were preferable. I am now wondering whether I need transfer the remaining capital after five years to other plans. I expressed myself so badly that I should like to state the main idea again. It is:-

(a) To induce a number of mission stations & other educational agencies to become centres for the growth of a ^{liberal} higher culture for Africa; (b) by the propagation of a right social and political philosophy; (c) among Natives and (d) Europeans - the Europeans in question being in the first place the voluntary helpers who would correct the essays and hold classes & perhaps come to write popular books. If the liberal idea is to make headway new areas, so to speak, must be

aroused through a sort of infamously Faculty of Political
~~development~~ ^{Philosophy} - fresh circles interested. The most
hopeful new area is the mission stations.

Voluntary helpers could also be found among a
^{few of} the members of the white churches. The plan
could also ~~(e)~~ be used to promote Native
education by providing small scholarships. But
the educational influence ~~(f)~~ of the essays

themselves ~~as~~ might be as useful as the scholar-
-ship money. ^{almost all the money to go to Natives.} It would ~~(g)~~ promote cooperation

between Europeans & Natives in the Aggrey
spirit and therewith counter two fallacies:

(i) the tendency of Native Welfare Societies
& Native Social Centre schemes to be so mild
& innocuously kind to Natives ~~as to~~ with-
-in the limits of their serfdom as to give
unintentional support to repression, & (ii) com-

-munism. Whatever anyone may think of com-
-munism in Europe, as a method of liberation
in Africa communist propaganda would be sui-
-cidal & tactically senseless. There is a better
way and a prize, an examination, system for
right minded, X'n spirited, political thought
might help Africa to find it. I should like to
know what Mr. Xuma thinks. Ask him to
write to (or call on) me.

Yrs sincerely
R. Gordon Millburn

ABX. 380630 a

personal

Cambridge, Y.W.C.A.
30th June, 1938.

My dear Alfred Bitini,

I took paper and envelop to London last Sunday to write you a line whilst listening to various speakers at the Conference, but was much too busy making naughty remarks and strong criticism for being able to settle my private affairs.

I am afraid you are not only disappointed but angry as well, and I want you to know that I should be very sorry if you would go to America before we ^{shall} have met again. I don't know when your examination will be over, I don't know when and whether you will go to America during the summer, I don't know when we shall meet again after you will

have sailed for Africa. I can't leave Eng-
land before next spring, I am very sorry
about this prolongation of captivity (it
needs all my patience to bear this
European life), whether I shall be able
to go then first to Jo-burg to see my
brothers and to see you on my way
to India or whether I have to go
directly in view to the climatical
conditions I don't know. But I would
like to see you again, you may
believe that or not.

Can't you come next Sunday
or one of the other Sundays or other
days in July? I can't leave Cambridge
now, I had a very difficult time during
the last 2 weeks and shall not be
able to come to London before the 19th.

My very best thoughts,
yours

Marianne.

ABX. 3806306

McEWAN, FEARNHEAD & PINKERTON,

D.F.

WILFRID FEARNHEAD.
JAMES PINKERTON.

PROVIDENT BUILDINGS,
108, FOX STREET,
JOHANNESBURG,
TRANSVAAL.

Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.

P.O. Box 3324.
TELEGRAMS: "ARBITER."
TELEPHONE Nos. 33-8316 (4 LINES).

30th June, 1938.

WHEN TELEPHONING OR CALLING
WITH REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER
PLEASE ASK FOR

Mr. McEwan.

Mr. A. M. Xuma,
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine,
Keppel Street,
Gower Street,
LONDON, W.C.1.


Dear Sir,

Re Yourself versus Rev. Wright.

With further reference to the above matter our Agents in Cape Town have been unable to get into touch with the Rev. Wright and they have been unable to ascertain when he is going to return from America. They wrote to Mr. L. L. Berry, the Secretary of Missions, and received a reply a copy of which we enclose herewith. They now suggest that your account should be sent over to America for collection and we should be glad if you would advise us whether you wish this to be done.

Yours faithfully,

McEwan, Fearnhead & Pinkerton,

per.....

ENC.

COPY.

Messrs. Dichmond & Dichmont,
Fletcher's Chambers,
CAPE TOWN.

Gentlemen,

Replying to your letter of February 28th re account of Dr. A. B. Xuma and Bishop R. R. Wright, we wish to advise that this matter does not come under our supervision.

The Missionary Department of the A. M. E. Church did not authorize this loan, neither did it request Dr. Xuma to advance payment on teachers' salaries. It is purely a matter to be adjusted on your side of the sea.

We are, however, expressing the hope that this matter may be cleared up in a most amicable method.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgnd) L. L. BERRY

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS READ AT THE CONFERENCE
OF THE CAPE AFRICAN CONGRESS HELD AT NEW BRIGHTON PORT ELIZABETH
ON MONDAY 4TH JULY 1938.

-PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES-

Mr. Chairman, Chapter VI of the Constitution of the African National Congress deals with matters relating to Provincial Congresses and states that in each of the four Provinces of the Union, to wit, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Cape Province, there shall be a Congress to be held once in every year at such places within the Provinces as shall be appointed. The said Provincial Congress shall be composed of the Chiefs, delegates and officers of the Congress, and such other special delegates as may be approved. The Provincial Congress shall be subject in all and everything to the supreme authority of the National Congress.

After the Silver Jubilee of the African National Congress which was celebrated in Bloemfontein last year, at which the Cape African Congress was more strongly represented than any other Provinces, it is fitting for me as your President to give you a brief outline of the history of the Congress, more especially as the Congress in the Cape Province needs so much re-organising.

The introductory note to the constitution of the A.N.C. says, that the inception of the National Congress was due to a crying need for a comprehensive machinery by which to manage and direct national affairs.....The Provincial Congresses entertained a spirit of self control and exercised a defiant influence towards the Mother Congress which was powerless for lack of proper machinery.

It was not until 1915 when this intolerable position was fully realised, and the National Congress then passed a resolution for the revision of the constitution.

There were then five Provincial Congresses in existence: The Natal Native Congress, The Orange Free State Native Congress, The Transvaal Native Congress, The Cape Native Congress, and The Transkei Native Congress, as they were then called. It was these Congresses which were represented at the first National Convention held at Bloemfontein in January 1912, summoned by Dr. P.Ka I.Seme B.A., L.L.B., and the first President was Dr. John L.Dube of Natal. Among some of the names which figure prominently in the early history of the Congress are the following:-
Cape: Dr. W.B.Rubusana, Rev. E.P.Koti, S.T.Plaatjie, J.D.Ngojoe;
Transkei: E. Tshongwana, R. W.Msimang,; Natal: J.T.Gumede, W.W.Ndlovu, Rev. J.L.Dube; Transvaal: R.V. Selope-Thema, Dr. P.Ka I.Seme, S.M. Makgatho, D.S.Lotanka. Orange Free State: J.B.Twayi, T.M.Mapikela, Rev. A.B.Pitso; Swaziland: B. Nxumalo.

I can assure every one here present that when the history of the A.N.C. comes to be written pages and pages will be full of stories of heroic sacrifices of the leaders whose names I have mentioned. Can you imagine any body with sense suggesting that the Congress should be abolished!

Among the chief objects of the Congress as stated in the National constitution are:- (a) To form a national vigilant association and a deliberative assembly or council without legislative pretensions. (b) To unite, absorb, consolidate, and preserve under its aegis existing political, and educational associations, vigilance committees, and other public and private bodies whose aims are the promotion and safeguarding of the interests of the aboriginal races. (c) To be the medium of representative opinion and to formulate a standard policy on Native affairs for the benefit and guidance of the Government.

The Cape African Congress as this brief review shows, existed before the National Congress, and the term "National" refers to the Congress of all Provinces combined. There are some among us who may remember a large conference or "Ngqungquthola" which met at Queenstown in 1908.

Owing to the fact that the Cape Africans enjoyed the franchise and other political rights which the Africans in other Provinces did not have, the Congress in the Cape kept itself more or less aloof and had its own constitution apart from that of the National Congress and although it recognised the authority of the National body yet it maintained rigidly its own identity as it still does to day.

My predecessor, The late Rev. E. Mdolomba who, like myself was President of the Cape and also Secretary General of the National Congress told me that he found the Cape a much more difficult Province than the others because of its lack of cohesion among its people.

Please allow me to clarify one important point which I feel sure is not understood, and it is that an association of the Congress as laid down in the constitution, should consist of district and local branches, agricultural and educational societies, Industrial and economic unions, and any other bodies formed for such specific purposes as are closely allied with the objects of the Congress.

The Congress recognises and honours all Chiefs by heritage and other persons of Royal blood and exhorts all its branches to foster and enlist the sympathy and practical support of the ministers of religion and their congregations.

I want the African People of the Cape to realise that the African Congress is comprehensive enough to accomplish the unity of our race, and now that we have lost the franchise we should rally round the congress and join up with our brethren in the north to plan out our salvation.

I beg to ask this conference to consider two serious draw backs; (1) The lack of funds to enable organisers to travel about, (2) The need for a news paper that can be used for propoganda purposes. The National Congress passed a resolution in favour of a national paper under the control of the A.N.C. last year and we shall be asked to discuss the same proposal at this conference. At this stage I desire to take this opportunity and thank the existing African newspapers for their very generous attitude towards the Congress, as you will realise that they gave a great deal of assistance to the summoning of this conference. The executive is seriously considering the undertaking some negotiations with one or two of them to see if for the present at any rate, until there is money, we could not come to some agreement by which we could co-operate to achieve our object.

AFRICAN LEADERSHIP.

I feel it my duty to say a few words on Leadership. My mind is greatly exercised over the existence of much rivalry in the Cape and the easy way in which communists and other people use the name of the Congress to spread their doctrines among our people.

I regret that owing to unavoidable circumstances the National executive which was to have met on wednesday after here has had to change its venue to Bloemfontein, for one of the questions to be discussed is how to put a stop to irresponsible agitators who go about about the country without the authority, addressing meetings and taking our ignorant people's money under our name. I am afraid we shall be forced in certain cases to take drastic measures.

As your chief organiser I have made it a point of never addressing a public meeting anywhere unless I have first of all obtained the support of the local leaders, Advisory Board Members, Ministers and Teachers, but I have noticed that the rank and file prefer the man who comes from outside and ignores their leaders, who in his speech, utters most extravagant criticisms of local authorities and does not worry about what happens to the relations between masters and servants or the location residents and the municipal authorities as a result of his speech. I do not say that Congress Leaders should not assist local agitation on behalf of the wage earners, nor am I opposed to agitation for better conditions for our locations and farms, what I deplore is agitation not based on knowledge of conditions and such as only aims at making people pop out half crowns and then leave them in a worse state than before. My own opinion is that such leaders are not of the right sort and should not be encouraged. I feel that it is the duty of our Congress to protect its rank and file, and that no organiser should be allowed to address a meeting unless he produces a warrant signed by a recognised official of the body he represents. I feel also that in order to educate the people to follow the right kind of leadership, our organisers should not start branches in opposition to local associations which meet the needs of the community but should seek to establish a relationship whereby that local association shall recognise the authority of the Congress and assist or be assisted by the Congress in some of its local difficulties. Where there are several bodies without any co-ordination of forces there

perhaps a branch could be usefully started but with the consent of the local leaders.

We must also train our people to trust the leaders they know best and stick to them. It is a shame to see how some leaders for no reason whatsoever are undermined and rejected and inferior men and women take their places to the detriment of the National cause.

Unless we understand leadership and follow it well we cannot look to our Parliamentary representatives for help for they can do nothing for us unless we have proper leaders with whom they could confer and obtain representative opinion. It has been very kind of them to come to this conference. It shows how zealous they are to learn from us and to understand all our ways.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Grabler, the retired Minister of Native Affairs is quoted to have said, speaking at the Pretoria University on the 12th December 1936: "There can be no middle course in native policy. You must either have equality and assimilation on the one hand, or on the other the golden rule of Calvinism and of the old republics. No equality in church and state. Indecision can only lead us to an abyss."

We Africans of the Cape must be forgiven if we rebel against the golden rule policy, because we have been allowed for over 80 years to enjoy full citizenship rights, and for the Government to take those rights away from us without pointing out how we have misused them is to us a very unkindly act. It constitutes a grievance that will last for generations and may have serious repercussions, for those rights were cherished by our brethren in the north who had declared that they were prepared to wait for 50 years without a franchise than take anything lower than was enjoyed by the Cape Africans.

To explain what I mean let us go back exactly 100 years to 1828 when the Cape legislature instituted ordinance 50 generally known as the "Magna Charta" of the Hottentots a system of Government which equalised all His Majesty's subjects without regard to colour or race. Then go on to the principles laid down by the Duke of Newcastle, then British Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatch transmitting the approved constitution for the Cape Colony in 1855:—"It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that all her subjects at the Cape without distinction of class or colour, should be united by one bond of loyalty and common interest."

Come nearer by another 50 years and hear Cecil Rhodes' declaration of "equal rights for all civilised people south of the Zambesi."

In the Cape Parliament we had the late Rev. Dr. W. B. Rubusana representing Tsebitse, and the late John Tengo Jabavu as an active politician assisting some of the finest statesmen of English and Dutch descent to establish the Afrikaner Bond Party.

Today we are told that in spite of all the educated men we turn out of our colleges and Fort Hare and those who have graduated overseas, that we are not sufficiently civilised to know how to exercise the franchise. I can not understand Bishop Carey's attitude in England in advocating the Grondvet policy as the right policy for us in South Africa.

Some people do not even understand that the land that the Government is buying with such high prices is bought for the Trust and not for the natives which is a totally different thing. Mind you I think the Government has been generous towards us in passing the Land and Trust Act.

The reason why I have asked the Cape Parliamentary Representatives to attend this conference is simply that I want them to realise the tremendous responsibility we are putting on their shoulders, and we expect of them as well as for us to be told by them what they expect of us.

As your President I can say that I hope they will stay with us and hear the other members of the executive when they introduce discussions on Land, Labour, Education and health questions for which I have no time to discuss in this address. But I can say this, that we must sympathise with the representatives in their uphill work. We must not expect impossibilities from them just because we have sent them to Parliament. We must give them time to get used to Parliamentary ways. They have a very hard job to educate the European members of Parliament on the fact that we are not a menace to the interests of the Europeans of this country, and to show them as in fact they are already doing, how impossible it is to trust the African as if he was a different kind of creature from other South African human beings.

I say our Parliamentary representatives are already doing their job. Let me quote you extracts from the Rand Daily Mail: "The three representatives who have been sent to the assembly by the Native Voters of the Cape have already acquitted themselves with distinction....It is not merely that Mrs. Ballinger and Messrs. Moltene and Hemming are fluent and convincing speakers, backed by an intimate acquaintance with the needs of their Native Voters and by a high sincerity of purpose. Nor is it because these new members have kept rigidly aloof from the party antagonism with which Parliament is so predominantly concerned. The real reason is to be found, rather, in the strong sense of national responsibility which they are bringing to their task. They have avoided the purely parochial and provincial issues and have approached the problems of Native well-fare from that broad-perspective in the needs of both Black and White in this country must ultimately be regarded as one."

For this impression alone our members deserve our most cordial thanks, for we realise that the plea that Mrs. Ballinger made for higher wages for Africans is not merely an appeal to the conscience but also to the self interest of the White people of this country. The second thing I want to place before you in connection with our political outlook in the Cape is this: Let us remember the story of the wise men who went to see the Holy Baby. They were told to return home by another road for fear of King Herod. Let us look for another political road back to our rights. Let our watchword for this conference be "ANOTHER ROAD" (NDELELA YIMBI). By that I do not mean we are to give up the idea of a common franchise. Oh no! But I see no possibility of our asking for a return to those rights within the next five or ten years, besides I do not believe we can any longer look to the South African Britisher for our champion for those rights.

Personally I am thankful that Mr. Heaton Nicholls was not appointed Minister of Native Affairs. I venture to suggest that the other road lies in agitation for the extension of the present franchise to the Northern Provinces. That is why the Congress has sent Mrs. Ballinger of Johannesburg to Parliament, and it is also for the same reason that the Congress calls her its leader.

We would, however ask our Senators, Parliamentary Representatives and Provincial Councillors not to divide on matters of policy. While I say that, I want to impress it upon you that unless we, behind them, are united and speak with one voice, it is not possible for them to be united. Therefore the call of the Cape African Congress for closing ranks behind our Parliamentary representatives and our members of the Native Representatives Council is timely and must be responded to. The third thing I want to say is that time is ripe for us to look about for ways of self help. I endorse with all my heart the timely words which fell from the lips of Professor Jabavu at his presidential address of the All African Convention held on June 29th 1936 when he said "We should find a solution for an escape out of poverty. Business and commerce must be stressed" much propaganda carried out to further them. Let us learn to support our own traders however humble they be." I bid you all take these words from a leader of world wide experience. Let our department of commerce be the hardest working department. I know for a fact that Mr. W.G. Ballinger will only be too glad to help in this direction. Co-operative stores must be taken up as another line of action towards our national salvation. I would go further and say let us bring before the National Congress and the All African Convention the necessity of exploring ways and means by which we could co-operate in commercial enterprises with other non-Europeans overseas.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

I believe it sounds strange for me to talk of an International Outlook. I would not introduce the subject if I did not think it had some bearing on the 'other road' policy which I want us to follow. I am sure we all understand that our salvation does not just depend on our coming together, important though that it self may be.

We must be ready to co-operate with those Europeans who want to work with us. There is in this country, yes, even in our Parliament, a steady rise of liberalism, especially in the cities it is evident. The South African press with its international outlook is doing a lot of useful work in educating the public of South Africa through international politics to take a broader view of human question.

The Joint Council movement with which we have agreed to co-operate has an international outlook. The Pathfinder Scout and Wayfarer-Guide movements are international movements. Besides that we have individuals who represent us in international conferences overseas. The African Mine Labourers owe Mr. Ballinger a large debt of gratitude for fighting the question of the payment of travelling expenses of the South African Mine Labourers when they go to employment at the Mines. This he did at the International Labour Conference at Geneva. By cultivating an international outlook we shall find that we have more to be thankful for at the present time than we perhaps imagine. Take for instance the gift of Colonel Donaldson. You will find that all over the country we have many benefactors on a smaller scale, like Mr. Asher at Graaff Reinet, Mr. Metcalf at Cradock and others. Take our patron, the Rev. A.W. Blaxall. That man is simply giving himself away as a sacrifice for the sake of our blind, deaf and dumb, something that many of these among our people who are better privileged, do not yet appreciate. With a little more international outlook we should rally round Mr. Blaxall and create a national fund to help him carry on his noble work for our handicapped people. I am sure we would earn more respect from other races. Look at the Abyssinian tragedy from an international stand point and you will be surprised to notice that it has drawn a lot of eyes towards Africa and has helped to draw non-European nations nearer each other in different parts of the world.

Today the leaders of the non-European races all over the world are conferring on the present world crisis. They realise that Great Britain in deciding to bargain with Fascist Italy has let down Abyssinia and in the event of a burst up she has practically lost power over the Mediterranean and so the Congress in India is pushing forward for sovereign independence.

The position has its parallel in South Africa. Great Britain is about to let go the Protectorates although she understands quite well that by doing so she will lose the prestige of her 50 millions Africans in her empire in Africa.

Taking the population of the British commonwealth as a whole about 80 per cent are Black and 350 million of these are in India. Therefore I cannot see how England can be so short sighted as to play with her rights in South Africa more especially as the Cape Route is the only right way she has to herself for looking after the Empire in event of war.

Now shouldn't that give us hope that England's interests in South Africa is bound to re-awaken and perhaps that would be to our favour? I realise that looking at things from this point of view is apt to raise all sorts of false hopes, but I am convinced of the fact that Native Bills has brought England's eyes nearer South Africa and the eyes of the non-European races of the world nearer England.

It is a case of what will follow. I say let us not get dependent and think that we have lost all. Our poet, Mr. Mqhayi, has told us that the handle that turns of the universe is in the hand of God and a new world is about to be begetten.

Nkosi Sikelol'i Africa.

James A. Galata.

Personal

ABX. 380706

15a Grosvenor Crescent
6-7-38.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

I am sorry to have been so remiss about arranging with you for return of those documents. You shall have them soon. At the moment, however, it is impossible. They are at present up at Magdalen, Oxford, and I am leaving for Spain early tomorrow morning on a student delegation. However, you shall have them immediately on my return, and I am leaving instructions relating to them in the event that something happens and I do not.

Hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

George Stent.

Politics - General

ABX. 380707

The University Union,
Edinburgh, Scotland,
7th July, 1938.

My dera Dr. Xuma,

It has been some time since I last wrote. You have, however, been on my mind.

I wonder how you have been since last I heard from you! I was in hospital for two weeks in May, having undergone an operation. After that I went to the country for convalescence. I am back to Edinburgh now, feeling fairly well, but minus my appendix.

If I regain my strength sufficiently to enable me to travel, I may come to London for a few days during the summer. Where are you spending your vacation?

Our mutual friend, Miss Ntsiko, married a Mr. Bennet in Chicago. You will recall my statement last summer, that the lady in question had no immediate intentions of going home. I suspected what has happened.

The boys are taking examinations here now. Dhlamini and Molema are among our boys sitting for their "finals". Both of them have sat for them before, having been unsuccessful. I wish them luck this time.

Where is Mr. Rathebe? Is he still in Atlanta or has he gone to some other city in his itinerary of social studies? If he has gone to some other city, please send me his address.

I sincerely hope this will find you feeling well and enjoying these funny summer months of Britain.

Very sincererly yours,

Hastings R. Banda

Personal

11.7.58.

My dear Pitini!

ABX. 380711a

I hope you have decided not to go to America!!

You must be still in a very bad mood as I have not heard from you since you left (and) I imagine you are not working at the moment, so you ought to have time to write. But perhaps you don't want. I am getting busy more and more, but I have learnt as well a great deal.

I shall be in London on July 20th and will be free early during the morning for some hours.

Do you like to walk through Hyde Park or St. James' Park?

Congratulations to the opening of the Africa House! What a wonderful address! How true!

I enjoyed the Sunday July 3rd. Do you know that?

Do change your mood and write a line. U.

POST



POSTCARD

EMPIRE
EXHIBITION
GLASGOW
MAY-OCTOBER



Dr. A. B. Xuma

50, Northfield Road
Stamford Hill

London N.16.

Undated
(Personal 11-7-38)

17 Brechin Place,
S.W. 7.

Mona

My dear Britini,

I'm sorry we've just had that row over the phone, & I couldn't say what I wanted to, for there were people about all the time. You have made me say all sorts of silly things, & you have imagined all sorts of things that are not true. When you are silent, as you so often are, I am filled with a desire to make you speak, so I irritate you until you do, & I say all kinds of lunatic things.

What I longed to tell you was that I was sorry I'd not come tonight, but that I'd come one other night this week, unless I could persuade you to come here instead. But your silence annoyed me, so I thought I'd not say when I was coming.

It's true, though, that I feel I must curtail my visits to you, because during the next nine weeks I've a huge amount to do, & I want to see my ^{other} friends sometimes. There are such lots of things, & I'm away for nearly every weekend (mainly at home) between now & July 1st. But

you, with a jealousy I'd not suspected you of
immediately imagined I was going elsewhere
— or I know where you thought! You're wrong,
though

I'm sorry I flared up. It's odd that I
do with you when I shouldn't with other
people. I suppose it's because our temperaments
are diametrically opposed. Please forgive me, &
do understand that I'm not going back on anything
we are. I'm trying to end a very good friendship.
It wouldn't be much of a friendship if it could
burst up so easily.

My love to you.

Yours

Maie.

AB X. 380713

221-25 E. Union Street
Jacksonville, Fla
July 13, 1937

NEW YORK: P.O. Box 21
Station "L"
New York City, N.Y.

Dr. Xuma
c/o Y.M.C.A.
West 135th Street
New York City, N.Y.

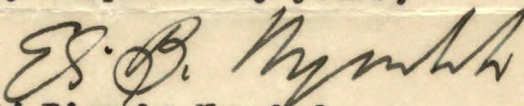
Dear Dr. Xuma:

It was delightfully interesting news to learn from a reliable source that an honorable countryman of your distinction is now in the United States on a visit.

I am expecting to be back in New York within a few days and should your more pressing engagements preclude any possibility of our meeting kindly accept the sincerest wishes of Mrs Nyombolo and I for your happy sojourn and success in all your undertakings while in the United States.

Ever with sentiments of highest regards and esteem,

Very respectfully yours,


Eli B'usabe Nyombolo

ABX. 380715

RP

Personal

85 Toby Street
Sophiatown
Johannesburg
15-7-38

My dear Brother

Hallo! How are you?

I have received the money which you have sent me with thanks. We are keeping well here with the kiddies. My dear brother am very glad that you have told me definately the month of your coming back. now am feeling very happy and as well as the kiddies. of course Nombuyiselo is recovering gradually. her wedding is postponed. Kadeke and sister Betty are ~~at~~ the Cape to visit their home and hoping to see them at the end of August.

Love from us all
your sister
Sarah

AB X. 380716

Personal

address as
usual.

HOMEFIELD,
HISTON,
CAMBRIDGE.

16th July, 1938.

My dear Bitini,

Your letter of July 12th — as did most of your letters — has impressed me very much. You are much more in my thoughts than you will imagine.

You know very well that from the first beginning of our friendship it has not been mere interest, but something definite on the emotional side which gave the special colouring. Your telling me at the first evening about your wife, about your children, about your father, your showing of the snaps you have of them, your not being shy to show the sensitiveness with which you — after 4 years — think and feel about the death of your wife, and other things more — gave from the very first

beginning a personal note, which I, as a woman, appreciated more than anything else.

Do you really think that now after some months of knowing you it was necessary to tell me that you felt lonely and are longing for someone who feels for you? Don't you think I did know that when I left you the first evening?

I have to tell you that I fully agree with your decision not to meet between business or so in London. It is absolutely my own attitude towards meetings with real friends you have expressed. And I am glad you are so firm in these things.

Bitini, are you really more lonely than other people? Don't you have children, your own children who love you and are waiting for your return? Don't you have a sister who ^{shares} ~~deals~~ all the pleasure and sorrow of your children? Don't you

HOMEFIELD,
HISTON,
CAMBRIDGE.

have a home, a house with your own things, with memories and things of older times, a place ~~from~~^{out of} which ~~not~~ you will start your new work after ~~but~~ you will be at home again? Don't you have friends in Johannesburg who are waiting for you to return, personal friends and political ones, who ~~so~~ want inspiration and guidance or critics or help? And don't you have your people, the black race in South-Africa, for whose freedom you have decided to live and to work?

It is right, you have no wife any longer. But don't you think you will feel the loss just now where you are away from your friends and people stronger than later when you will be back at your home in the old surrounding?

I wished I could help you. I do understand you and do feel how difficult life is for you because you are so sensitive.

I know how lonely people feel. I have no children and no home to return to, I have no friends "waiting" for me, no "people" to which I belong^{to} or ~~for~~^{to} which I have dedicated my work, and no husband as I still love the man who wanted to marry me, but left me without telling why.

But I am no longer suffering. I realised that all I have done and all I once shall have the privilege to do could and can be done only out of such loneliness. If providence and grace has gifted us to do something for mankind then we have to pay our tribute, the one by sacrificing something, the other by living a lonesome life, not thinking any longer about himself, but only about his fellow men. This is my solution. You will have your own one. And I tell you, at the moment we have found your own solution, we are no longer unhappy, but happy.

I know this is not the answer you are looking for, but it is my true response.

Yours
Marianne.

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