

What's Who

Passport Photo

Mabiletsa, Martin Deborah, is a director of Entokozweni Family Welfare Centre of Alexandratownship. She was brought up in Alexandratownship wher she received her early education. She has suffered like many other children. Her parents use to go to work early in the morning and return late in the afternoon. In the meantime Deborah, after school hours would be left alone. After completing her schooling in Alexandratownship she was sent to Natal for higher education. On her return from Natal she became a very busy person, She joined the Wayfarers, Girl Guides and became a member of various committees, all the time studying with the South African University until she took her B. A. The degree includes social work. In 1964 Mrs. Mabiletsa spent five months in the United States. She studied American Social Welfare problems at the University of Pennsylvania, and served as assistant to the executive Director of the United Neighbours Association Welfare Agency in Philadelphia. She returned to continue her work in Alexandratownship

MABUZA, Chadrack George Maynard. Born 1st May, 1936 at
at Eastern Township, JHB. Attended sh- school at Western
High and at St Joseph's, Inkamana. Married to Grace Galane
of Lady Selborne. Has two children Thabo and Vus'muzi.
Associate Editor of the African Register. Postal address
605, Dube Village, JHB.



New

Photo BUT printed proof not submitted

Who's who

Pass port size Photo

Madibane, Harry Percy, c/o United Tobacco Company(South) Ltd.,
 Industria, Johannesburg, Telephone 35-6111 Johannesburg, was
 born in Pietersburg in 1902. Qualified as a Teacher and B. A.
 He married Rita Rebecca Phahlane. He is the father of two sons
 and two daughters. He taught at a primary school for 22 years;
 founded and was principal of the Johannesburg Bantu High School
 which was one of the outstanding and progressive schools of its
 time. He takes a keen interest in sports of all kinds especially
 soccer where he was president of the Johannesburg Bantu Football
 Association for the past 12 years. He is also vice president of the
 Transvaal Football Association and since two years ago, he has
 been the vice president of the South African Bantu Football Association.
 He is also a leading member of ~~the~~ his church organizations at Sophiatown - Church of Christ the King and recently at Diepkloof.



Law

Photo NO Printed proof

Madikizela, Cornelius, born in Bizana, Pondoland in 1933. He attended school up to **Standard VI** in 1952, he abandoned all efforts to pursue an academic career. He plunged deeply into the study of ~~Philosophy~~, psychology, world literature and natural history. The worlds' great ~~Philosophies~~ were traced from Thales (of Mileters to George Santayana in the West, and from the Memphrite Dramansts to Confucius in the East. He became an admirer of Homer and Socrates. His mind became so heavily overloaded with philosophical material that off-loading of the emotions became an absolute necessity. His first work an 11,000-words long epic, poem entitled "Erbus and Onassis" described by the Johannesburg Sunday Times as "a poem of no mean kind" | appeared at the beginning of 1963. In the middle of the same year he completed his second poem, a 15,000-words long philosophical poem entitled "My Soul in God" and without delay sent it. To his ~~publishers~~ in England. At the end of the same year | the publishers were shocked to receive from the ~~poet~~ a 14,000-words long didactic poem - entitled "The Doctors of Arcadia" composed in 100 telling ~~Shakespearean~~ ~~Sonnets~~. Presently (1965) he is busy with his "The Ozalid" an epic in ~~Hexameter~~ (Homeric) verses

Who's who

Passport Size Photo

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Mahlangu, Samuel Solomon, of 793 Lebona Street, Pimville, Johannesburg was born on the 12th. March, 1912 at Waterval in the district of Standerton, Transvaal. He attended school at Balfour from 1919 to 1923. He went to Adams College, Amanzimtoti, Natal, from 1924 to 1927. He then went to Johannesburg in 1929. He married in 1937. In Pimville before he married he built a modern home for his family. He became a property speculator and now owns a number of houses in Pimville and Kliptown. He became a member of the Pimville Advisory Board in 1945. In 1954 he bought a farm at Kammelboem, in the district of Rustenburg. He is a member of the Pimville Standholders Association. In 1959 he became a member of the School committee and chairman of two schools. In 1959 he became a member of the Pimville-Kliptown School Board. In 1962 he became a member of the Moroka Site and Service School Board. In 1953 he became a Johannesburg Regional Native Labour Committee member

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Mrs. D. Majombozi, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Makiwane of the Cape Province, and a sister in law of the late Professor Doctor Do. T. Javabu, was matriculated in 1894. She was of the few Africans to hold that distinction in those years. She taught first in the Cape Province, but later came to the Transvaal where she continued to ~~teach~~ teach. It was while teaching that she met Rev. Majombozi and they were married. She died early this year.

Block made
DWS

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MR. SEPHAKO MAPOCH MAKGATHO.

Mr. Sephako Mapoch Makgatho, was born in 1861 at Mphahlele, Pietersburg District, Transvaal. His father Kgorutle Ratadi Josiah Makgatho was a chief of the Makgatho clan at Mphahlele, and a grand son of Makgatho of Zoutpansburg, Transvaal. Sephako was educated first in Pretoria and later at Ealing, Middlesex, England. He returned to South Africa in 1885. He became a teacher at Kilnerton Training Institution, near Pretoria, Transvaal and taught until 1906. He married Matjtje Priscilla Kekane. Being unsatisfied with the way his people were treated by the Authorities Makgatho Organised the first political Organisation known as the African Political Union of which he became President. This organisation was later called the Transvaal the Transvaal African Organisation and still later the Transvaal Native Congress when the African National Congress was formed in Bloemfontein in 1912, the Transvaal Native Congress, like most organisations in the Union of South Africa, affiliated to the new National body. Tribalism was rife in those days, and it needed much sagacity of satisfy the Multi-Tribal delegates who attended this first Conference. Most delegates expected the first President to be elected from their tribal group, of cause the Transvaal wanted Makgatho to be elected and there was fear that if this did not happen, the organisation might break up. Here Makgatho played a very prominent part in convincing the large delegation from the Transvaal that J.I. Dube a Zulu form Natal should be the first President. His reasons were very sound, and his followers were convinced.

As President of the Transvaal Native Congress which became and parcel of the New Organisation, and a Transvaal Branch thereof, Makgatho automatically became vice President of the African National Congress, as did the President of the other Provincial Organisations. Makgatho, who had great organisational ability, soon had the Transvaal as a leading Province unmeratically in the Congress. Johannesburg being the hub of the Union and the home of a large number of the most progressive, brilliant young Africans, who belong to the various tribes of South Africa, but who had already solemnly denounced tribalism, because the centre of Congress.

They accepted as their slogans " One God, one aim, one destiny" and "Unity is strength" Tribalism began to wither under the warmth of National Unity.

It was only a man of Makgatho calibre who could cope with this growing group of splendid energetic, faithful, spirits self denying Africans, and this Makgatho did magnificently. Makgatho, like the other great mental giants Dube, Plaatji, Gumede, Seme, Mangena, Dr. Rubiana and others, was essentially a Constitutionalist; he believed in taking most of the African grievances to the Courts of Law for redress and in this regard Congress conquered a number of Cases. But as part as these were conquered, so fast did the authorities make worse laws. Makgatho often lead deputations to interview responsible Ministers of the Crown. Among the cases that he managed with his executive was the famous 1/- strike of 1918, the pass strike of 1919. The transvaal Poll Tax cases of £2.10s the womens pass law.

As congress grew from strength to strength the Authorities found it necessary to pass the Native Administration Act of 1927. This act disorganised Congress more than anything else.

Makgatho succeeded Dube as President General of the African National Congress and served for three terms at the most important time in life of Congress, during which delegates were sent to the British Government to fight the Native's lands act, the Colour Bar the passes and other Acts.

Makgatho was a very pious man and an important member and local preacher of the Methodist Church. But towards the end of his life, he resigned in order to establish a new and independent African Church. He lived happily with his wife and children at his Eastwood Township home in Pretoria.

Mr. Makgatho was the first Editor of " ADVOCATE" a journal founded by Mangena after his return from Lincoln Inn in England where he qualified as a Barrister at Law. Before he died Mr. Makgatho became totally blind, but thanks to Modern Science, Doctors were able to assist him to regain his sight.

MRS. RACHEL MALELE.

Mrs. Rachel Malele, who died at the age of 112 years, was a daughter of the Chief Malebogo, whose country is 70 miles north of Pietersburg. She was taken a slave during a war between her people and the Dutch. During the first visit of the Prince of Wales this old lady was anxious to convey personally her thanks to His Royal Highness, for his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria had set her free from slavery. She was a Christian and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Died at Potchefstroom, Transvaal, on the 26th October, 1930.

MR. ALFRED MANGENA.

Mr. Alfred Mangena, the unsung hero of African Rights in South Africa, was born about 1879. He went to school at his home when he was already a big boy, but his determination to get education was such that he would not allow anything to stand in his way. It was because he was craving for knowledge that he left home and went to Cape Town. Here he worked as a labourer, but it was not long before he made up his mind to work for the improvement of the Conditions wages and treatment of his fellow labourers. He started a workers organisation and held meetings every week. But in the meantime Mangena saved all the money he earned in order to pay for his passage to England where he had made up his mind to go in order to get better education. His workers organisation grew bigger and stronger. Whenever there was trouble between the employers and employees, Mangena and his Committee went there to fight for the rights of the workers. Whenever trouble arose at Ndabeni (the African Quarters) between the City Council and the people he and his Committee was ready to head and protect the masses. Mangena was fearless, often daring, but always tactful. It was regret that the time came for him to leave for England, leaving the organisation in the hands of the other leaders. In England Mangena wasted no time, it was not long before he passed the University examination. He entered Lincoln's Inn and in record time was called in the Bar. This was in 1909 the same year he met in England the South African Colour Bar deputation, composed of Messrs Schreiner, Dr. W.R. Rubusane then a member of the Provincial Council, Dr. Abduraman, J. Tongo Jahavin, D. Edwanya, T.M. Mepikolo, Lyndhurst and Fredericks. In 1910 he returned to South Africa. He chose to practice law in Johannesburg rather than Capetown. Capetown was easy going, while people in the Transvaal, particularly Johannesburg were suppressed. After some difficulty he was admitted by the Supreme Court registered as the First African Lawyer in South Africa. His main office, he opened in Pretoria, the seat to the Government, and his branch office which however was even busier than the main office in Johannesburg. It was difficult for most white people and for Africans for that matter to believe that a blackman would go into Court and plead any body, once when Mangena went to defend a client, he reached the Court room before the Magistrate was on the bench. He walked in with his books under his arm smoking from a cheap pipe which he did not take out of his mouth as he entered the Court. Two young policemen who were waiting for the Magistrate to come in, sported him and with wonderful celerity, they threw him out of Court Mangena fell outside, got up and returned the Court room. Seeing him inside the Court one police appealed to the Magistrate, who recognised not Mangena invited him to take his seat along side the Prosecutor, at the lawyers bench, to the consternation of the police who thought Mangena to be a blundering Kafir, intruding in the Court. Mangena was very successful in his practice, and became very popular. He was admired by Europeans and Africans alike. Chiefs came from far to consult him about their troubles. In 1911 P.H.I Sme arrived from England where he too, qualified as a Barrister - at-Law. These two men did a lot for the Africans quite apart from defending them in Courts. They discussed and invited other leaders to discuss with them the formation of a National Organisation. So that in 1912 Seme convened a Conference in Bloemfontein, and the African National Congress was established while Dr. Seme found the Advocate in Pretoria the same year. In 1910 Mangena married Nurse A.V. Neobela of Natal. Mangena was the first Treasurer of the African National Congress. A partnership of the firm Mangena and Seme Solicitors did not last long. He died in his home at Untata, Cape Province in 1924.

Mangena A.V. Nurse, daughter of ^{the} late Mr. & Mrs. Cobela Ntuli, was born at Mapumulo Mission Station, Natal. She received her education at Nanda Seminary, Natal. Instead of following the teaching profession as was common with all young people of those days, she decided to become a pioneer in the nursing profession. Thus she went to the only place that was willing to train Africans to become nurses - Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, in the Cape, where Doctor Mac Vicor was inviting and encouraging young African women to come forward, and be trained as nurses. Young Victoria was welcomed at Victoria Hospital. She threw herself body and soul into her work, ready to do any and every thing she was ordered to do, in order to gain her Nurses' Certificate. Dr MacVicor was very happy to train her, and was pleased that his experiment seemed to work very well. He noticed that Victoria was very clean, industrious, tolerant, obedient and kind to all patients.

As soon as she qualified in 1910, she came to Johannesburg as the first African qualified Nurse. She went into service as a nurse in Pretoria. Later she went to Johannesburg, where in 1916 she married ^{the} late Alfred Mangena, the first African Barrister-at-Law. After her husband's death in 1924, she resumed her work as a nurse in Port Elizabeth. After a few years she returned to Johannesburg and was employed by the City Council as a nurse in Pimville. Here she remained for a number of years. She was a leading member of the Methodist Church in Pimville. She was very popular and had many friends in the Transvaal, Natal, and the Cape. In her later life, though ailing, she did social service for the P.U.T.C. which employs hundreds of Africans. She died in Johannesburg in 1961.

Nurse Mangena
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NURSE A.V. MANGENA.

Nurse A.V. Mangena is a daughter of Mr and Mrs John Cobela Ntuli. She was born at Mapumulo Mission Station, Natal, and educated at Wanda Seminary in Natal. After completing her education she went to Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, where she qualified as a nurse twenty years ago. She was one of the first qualified African nurses in South Africa. After qualifying she followed her profession at Pretoria, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

In 1916 she married the late Mr. Alfred Mangena, the first African Barrister at Law in South Africa. They lived in Johannesburg where her husband practised as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. After her husband's death in 1924 she resumed her work as a nurse at Port Elizabeth. She has since returned to Johannesburg where she is following her profession. Nurse Mangena is an experienced nurse, very kind, and has many friends in Natal, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth who highly respect her. She is very hard working and a good social worker, is also a prominent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Klipspruit Location, near Johannesburg. Nurse Mangena is now in the service of the City Council of Johannesburg, and is doing good work with Nurse Dwane in Klipspruit Location, a place with a population of over 17,000.

Who's who

Respect Photo

Maponya Richard is an important resident of Sowetu, Johannesburg. He has been a resident here for a number of years. He takes a keen and active interest in all affairs of the Africans, and is a progressive business man, who owns a shop in Sowetu. Mr. Maponya is Chairman of the African Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is embarking on a gigantic scheme of bulk buying from the factories and thereby enabling its members to obtain goods without having to pay the middleman profits. This will enable retailers to sell goods to their customers at much reduced prices.



above

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Who's who

Passport bys Photo

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Marolen D. P. P. (Dr.) is a philosopher and writer of ability. His ~~his~~ ideas are very progressive and he is very keen about the improvement of his people in all walks of life. He never loses an opportunity to further the interests of his people who regard him as a very important person. He is respected by all those who have come in contact with him.

(77)

Mabusha

Passport Size Photo 15

Masekela, Bigvai-Mabusha, of 851 Dube Village was born in Madibeng, Pietersburg district on the 23rd. April 1911. He attended school at Ramoroho Mission Station. When he passed Standard VI he went to Kilnerton Institution to study for the teachers certificate. He became a teacher for ¹⁰ten years as principal at Jericho, Half-House and Modderfontein Dynamite Factory. The factory gave him a comprehensive scholarship to the Jan Hofmeyer School of Social Work 1943-1944. He obtained a first class Diploma. He did industrial social work at the Dynamite factory and was in charge of the welfare and recreation of 5000 men. Later he became secretary-organizer of the Donaldson-Orlando Community. He also became chairman and director of the Bampa Syndicate (Pty) Ltd. He also became secretary of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce in 1960 which position he still holds. ~~The Chamber~~

REV. R.N. MASHABA.

Rev. R.N. Mashaba was born about 1859 at Katombe, Mozambique, Portuguese Territory. This part of Africa was still in darkness, although the Portuguese had been there about 400 years. Young Mashaba had a cousin who had visited Pietermaritzburg, and while there was Christianised by the late Bishop Colenzo of the English Church. On returning to his home Mashaba's cousin made up his mind to trade in hides and skins on his own account, and that in buying he would weigh the skins on his own small scale. The idea of being able to manipulate a scale attracted young Mashaba as nothing had done before. He went to the small stores, and searched in vain for a scale. When his father decided to go to Natal to seek for work young begged him to take him to Natal. One day the old gentleman, Mashaba, and his son made their way to Natal on foot. In Natal the young lad was lucky to get a job in which his business was to divide rations to boys working at the Durban docks. To do this he had to use a hand scale to weigh the boys food. This crowned his ambition. He soon found out, however, that to be able to manipulate the scale was not the end of knowledge. It happened that a missionary was anxious to get young boys to learn to read and write and young Mashaba was one of the first who attended the missionary's night-school where they learnt their alphabet. When Mashaba was in standard one of the "Royal Reader he met a native who came from Port Elizabeth who could read much more fluently than he. Mashaba asked the man where he received his education and was informed that this "educated" man attended school in Port Elizabeth. Mashaba gave notice at once and went to Port Elizabeth but not finding work he went to one of the small stations near the port. Shortly afterwards he walked back to the town where he worked until he had sufficient money to go to school. February, 1879, found him at Lovedale in Standard IV. Four years later he sat for and obtained his certificate, and went to Kimberly as a telegraph messenger. Worked at Kimberly for two years and returned to his home in 1885. At home he found his people suffering from peculiar malady, and set about helping them at best he could. He opened a night-school and commenced preaching as a self-appointed preacher there being no minister in the country. In order to make a living he joined his cousin as a sleeping partner in a small business, but he himself continued his activities in teaching and preaching. After some time he built a church, and his congregation began to grow. The Swiss missionaries heard of his work, and at once offered him the ministry in their church, but this he declined. On one occasion the Bishop of the English Church in Zululand came over, and offered to take him into the church and to baptise the members of his church, but again he declined. He then wrote to the Rev. Ntsiko, of the Wesleyan Church, who was in Cape Province informing him of the work he had done and offering to hand over to the Wesleyan Church all that he had built. The Portuguese authorities offered him service in the Customs House, but he would not accept it. Again he was offered the assistant clerkship in the Town Office, but he shook his head. Several other offers were made to him such as road inspector, but every time he said "No, thank you." For this reason the authorities began to doubt him. Shortly afterwards Rev. Mashaba was ordained a minister in the Wesleyan Church. At this time trouble arose between the Portuguese Government and the natives. War commenced when King Ngungunyana was arrested in 1896. The Administrator of the Portuguese Territory sent for Rev. Mashaba, and on arrival at the office, he was arrested. The following morning he was charged with buying and selling gunpowder to the rebelling King and chiefs under him. This Rev. Mashaba denied. A stick called the "Palmatoria" used by the Portuguese to torture prisoners to confession, was used on him, but still he denied that he had anything to do with the rebellion. He was in a cell by himself and blocks nailed to the floor of the cell were put over his legs to keep him in one position. In the morning he was taken out into the yard where he found thirty - two prisoners of war all handcuffed. They were taken on board a steamer where they were chained. The steamer left on the 13th January 1896, for an unknown destination.

When they arrived at Capetown Rev. Mashaba wrote to Rev. Patterson who was stationed there. The following morning Rev. Patterson came to see him but was unable to help him. The steamer left and passed Cape Vrede. They were taken out at St. Tiago and kept as prisoners till the following May. Later he was removed to a smaller island called Fogo, which means "Fire". The island had a volcano and that is why is called Fogo or Fire Island. Here Rev. Mashaba was freed, given a room in which was a small table, a chair and a lamp. He was given an allowance of £1 per month, his food and medical attendance by the Government. From this place Rev. Mashaba wrote to the Wesleyan Ministers in England stating his case. The Wesleyans worked hard for his release but with no success; and to make matters worse, the Commandant who had arrested him was made Governor - General of the Portuguese East African Territory. This man was very much against Rev. Mashaba and actually said as long as he was the Governor-General, Rev. Mashaba would never be freed. Rev. Mashaba spent six years at Fogo Island and one day news came that the Governor-General had shot himself because he had disagreed with the King of Portugal. In the same year on the 16th June Rev. Mashaba received news that he was a free man. In following August he was taken to St. Augo where he reported to the Governor-General who cabled to Lisbon asking for instructions. The reply came stating that he could only be freed if he took an oath that he would never again return to his home. For some time he refused to make an oath, but did so eventually. From this island he went to Lisbon and was assisted by Mr. Alfred King who was tutor to the Crown Prince of Portugal. From Lisbon he went to Oporto and stayed there for three months. At Oporto he visited the cathedral with three friends. He was shown a particular seat and asked by his friends to sit on it. He did not understand the reason of his friends asking him to do this but in a spirit of mischief he sat on the seat. His friends laughed aloud and jumping up he had sat on the seat on which the King sat when he attended the cathedral. Laughing he said it was a case of from prisonto throne. Leaving Oporto Rev. Mashaba took the boat for Cape Town and arrived at the end of the Anglo Boer War. Rev. Mashaba has served the Wesleyans as minister at Johannesburg, Swaziland, Boksturg, Potchefstroom, Heidelberg and Nancefield near Johannesburg. In 1913 the Wesleyan Church of South Africa appointed Rev. Mashaba to represent it at the Wesleyan Centenary Anniversary in London. He also visited Naples, Paris and Kambasa. Died about 1934.

IN SOPHIA TOWN JOHANNESBURG

Who's who

Receipt by Photo

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Masuluke, Manghavia Thomas, was born about 1912 in the Northern Transvaal, of illiterate parents, who did not think of sending him to school. At the age of about 18 years, his father brought him to Johannesburg where he had an opportunity of attending the Albert Street School. In 1925 he was taught Tsonga by Enoch Makaringa. In two months he was able to write to his mother. Because of his father's illness he returned home. In 1927 he obtained employment at a farm store in the Louis Trichardt district and was paid 40c a month. In 1928 he went to Johannesburg where he was employed as a labourer, by the end of 1936 he was employed by the Assemblies of God Church as a farm school teacher in the Duivelskloof district. In 1931 he was employed as a teacher at Dinga School in Mavanbe Area. Here he prepared himself for Standard VI. examination which he wrote in May 1932. On hearing the music records of Mr. Caluza's choir, his ambition was fired, and he began to compose his own songs in Tsonga. After passing Standard VI he taught at Maswangaviya in Duivelskloof district, here he composed a number of songs. In 1932 he took private studies for the teachers certificate. When the first Bantu ^{Education} ~~Estiford~~ which was organized by the joint council of European and Africans in Zoutpanberg, he presented a number of his ^{own} compositions. From 1936 to 1938 he taught as assistant teacher at Hamanskraal, he took a musical ^{course} ~~course~~ with the Trinity College of Music, London, but could not sit for ^{the} ~~the~~ examination at the end of the year, as examinations were not yet open to non-Europeans in the Transvaal. Subjects that he passed for the National Senior Certificate are ~~Geography~~ ^{Geography} and ~~French~~ ^{French}. In 1946 he was employed as translator-clerk by the Emmanuel Press, Nelspruit. The Transvaal Education Department of Education gave him a bursary to enable him to take the teachers Diploma in the Bantu Normal College, Pretoria. In 1950 he gained the Diploma. At ~~the~~ present he is preparing for the B.A. degree. He has passed the following: Tsonga I, Tshonga II., Tshonga III, Zulu I, Zulu II, Zulu III, Education History I, Southern Sesotho, Systematic Theology I. He is preparing his English to qualify for the B.A. degree. He is also preparing himself for the B.Mus. examination.

Who's who

Rampab Sigs

17

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MR. TIASENG PHEKGUDI MATHABATSE.

Mr. Tiaseng Phekgudi Mathabathe, supervisor of Schools, Pretoria. Born 1896, at Pietersburg. Educated at Kilnerton Training Institute and Port Hare. Married Rachael Tan, of Pretoria and has five children. Headmaster Practising School, Kilnerton, for 20 years. Member of Advisory Board for Native Education, Transvaal. Member of Advisory Board, Pathfinder Movement. Was Gen. Sec., Federation of S.A. Native Teacher's Association. Editor of The Good Shepherd. Joint author Transvaal Sesotho Grammar and Vocabulary.

who's who

Report Size Plot 19

Mathole, Vallie N., of 515 Mnadi Street, Eastern Township, Johannesburg was born on the 5th. December 1937. He matriculated and further received the A.R.S.H. Diploma in Tropical Hygiene. He is a qualified Health Inspector. He is preparing for the B. Sc. degree. He has been assistant Secretary of the Bantu Men's Social Centre since 1961 and is now acting Secretary of the same organization. He is a bachelor. He is active in religious, social science, public affairs and sports.

S. R. Matime, an ex-teacher, was elevated to the position of
Supervisor of schools, which position he held for some time
before he was appointed as a sub-inspector of schools, with
headquarters in Pietersburg. He is one of the 49 circuit
inspectors in the Republic of South Africa.

New

AN ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY WHOSE WHO OF THE
BLACK FOLKS OF THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA

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Chief Frank M. Matlala, Chairman of the North Sotho Territorial

Authority. Chief Frank Matkala is the son of the late Chief Matlala of Mashadi, which is situated near Jane Furse Memorial Hospital. He was born on the 2nd. February 1891. His primary eduaction was obtained at Jane Furse. Thereafter he proceeded to Kilnerton Training Institution where he completed his teachers course. In 1916 his aged father called upon him to take over the chieftianship, and he has ruled since that date.

New

Wolsho

Ramashala

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Matlhare (A. Mrs), her maiden name was Frances Ramashala, received her early education in the Stirtonville Public School, Boksburg. She is the daughter of Mr. Ramashala, a mining house clerk and her mother, is employed in a manufacturing firm. While studying for the B.A. degree (Honours), she took a keen interest in "abnormal psychology", and for her master's degree in 1962, completed the following thesis: "A comparative psychological test analysis of traumatic brain - damaged patients and paraplegic controls". She did her interneeship at the General Hospital, Johannesburg and at Baragwanath Hospital. With adult brain-damaged cases, her work was chiefly the diagnostic testing of accident and assault cases and analysing the test results to assess the effect of Traumatic damage. Mrs A. Matlhare, M.A. whose husband is Dr. Matlhare, is the first African to qualify in this profession. She sometimes find time to play tennis, which she loves.

Matseke Peter, was born in 1878 at Pankop in the district of Pretoria. During the Anglo-Boer war he was captured by the Boers and sent to the front. He was known to be one of the best drivers. He worked throughout the war, and after peace was declared he settled in Pretoria. While working at the coal mines in Middleburg he quickly learnt a number of African dialects, which stood him in good stead when he was later employed as a Court Interpreter for twelve years. He was proficient in high Dutch, and as he was a leading member of the Lutheran Church he was of great assistance to the European Ministers of that Church. He took a prominent part in the social, educational and political life of his people. He had many friends among the leading Afrikaaners in the Transvaal. He resigned from the Lutheran Church under pressure. He joined the A.M.E. Church. He was not in this Church long before he was appointed an Officer, and Chairman of the A.M.E. Church Schools. He was one of the first members of the Marabastad Advisory Board which he served for a number of years. His fame as a leader came when he successfully opposed certain Pretoria Location Regulations dealing with people who brewed Kaffir Beer in Marabastad and Atteridgeville. He later negotiated successfully with the Council, that Kaffir beer be legally brewed by the residents of Atteridgeville. His activities in the National Organisations are well known. He served in numerous deputations to the City Council and the central Government. When Mr. Makgatho was elected President of the African National Congress, Matseke succeeded as President of the Transvaal African Congress. He died in 1941.

Block
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JOHANNESBURG,

South Africa.

-2-

He was survived by four sons. Two sons are teachers, one is a Journalist, the fourth is a telephone operator, and the only daughter was the first non-European Matron in the Pretoria Hospital.

Biography

Passport Size Photo

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Photo printed from [unclear]

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MRS. G. N. MAXEKE B.Sc.

Mrs. G.N. Maxeke B.Sc., was born on the 7th April, 1874, near Fort Beaufort, Cape Province. Started education under the late Rev. I. Wanchope, a teacher at Uitenhage, and later went to Port Elizabeth and attended school under the late Paul Xiniwe who was then schoolmaster at the Edward Memorial School. After some years her parents moved to Kimberly. As a young girl she was said to possess a very good voice, and at the time when Mr. Bam was organising a choir of Africans to tour Europe, he heard Charlotte Maxeke singing in the Kimberly Town Hall, and at once made arrangements for her to join the choir. The choir sang to crowded halls in Europe; they sang to Royalties of various European nations, and afterwards toured Canada and America. In America Mrs Maxeke saw an opportunity to gain education, and with the assistance of Bishop Derrick, she entered the Wilberforce University, Ohio, U.S.A., where she took the Degree of B.Sc. Returned to South Africa and started missionary work. Her first field was in the Pietersburg District. Married Rev. M.M. Maxeke, B.A. also a graduate of Wilberforce University. Together they laboured among their people and founded the Wilberforce Institute which was eventually transferred to Evaton. Later Mr. and Mrs Maxeke went to Idutywa where he became pastor and principal of the Lots High School. Is the founder and president of the African Women's League she has rendered very great and useful services to the Africans. She was appointed a Probation Officer by the Government and served for a number of years before retiring. She was a Permanent Quadrennium representative of the A.M.E. Church and the General Conference in America. Since her return from America.

Such a zealous leader was Mrs Maxeke that on one occasion, for fear that she would miss the opening of the Conference of which she was President, decided to travel by S.A.R. Coal Truck to Bloemfontein the night before the opening of the Conference. Rather than travel the following morning by passenger train in comfort and find the conference in session. Mrs Maxeke was a devout Christian and a wise petitioner who did much for the people. She was highly respected by both European and Africans who come in contact with her. She died at a ripe old age in her home, Klijptown, Johannesburg in 1938.

Mazibuko, Jabulani, of Sowetu, Johannesburg, like his name "Jabulani", which in English means "Rejoice", spends a great deal of his time training young Africans to sing. He has dedicated his life to improving music among Africans, and he takes this work of his seriously. He has founded and conducted numerous ~~Choirs~~ Choirs. He has been a conductor of the famous Capediums. He is known and respected by all music lovers in the Witwatersrand.

William Mbambisa) arrived in Johannesburg from the Cape (he and others walked all the way) in 1896. There was little progress in the what was then called the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The only Church Building was at Brixton and Newton where the first African Location was situated. The only African Minister in the whole Witwatersrand was Rev. Abraham Mqibisa, whose son was later to become a Minister and follower of Rev. Mokone, who broke away from the Wesleyans to start the Ethiopian Church. There were very few lay preachers and leaders at the time. There was no mission school. But in the following years the members of the Church began to grow. About this time it was reported that there was a great need for evangelists in Rhodesia, where the Africans had not yet become Christians. In the Transvaal many Africans were already Christians, but were not members of any particular church. The Methodists, the Anglicans, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians and one or two other denominations worked in unison, sending out lay preachers and evangelists in all directions. Later they were rewarded for their efforts - the membership of all these churches grew by leaps and bounds. Three lay preachers of the Methodist Church accepted a call to go to Rhodesia, they - he was one of them - congregated at Vryburg, from there they crossed over to Bechuanaland, and thence to Rhodesia. The others were John Hlazo of Cala, Cape, Joshua Ramushu of Johannesburg, Joseph Mfazi. Some of them died in Rhodesia, he returned to Johannesburg in 1902.

Lshoi' Lsho

Maseru, Cape, Photo

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Merafe, Serasengoe Philip, of Merafe Street, Pimville, Johannesburg was born on the farm Modi Hoek, Thaba 'Nchu in the O.F.S. in 1882. He attended school at Moroka Institution in Thaba Nchu. From there he was sent to Healtown Institution in the Cape, In 1904 he joined the Lovedale Institution printing department as an apprentice for four years. At the end of the course he was employed as a journeyman for four years. In 1912 he was employed in the printing works of Tlale and Son, who were the owners of "Mochochonono newspaper" in Maseru, Basotoland. Due to the failure of his health he went to Johannesburg where he was invited by Mr. P. Ka I. Seme, the second African Barrister, who together with others had established the Abantu-Batho newspaper. Here he worked as foreman, machinist at the printing workes. When the late Sol. T. Plaatje prepared to go overseas, he invited Merafe to supervise his printing works in Kimberley where the Tsala ea Batho was printed and published. After a short time he returned to Johannesburg and accepted a post under Mr. Sheik as foreman in his printing establishment. Owing to eye trouble he had to relinquish this work. He started a General Dealers' business in Pimville where he has traded for the last ³⁰ thirty years.

Who's who section,

~~Respost page photo~~

Mgudlandlu, Gladys Nomfanekiso, whose home is at 120^u Guguletu, Peddie, Cape Province, was born on the 29th. November 1923. She learnt to read and write before she ever went to school. When she was 11 years^{old} she went to school and shortly afterwards she ~~set~~^{gla} for the VI ~~examination~~^{examination} and passed it. She is a qualified teacher. She taught herself the art of painting, and has already had a number of exhibitions both here in Johannesburg and other cities in the Cape Province. So far as is known, she is the first African woman painter. She writes poetry, Folk stories and the history of the Eastern Cape. She is a spinster and plays Tennis.

Who's who

Passport size photo

Mguli Robert Edward Mbuyisa of the St Mary's Rectory, Orlando East, Johannesburg was born on the 18th. March 1904 at Indwe, Cape Province. He is a qualified teacher and has the University Junior Certificate as also the Licentiate in Theology. He is a Clergyman and is married to Nettie Mlota. They have two sons and three daughters. Mr. Mguli started the hard way. After passing the 1st. Year Teachers Examination at St. Matthews College, Kieslamahook, nit eh Cape, he came to Johannesburg to work in order to find school fees. He worked for three years as a kitchen boy, and labourer in various shops and factories, and was later given a burary by the S.P.C.K. to go and complete his techers course in Pietersburg Diocesan Training College. He also took private studies under the Union College. He then went to the St. Peters' College where ha obtained the Licentiate in Theology.

~~Biography~~ Who's who

Passport sign photo

Mkele, Nimrod, of 7219 Orlando West, Johannesburg, Phone 838-7261 was born in Alexandria, Cape Province on the 16th. October 1921. He graduate B.A. (Hons) Natal, M.A. (South African University). He married Miss Edith Hlatshwayo and is the father of two sons and two daughters. He holds certificates of Social Anthropology. By profession he is a ~~Psychologist~~, and an ~~Advertising~~ consultant. He is a columnist for the World, Sunday Chronicle and various papers and journals. Has worked as research psychologist for C.S.R., and National Institute for Personnel Research and P.U.T.C. ~~for~~ Is now acting as ~~Marketing~~ and advertising consultant and had worked for such firms as J. Walter Thompson Co., an advertising agency, Crea-Cola Export Corporation and S.A. Breweries as public relations officer.

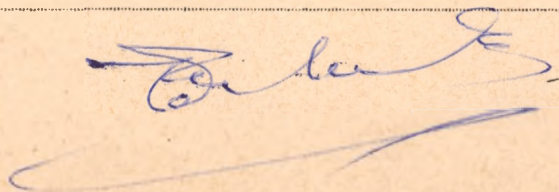
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AFRICAN REGISTER

Please fill in the following particulars, USING BLOCK LETTERS for all names.

Name MKELE Christian Names NITROD
Address 7219 Orlando West, Johannesburg
Telephone 838-7261
Birth place Alexandria, CP Year of Birth 16th October 1921
Education M.A. (S.A.) B.A. (Hons) (Watal)
Distinctions (if any) Certificate of Merit - Social Anthropology
Married to EDITH HLATSHWAYO,
Family; Sons 2 Daughters 2
If unmarried state whether bachelor or spinster —
Profession or Occupation Psychologist, advertising consultant
Books or pamphlets, or contributors to newspapers or periodicals
Columnist of 'Wood' Sunday Chronicle, various
and papers & learned journals
Educative or interesting details of your career Have worked
as research psychologist for C.S.R. in National
Institute for Personnel Research & PITCO.
Acting now as marketing & advertising consultant
& have worked for such firms as Gwaltter
Thompson Co. - an advertising agency; Coca-
Cola Export Corporation & S.A. Breweries and
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Who's Who

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OK

Who's who

Passport Size Photo

Mlambo Mgadi Isaac Jack, Rev. was born at Mahlabatini, Zululand in 1903 at the end of the Anglo-Boer War. His father's name was Mandulo Mlambo. At an early age they came to Driefontein in the Wakkerfontein district. He attended school at Emouse College of the Berlin Mission, his teacher being the Rev. Prosesky. He studied for three years and left when he had passed Standard ~~six~~ ^{KL} six. As his father had died he could not go any further in school. He worked for six years at Ermelo, then came to Johannesburg to look for work, and was employed by the Anglo-American ^{Confess} where he has worked for 38 years. He is still working there. He studied for ^{the} ministry and was ordained by the late Right Rev. Matole of the Independent Methodist Church of South Africa. Rev. Mlambo is an important member of the Pimville Standholders Association, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his people. He was especially interested in the feeding scheme of the Pimville children, where he worked with Mrs. Binswager for five years.

Who's Who

Passport Log Book

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Mngoma, Khabi, was born in Johannesburg 41 years ago. He received his early education in Johannesburg, and at an early age showed clear signs that he was a born musician. At home he learnt to play the organ. When he was sent to college at Adams in Natal, he studied and obtained post-matric, and teachers' diploma. Mr. Mngoma was a teacher at Wilberforce Institution of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Evaton, about ³⁰~~thirty~~ miles west of Johannesburg. He also taught at Orlando High School. In 1957 he accepted a post at the Jubille Centre. Here he was the instructor in piano, cello and singing lessons. But he kept studying and ultimately attained his ambition of being conferred the L.R.S.M., U.T.L.M., A.T.C.L., U.P.L.M., thereby being one of the best and highest qualified African Musicians. But his greed for knowledge was not satisfied. He is now striving to gain the B.Mus degree. Mr. Mngoma has been in the forefront of all great Musical festivals. He is an acknowledged Musical Conductor of very high standing.

Mnintshana, S. P., was born in the Cape Province. He started work at the Post Office in Dordrecht, Cape, where he served for ~~twenty~~²⁰ years. He then came to Johannesburg, where he was employed as a basket maker. In 1936 he ~~retired~~ retired in order to establish his own business. In 1957 he became a member of the Pimville Advisory Board. He has served in this capacity for eight years. He takes a keen interest in sports, being a life President of the Pimville Lawn Tennis Club. Soccer and cricket are sports in which he is also interested. He is married and is the father of ~~thirteen~~¹³ children. His wife and ~~ten~~¹⁰ children are still alive.

John Koenakeefe Mohl, born in Dinokana Village near Zeerust, Western Transvaal on the 29th. September 1906. He attended primary school at MaFeking. He was trained for the 3rd. Year teachers course at Tiger Kloof Training institution, near Vryburg. He then went to S.W.A. where he spent one year in a French school of Art in Ludritz Bay. After that he spent two and a half years in an Academic Training in Art in West Germany. He has since put up his business as an Artist in Johannesburg. Some of his paintings have been bought in Europe and America. Many have been bought in South Africa. His last big job was when he was commissioned by the Bachuanaland Government.

*Photo Submitted and
Signed*

John Roenakefe Mohl
Born in Dinokana Village
Near Zeerust W. Transvaal

On the 29th of September 1906

Attended primary school
at Mafeking to Standard
(VI)

Trained for the Teachers
Third year course at
Tiger Kloof Training
Institution

Went to S.W.A. Where I
spent one year in a -
a French School of
Art in Ludritz Bay
After that, I was sent
to West Germany for 2½
years for Academic training
in Art.

REV. M. M. MOKONE.

Rev. M.M. MOKONE, son of Maake, son of Kgake, son of Ngator, son of Malobe, son of Mongiweta, son of Manpuru, son of Mhlokudeshe, son of Mokone, was born at Bokgaga, Transvaal between May and June 1861. His mother was the daughter of Sephate. His father was killed in the Swazi War of 1863. In the year 1870 young Mokone went to Pietermaritzburg, Natal, to work in order to buy a rifle. He found work in the sugar plantations of Mr. Acutt. His salary was ten shillings per month. After six months having earned £3 he left for Durban where he was employed by Mrs. J.S. Steel. Attended night school and as a pupil made wonderful progress, learning had the same effect to him and that cold water has to thirsty person. In 1874 he was baptised by the Rev. Damon Hlongwana. In 1875 he returned to Pietermaritzburg where he joined classes in elementary theology. He commenced preaching about the same time, a his sermon being found in St. Matthew, Chapter V., verse 30 :- "And if thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and cast it from thee it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.

For three years he remained a pupil under Rev. Hlongwana and Rev. H.M. Cameron, during which period he continued preaching. He was especially endowed with a spiritual power in preaching. On one occasion during the night service he had his congregation on their knees all in tears, until the neighbouring Europeans were drawn to the scene and one shouted, "Vuka, boy, vuka boy," (Get up boys, get up, boys) "Poor niggers, lying on their guts". Rev. Howe, the European Missionary Superintendent, was sent for and requested to replace the "boy" Mokone by a better man who would not frighten the poor creatures with hell-fire.

In 1880 the Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist church assembled in Pietermaritzburg. Mokone, who was not a member of the Conference, went to his work as usual. Rev. Owen Watkins, who was attending the Conference, urgently sent for Mokone. Mokone rushed into the Conference still wearing his carpenter's apron. He was examined and found competent. Subsequently he was appointed to Swaziland, but owing to the English and Dutch War of 1880 he failed to carry out his appointment. Was sent to Newstead, Natal, where he remained until 1882. From this circuit he was appointed as first native Minister in Pretoria. At Pretoria he was very successful. His congregation grew until mission churches and buildings were erected. He advised that Milnerton he bought, this was done and Rev. Wilkins took charge of the property. A school was erected, the pioneers teachers being Revs. Wilkins, Weaver, S. Mthata, H. Ntsike and Mokone himself. Among the first pupils were S.M. Makgatho, J. Tabane S. Mabilelong, D. Rasibiga, all of whom have since played important parts in the progress of the race. The last named went to America where he qualified as a Doctor of Medicine. Mokone's efforts were crowned with success. He was a great asset to the Wesleyan Church.

It was later that Mokone had a rude awakening to the fact that though all were brothers in Christ there was to be a clear distinction between white and black. It was at this time that he found that the African missionary was obliged to submit to the European missionary, on all points at issue. He found that the privileges enjoyed by white ministers were denied to his black brother ministers, consequently on the 1st November, 1892, he resigned from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The following Sunday he organised the Ethiopian Church with only 20 members, Reuben Dlamini, Joshua Ephila, and Jantje Thomson being his local preachers.

On the 5th November, 1892, the first Ethiopian was formally opened at the Location in Pretoria. Although Rev. Weaver, European Superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodist Church failed to attend. Rev. Underwood, of the same Church, found time to come to preach at the opening exercises. During the same month Rev. Mokone visited

Johannesburg and was interviewed by local preachers of Wesleyan/.....

the Wesleyan Churches including Messrs. J.L. Tantsi, Abraham Mngqibisa and others. At this meeting Rev. Mokone was advised to get in touch with Rev. Nehemiah Tile who had already established an African Church, the object being to unite, and work together. This advice Rev. Mokone did not ignore. A few weeks found him in Queenstown where he met Rev. Samuel Mvambo who directed him to Rev. Tiles head offices. M. Tshokwana, an evangelist, was immediately despatched as a guide. Rev. Mokone and his guide travelled on foot from Queenstown to Macibini, where he was introduced to Rev. Goduka, head of the Church he was seeking. A special meeting was summoned and a favourable understanding reached. Soon after Rev. Mokone's return to Pretoria Mr. P. Kuze, arrived from Macibini to assist him. Later Messrs. Tantsi, Mngqibisa and Mpumlwana joined as candidates for the ministry. Later Mr. J.G. Xaba, of Pretoria, also joined as a candidate for the ministry. In 1895 Rev. Mokone was appointed Supervisor by the Conference.

At this time Miss Charlotte Manye, now Mrs Maxeke, was studying at Wilberforce University, U.S.A., and often wrote to her sister, Kate, who lived in Johannesburg. In some of her letters she mentioned the wonderful progress that was being made by the negroes in education and church work. She mentioned especially the A.M.E. Church. It happened that Rev. Mokone paid a visit to Miss K. Manye, and enquired after her sister Charlotte who was still in America. He was shown some of her letters. On the 31st May, 1895 Rev. Mokone wrote to Bishop Turner and Miss Charlotte Makhomo Manye. After this letter a regular correspondence was carried between Bishop Turner, Mokone and Miss C.M. Manye. As a result of the correspondence Rev. Mokone got to know more about the African Methodist Church in America. The information he conveyed to his brother ministers, many of whom thought it wise to seek a union of the two churches; so in the 1896 Conference of the Ethiopian Church, the matter was brought up. It was resolved to unite with the A.M.E. Church of America.

It was at this conference that Rev. James M. Dwane and Marcus Gabashane joined the church, having resigned the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Three delegates were appointed to go to America to consolidate the union of the Ethiopian Church and the A.M.E. church. They were Revs. James M. Dwane, M.M. Mokone and J.G. Xaba. As the last two failed to be ready in time Rev. Dwane left alone for the United States. Each delegate had to raise his own passage to America and back. Rev. Dwane left on the 15th April, 1896 and arrived in America on the 10th June. He was presented to Bishop H.M. Turner by Dr. H.B. Parks, Secretary of Missions, and Rev. J.S. Flipper. The proposition for the amalgamation of the two churches was accepted by the House of Bishops and the Missionary Board of Missions of the A.M.E. Church, and Rev. Dwane was appointed General Superintendent of South Africa. He returned to South Africa on the 22nd September, 1896. His appointment was resented by some of the ministers in South Africa, who contended he went to America on an important mission and not to receive office without the sanction of his brother ministers. Moreover as Rev. M.M. Mokone was the founder and supervisor of the church that was united with the A.M.E. Church, many expected that if any offices were to be created Rev. Mokone should be first considered. The appointment was an unfortunate cause of the subsequent difficulties in the progress of the A.M.E. Church in South Africa.

Rev. Dwane convened the first joint conference of the Transvaal and Cape Colony A.M.E. Church at Lesseyton, Queenstown, on the 7th April, 1897. Two months after this conference the first two students of the A.M.E. Church in South Africa, Messrs James Y. Tantsi, now Superintendent-General of the Church in the Union, and the late Professor Rev. Marshall Maxeke were despatched in June to America, paying their own expenses as far as New York, where they were received by Bishop Turner, and later they were admitted into the Wilberforce University.

During/.....

During March the following year, to the great joy of all members, Bishop H.M. Turner arrived in Capetown. He organised two conferences, the Transvaal and Cape Colony, at which a number of ministers were ordained, including P.P. Botha, S.J. Mabote, Benjamin Kumale, N.J. Boya, J.M. Lebala, Masaka, T.T. Siromu, J.R. Phala, J. Moruane, J. Diale, P. Bodiba, J. Mathoka, C. Noko, B. Tsibele and K. Mojalisa. At the same conference the following elders were appointed :- A.S. Gabashane, S.H. Sinamela, P.J. Mavana, S.J. Brander, J. Thlabane, J.R. Thabe, S.R. Modipa, H.T. Appie, P.O. Ramutloa, S. Moletsi, N. Mokone and D. Masiza. After ordaining Rev. Dwane to the much disputed office of Vicar-Bishop, Bishop Turner returned to America leaving Dwane in charge of the work in South Africa. On the second return of Rev. Dwane from America, confusion reigned supreme. It was necessary to write to America for advice and assistance. Rev. Fitzpatrick was sent to Africa posthaste to adjust matters and hold conferences, and returned to America on the 28th March, 1900.

Among the Ministers who remained faithful to the church were Rev. T.G. Sishuba, H.R. Ngcayiya, J.Y. Tantsi, C.J. Roberts, F.M. Gow, J. Spawu, J. Sonjica, M.M. Mokone, and several others. Delegates to the General Conference in America were appointed at the conference presided over by Rev. Fitzpatrick, they were, Rev. M.M. Mokone, J.Y. Tantsi, Abel S. Gabashane, and Mr. F.M. Gow, who was a lay representative. After the return of the delegates from America the work of the Church progresses wonderfully. Young men and women were sent to America for higher education, the founder, Rev. M.M. Mokone's son being among them. By degrees the Church gained recognition even from the Government until now it is one of the strongest churches among Africans. It is gratifying that Rev. Mokone has lived to see the fruits of his labours. He is now a supernumerary and resides in the city of Pretoria. Since the Church has been established in South Africa the following have been the residential bishops sent from America:- Bishop Turner, Bishop Cappin, Bishop Johnson, Bishop Derrick, Bishop Beckett, Bishop Vernon, Bishop Gregg and now Bishop Young, Bishop Sims, Bishop Wright, Bishop Bonner, Bishop Jordan.

Molefe Liselo Lebana, is a member of the Royal Blood of the Batlokoa clan. Their country extends from Basutoland to the Orange Free States, between the Cape Province and Natal. Mr. Molefe, in quest of more knowledge in his profession as a herb specialist, has travelled to Natal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Central Africa. He owns properties in Alexandra Township, Dube, and a farm in the Rusterburg district. He has a flourishing business in Pimville, where he lives. He has helped many barren women who now have children.

MONTSIOA or (SEJA NKABO A TAUANA)

Among the best known chiefs of the mid-Victorian days. The son of Tauana, the son of Thutlwa, the son of Tshidi, head of the second branch of the House of Tau, who was King of the Barolong about 1740. Montsioa was born soon after 1810, so that he was a young man in the late twenties of the last century when Mzilikazi, with his well trained armies, trekked from the east; conquered the Bechuana Tribes and proclaimed himself supreme ruler of Central South Africa. He then commenced to levy taxes on the Bechuana tribes, including the Barolong along the Molopo River. In 1830 the Barolong seized King Mzilikazi's tax collector, by name Bhoja, and killed him and his companion in cold blood. This seemingly isolated act brought down upon the Barolong the full force of Mzilikazi's wrath, and the Matabele impies swooped down upon them like an avalanche. The Barolong, who had fought their way down from the great lakes were known among other tribes as "baga Rungoana le bogale" (the people with the sharp spear) witnessed, for the first time, a kind of warfare which made no distinction between man woman or child; and for nearly three quarters of a century there after, the Matabele and all tribes allied to them, (e.g. Zulu, Xosa, Swazi, Shangaan, etc) were regarded with awe, and the Bechuana would have nothing in common with them. It speaks volumes for the magical force of Christianity if their descendants now intermarry with members of such tribes.

Montsioa, as a young man just turned twenty, must have taken a prominent part in Bhoja's execution for the poets of the day immortalised the event with the following lines in his honours:-

Re kile ra ineelela dishaba,
Ra ineela, Ka'lecogo mefefe;
Seja Nkbo a sale mmotlana,
A sale mo tharing eago Sebodie.
Jaana ke mmonyane a tlhatloso motho lekgabana,
A mo pega ncoe ja Ga Khunoana tlhogo,
A nale mmaba, a ea go bolaoa,
Seja Nkabo a Tauana.

Too long we've bent the knee to foreigners,
Too long We've yielded the arm to strangers;
Montsioa, at that time, was still a baby,
Astride the back of his nother, Sebodio,
Now have I seen him lead a man up hill.
Leading him up to the crest of Mount Kunana;
Conducting a foeman up to his kill,
Seja Nkabo, the son Tauana.

After the destruction by the Matabele, Tauana and his people found a shelter among Moroka's people - the Seleka branch of the tribe at Thaba Nchu now O.F.S. Here the first party of immigrant Boers, under Sarel Celliers, on their way north found them. They, too, had a taste of Mzilikazi's sword and also found an asylum under the wing of Moroka at Thaba Nchu. The Barolong and Boers were later reinforced by a contingent of Griqua horse men, under an intrepid leader named Doot. The Barolong levies were led by Tauana's son, Motshegare the combined forces being under the supreme command of Hendrick Potgieter - a friend of the natives if ever there was one. Together they defeated Mzilikazi's armies and forced the Matabele to trek to the far north, now known as Southern Rhodesia.

After this overthrow and expulsion of Mzilikazi's Tauana and his people returned to the Molopo region, where he died and was succeeded by Montsioa as Chief of the Ra-Tshidi section; but under him, they were not left along to enjoy their hard won peace. Soon after the voortrekker wave had spent itself by spreading out and settling land in the distant areas of the Northern Transvaal, the

southern territories were overrun by stray whites, whose land-hunger vied with their utter disregard of the vested rights of those whose territories they invaded. Some bands of these were labelled filibusters (or freebooters), but the difference between the aspiration of such freelances and those of the newly established Transvaal Republic the natives found it very hard to define. The similarity between them was particularly noticeable after the passing of the Potgieters, the Pretoriuses and others who, with their native friend bore the brunt of the pioneer work. Their places in the now settled country were taken by the Pharaohs who knew not Joseph, and it was the bane of Montsioa's chequered life to have them as neighbours.

For instance, parties established the miniature republics of Stellaland and Goshen, with Vryburg as their capital; but, to their credit let it be said that these settlers in their diminutive republic troubled the Bechuana very little. Much of the brigandage against Montsioa and the filibustering forays into Bechuanaland were usually organised on Transvaal soil and all captured cattle were promptly driven across the frontier into the South African Republic. Other Barolong tribes were cojoked and organised against Montsioa. The Ra-Tlou section, descended from the senior House of Tau, were assured that they alone should be at the head of all Barolong affairs including Montsioa's and they were urged to join the Boers in their campaign against that usurper in order to bring about a desirable readjustment. Of course, white people were new in the country and it was not suspected that the solicitude of these intriguers for the regulation of the Barolong secession was stimulated by anything but a keen desire to place the House of Tau in its rightful position.

The tactics of the adventures were remarkable. They first engineered a treaty between the British Government and the Transvaal Republic. Under the treaty the English were to prevent the sale of arms to savages, so that white men alone could purchase firearms. The terms of this agreement were enforced by the British authorities with a firm hand, but some white men soon saw that the effect of the pact was to limit the spread of British Dominion in the interior. Most "savages" resisted the Boer expansion no other object but to bring their own people under British protection; and many British pioneers sympathised with the violation of that treaty. Some actually came into Barolong territory and shared in the native defence of their country against Boer encroachments. Among these may be mentioned the late Richard Rowland, Christopher Bethell and others. They not only procured arms for Montsioa but actually helped his warriors in battle. Bethell fell on the battlefield among the sons of Montsioa near the present Transvaal Bechuanaland boundry.

The clashes between the Barolong and the Boers extended over several decades. These hostilities necessitated the removal of the headquarters of the tribe to the present site, where the natural formation of the rocks and the thickets in Montsioastad afforded some shelter to the defenders. Thus Baden Powell's long defence of Mafeking was not the first; the place having been beleaguered more than once before the British annexation.

The High Commissioner, in a dispatch to the Colonial Office, about this time, points out the cruel anomaly whereby Her Majesty's Colonial forces at the Cape were employed to prevent the delivery of arms and ammunition to Natives who were waging a grim struggle in the interest of British colonisation; while the British Colonial Authorities, at the same time were doing everything in their power to facilitate the delivery of arms to the Boers for use in subduing such loyal friends of the Imperial Government as Montsioa and his Barolong - War Office Dispatches, 1877.

Dr. J.E. Mackenzie, son of the famous missionary, writing on the development of Rhodesia, in a colonial magazine some years later said, "The British would never be able to repay the debt they owe to those two Bechuana chiefs, Montsioa and Mankuroane of the Batlhaping

for the losses they have sustained in the wars they waged against the Boers in order to keep open for the British opposition".

The history of these hostilities is unique in that Montsioa had among his praise names an Afrikaans ditty that was sung and played by Boers in the Western Transvaal. I have forgotten the stanzas but the refrain was :-

Hoe ry die pad, hoe ry die pad,
Na Montsioa toe?
Kanoonkop o'er en die Molopo deur;
Die Boers die skiet dat die stof so staan,
Maar die kaffir op sy plek bly staan.

It is not difficult to realise how these persistent raids and continuous losses of men and possessions which they involved were having a demoralising effect upon Montsioa's tribe, and their plight eventually attracted the attention of friends of the Natives at the Cape. They strongly supported the Barolong's frantic appeals for British protection. The result of these petitions was the Warren expedition in 1885, which annexed Bechuanaland as far as the Ramathhabama Spruit, and proclaimed a protectorate over the territories of Bechuanaland tribes further north up to the Matabele borders. So that, after a most eventful life, the old warrior and hunter was able to spend the evening of his life in comparative peace.

This peace continued until 1896, shortly after the annexation to the Cape, when he was unsettled by the rinderpest scourge, which swept through Bechuanaland like a blizzard and denuded his territories of nearly every beast. Buffaloes and wildebeest in the forests perished like domestic kine and many flourishing cattle, posts were reduced to ruins. So that where formerly large herds of sleek fat oxen swarmed over the grasslands as a moving testimony of Barolong wealth, only heaps of whitened skeletons remained the only vestige of the animal life that once thrived there. It was the heart breaking situation. The misery of his people being a thing terrible to contemplate. Hyenas and wild hounds gorged themselves to excess while flocks of carrion birds and other scavengers of the woods were attracted by the stench of rotting carcasses.

As a hunter in the chase, Chief Montsioa from his youth up was a fearless as he was brave in war. He enjoyed a great reputation as a lion killer one of the few Bechuana who would follow a wounded lion straight in to a thicket. His character in that respect has also been put into irregular verse by the court jesters of his time, for they sang.

Mogatsa Majang, tau ga di kalo
Tau ga di kalo, moroa Mhenyana.
Ga di ke di bolaoa leroborobo,
Di ba di etsa dipholofolo tsa gopo,
Di ba die edioa pitse tsa gopo,
Lekau ja Gontse a Tauana,
Tau di bolaoa dile thataro,
Lefa dile pedia dia bo di ntse.

(That's not the way to kill lions,
O, husband of Majang,
That's not the way, O, suffering of M'Henyana,
Lions should not be butchered by the score,
Nor like any hunted animals at the chase.
Lions should not be slaughtered in such numbers,
To litter the field like carcasses of dead zebra,
O, descendant of Gontse son Tauana,
Six lions at a time are quite enough
For, even two at a time are not too few.)

And here is a rare coincidence: the name "Montsioa" (he who is taken out) bears the same meaning as the Hebrew name "Musheah" (Moses) and, as the Se Rolong expression has it Ina lebe seromo an all name is an/.....

is an evil omen).

Chief Montsioa survived the rinderpest catastrophe by barely one year. At the age of 86 he succumbed to pulmonary disorders aggravated by a fatty heart. He was buried by his people in cattle fold. Rev. Alfred S. Sharp, Wesleyan Missionary, now in retirement in England, conducted the funeral service. Among the Europeans in attendance were Mr. George J. Boyes, Resident Magistrate (who died at Capetown, not long ago) and some Transvaal Boers, including his former military foes who, despite their proverbial weakness in the face of colour, could respect a brave man whenever they met one.

Among Chief Montsioa's Transvaal friends included General Piet Cronje a former adversary and the noblest Minister of Native Affairs that ever sat in a Kruger Cabinet. He spoke the Barolong tongue almost like a native and answered to the native sobriquet of "Ra Ntho'akgale". After the peace in 1885, the old chief sometimes visited his Boer friends across the Transvaal border. On such occasions Dr. Molema's father or the Doctors father in law. (Rev. M.J. Moshola, now of Klerksdorp) accompanied the old warrior as secretary, and sent back during his absence, one bulletin after another to keep his people informed of the progress of their beloved chief and his reception among the Boers.

Who's who

Portrait Size Photo

25

Moroka, James (Dr.) was born in Thaba 'Nchu, O.F.S. After his early education in Thaba 'Nchu, he went to Scotland and graduated at Edinburgh University in medicine. He has a very wide practice in the Orange Free State. He is one of the best-known men among both Europeans and Africans in the Orange Free State. He takes a very keen and active interest in the welfare and progress of his people. He has done much to help, even financially, Africans even beyond the Free State. He has done much for the education of the people in the Free State. He was a member of the Native Representative Council. He had established shops in Orlando, with late Mr. Paul Mosaka as his manager.

Biography

Passport Size Photo

Mosaka, Paul, was born in Pimville, Johannesburg, where he received his early education. His father was persuaded by his employers, the directors of the Abantu-Batho Ltd., to send Paul to Healtown Institution, Cape Province for higher education. This was done, and Paul, who was a bright student, soon excelled in his classes, and passing on to Fort Hare, graduated, and became one of the few B.A. of the year. Later he accepted and the late Dr. Ntlapo, a school mate accepted posts as teachers in a school, the Superintendent of which was Dr. James Moroka of Thaba Nchu, Orange Free State. But Pauls horizon was wide and he was not satisfied for long to be confined in a class room. It was arranged that Dr. Moroka would establish a general dealers business in Orlando, Johannesburg, and that Paul should take charge of them as Manager. These shops were opened under the supervision of Paul Mosoka. Meantime Paul opened another shop on his own account at his home in Pimville. After some time Dr. Moroka relinquished his interest in the merchant shops in Orlando. Then Mr. Mosaka devoted all his time to his shop, but later he started a funeral parlour and registered an Insurance Company, which was flourishing when he died in 1963. Paul was a member of the defunct Native Representatives established by the Smuts Government. He was also a foundation member of the defunct Democratic Party. When Mr. Mavimbela, a foundation member and first President of the African Chamber of Commerce died, Paul Mosaka was appointed his successor. He was a member of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and a member of the Board of the Bantu Trust Fund established by Mr. Dondalson.

Photo BUT NO
prints proof of matter

Biography

Passport size Photo

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Griffith Motsieloa was born in the Cape after the Englo-Boer war. He qualified as a teacher in Healtown, Cape Province. His first appointment was at the Lyndurst Road, school, Kimberley. After some years he left for England where he went to study Elocution. On his return he formed the Merry Black Birds - a group that entertained thousands of music lovers throughout the Transvaal and further afield. He married a Miss Makanana. This lady was an outstanding pianoist. She travelled with the group as its pionaist. Their only chils, a son was sent to England to study medicine, after qualifying he edecided to practic in England where he still is.

Black
birds
made
state

Who who

Popstallor, etc

44

Mpanza Sofasonke, for many years a famous member of the Orlando Advisory Board, is a fearless dynamic speaker, who sometimes becomes almost controversial. He welcomes Western civilisation, so long as it does not interfere with the African Traditions. It was through Mr. Mpanzas' energy and courage that shanty town was created in East Orlando. This shanty town which was the temporary home of thousands of Africans, greatly embarrassed the City Council of Johannesburg, who however handled an almost dangerous situation with tact and forbearance, and succeeded to make the living conditions as comfortable as possible, prior to hastily building homes in Orlando West, Dube and Jabavu, thanks to Mr. Carr, the Non-European Affairs Committee, and generally the whole City Council. Mr. Mpanza takes great interest in the welfare of his people, he is also a lover of horses and is the owner of race horses.

African Pioneer's

Biographical Dictionary & Classified Directory

TRANSVAAL EDITION.

109, First Floor,
MACOSA HOUSE,
17, COMMISSIONER STR
JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa.

is a dynamic

Sofasonke Mpanza, for many years the famous leading, ~~leading~~ ^{leading} energetic member of the Orlando Advisory Board, a fearless speaker, who sometimes becomes controversial. He welcomes western civilization so long as it does not ^{interfere with} ~~disturb~~ African traditions. It was through Mr. Mpanza's energy and courage that Shanty-Town was created in East Orlando. This Shanty-Town which was the temporary home of thousands of African greatly embarrassed the City Council of Johannesburg. ~~The Council however~~ ^{and} ~~did~~ succeeded to make the living conditions as comfortable as possible for them to build hastily building homes in Orlando West, Dube, Jabavu and the other Porten Townships. Mr. Mpanza who takes great interest in the welfare of his people, is also a lover of horses and ^{is the} ~~owns~~ ^{owns} horses.

Who, however handled an almost dangerous situation with tact and forbearance

A B I S I D I A R Y

TELEPHONE: P.O. BOX 2111 JOHANNESBURG
FIRST FLOOR, KAGGA HOUSE, STREET, JOHANNESBURG

Chief Patrick Mphephu is the chairman of the Thoho-ya-Ndou Territorial Authority. He was born at Nzhele in Mphephu's Kraal on the 4th. February 1925. His father was the late Chief George Mphephu . He commands great respect from those tribes. His primary education he received at Tshakuma and received his secondary education at the Vendaland Institution, where he obtained his J.C. He is chairman of the Mphephu School Board. He is also a member of the Advisory Council of the University of the North.

Wes

Born at Pinville.

26th 10-1925, Johannesburg.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

1937 to 1942.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION WITH

ACADEMIC, 1943 to 1949.

TAUGHT AT VOCATIONAL SCH

1950 to 1961.

NOW BUILDING INSPECTOR,

MUSIC COMPOSER &

DRAUGHTSMAN.

MR. ALPHA Z. MQASHANE,
1500, DUBE VILLAGE,
JOHANNESBURG.

Photo Submitter

Who's Who Section
Original

MQASHANE

ALPHA Z. MQASHANE, Born at Pimville on the 26th. October 1925.
Primary education 1937 to 1942. Industrial education with
academic 1943 to 1949. Taught at ^{the} Vocational School, Johannesburg
1950 to 1961. Now Municipal Building Inspector, Draughtsman
and Music ^{al} Composer.

MR. SAUL MSANE.

Mr. Saul Msane, was born in Natal, where received his early education. Later he was sent to Bealstown Institution and there completed his education. Was a good musician, and possessed a deep bass voice. While touring Europe with the Zulu Choir in 1882, he made many friends especially in England. On his return to South Africa, he was appointed compound manager of the Jubilee & Salisbury Gold Mining Company, Limited, in Johannesburg. After many years he retired and took an active part in politics. Was Vice-President of the African National Congress. Also a member of the 1913 deputation that was sent to England to protest against the 1913 Lands Act, then a Bill. Was a very progressive man, and took great interest in the education of his people.

At one time was editor of the Abantu Batho newspaper in Johannesburg, and one of the best of Zulu writers. A man of sound judgment, many seeking his advice on important matters. In the Wesleyan Methodist Church he took prominent part, and in addition to being a local preacher, he was also choirmaster. Had a devoted wife to whom he owed many of his successes. In the latter part of his life he was a labour agent. It was while he was engaged in his work in Zululand that he took ill and died.

Selby Msimang, second son of the late Rev. Joel Msimang is a brother of the late Richard Msimang who qualified as a Solicitor in London and carried on his legal practice in Johannesburg. He was born in Natal where he received his education. In Johannesburg he senior clerk of the second Barrister to come from London - Dr. P. ka I, Seme. Though not a qualified lawyer, Mr. Selby Msimang was groomed in law, and was a great assent to Dr. Seme. He was well known and respected by Africans in the whole Transvaal. He became Secretary General of the All-African Convention under the Presidency of the late Professor Dr. Jabavu. He now lives in Pietermaritzburg.

*Block made
Hind*

What do

1918

Mthembu, N. David, was born in Paul Pietersburg on the 19th. January 1937. Early in 1940 he went to Waschbank, Natal, where he attended the Government School for seven years. He later attended the Ladysmith Secondary School up to 1957. Later he was employed at the Germiston Hospital as a clerk. He studied and has compiled ^a ~~for~~ ^{manuscript} for a book to be known as "Isibonelo Esihle Ma Zulu"

17. COMMISSIONER STR
JOHANNESBURG
South Africa

The Superintendent,

Dew

Dear Sir,

In 1930 I published the "AFRICAN REGISTER", an African Who's Who, Biographical Dictionary and Classified Directory. A second edition appeared in 1932. These books enjoyed a very wide circulation both in Africa and Overseas. I am at present compiling a Classified Directory (VII) edition. In it, I propose to include, among other things, a section containing information on Public and Private Institutions such as Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Cultural and Sporting bodies and many others. There will also be a section containing the names and addresses of Ministers, Teachers, Nurses, Editors, Advisory Board Members etc.

I shall, indeed, be very grateful, if you could furnish me with the names, occupations and addresses of the Advisory Board Members of your Township.

Yours faithfully,

T. D. MELL SKOLA
(EDITOR)

Mthembu, N. David, was born on the 19th January 1937 at Paul Pieterberg. In 1940 his parents took him to Waschbank, Natal. He attended the Waschbank Government School for seven years. He attended the Ladysmith secondary school until 1957. Due to his father's illness he had to leave school and seek work. He accepted an appointment as clerk at the Non-European Hospital, Germiston, where he^{is} still working. In the meantime he took private studies, and devoted much time to writing short stories. He became a free-lance writer for Magazines and other publications. He is preparing to publish some of his ^{manuscripts} MSS in 1965.

Who's who

Passport Size Photo

50

Mtombeni, S.B., was born in Newcastle, Natal in 1888, and educated at Golden Memorial, an Institution of the American Board, in the district of Pamaroy. As a young man, he organized the "Never Spare" Football Club in 1904. Later he organized the Farming Bantu Improvement Association. When he arrived in Johannesburg in 1906 he became a local preacher in the American Board Church, and took an active interest in the Sunday School of the Church, he later became a chairman of the Sunday school. He then joined the Baptist Church as a local preacher and elder. He became a member of the Pinville Advisory Board in 1931 until 1941. He is a member of the Musi High School committee and the Hlongwane Primary School committee.

aw

NO Photo
NO prints
= Proof

Biography

Passport Photo 53

Musi, Jacob John, was born on the 5th. January 1890 in Thaba 'Nchu, in the O.F.S. His father was the late Rev. J. S. Musi of the Anglican Church. He was educated in Basutoland, and qualified as a teacher in 1908. He taught in Thaba Nchu from 1909-1911. From 1912-1913 he worked as ^a clerk at Randfontein Hospital. From 1914 - 1917 He was principal teacher in the Crown Mines Anglican School. From 1918 - 1922 was principal at Alexandretownship Anglican School. In 1923 he joined the staff of the Klipspruit Government School. In 1927 was appointed acting principal with 15 qualified assistants. In 1940 was appointed principal. At the time of his retirement, in 1955 the teaching staff was 36 qualified teachers. In 1916 he married Miss Violet Makokae Sebeo. She died in 1934. survived by husband, a son and three daughters. The son Benjamin died at an early age in 1950 when he was teaching at the St. Mary's School. The elder daughter and the youngest, Sheita are trained nurses. Grace furthered her studies and was in the second group who passed their radiotherapy at Barangwanath Hospital. Vera is a qualified nurse teacher. All three are married. Mr. Musi was a prominent member of the community; a member of the local Advisory Board and its secretary. Assistant chairman of the Moroka Emergency Camp, a member of the Labour Resettlement Board. He was greatly interested in educational matters. He passed his J.C. under correspondence. He was chairman of the Pimville School Board. He took active interest in church matters, and was a member of the Diocesan Finance Board. He was a delegate to the first joint Sunday School Convention in 1960. He remarried in 1937 and died on the 1st. March 1961, survived by his widow, a son and three daughters. The son is a medical student at Wentworth. The elder daughter is at Fort Hare, the other two are still doing their primary education.

Photo & Printer Proof O.K.

Musi, Obed Vezi, of 154 Nkane Street, Stertonville, Boksburg is an old resident of Boksburg, where he is one of the progressive Africans. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of his people and has done much to help improve their living conditions. He has been appointed representative of the World.

MR. L.T. MVABAZA.

Mr. L.T. Mvabaza, a patriot, if ever there was one, was born in Peddie, - The Fingo settlement near Grahamstown in the Cape Province. He was educated at St. Matthew's College and in Capetown. As a young man he worked in Port Elizabeth, but soon found that there was no scope for the class of work he wished to establish. In Johannesburg he met other enthusiasts with whom he established the "Umlomo wa Bantu" a weekly English African newspaper. He became the managing Editor of this paper. In 1912 Dr. Seme established with a printing plant that was presented by the Queen of Swaziland, the Bantu Batho newspaper. This weekly English African Organ became the official organ of the African National Congress. Mvabaza and his friends were invited to join the bigger organisation. This, they enthusiastically did. Now Mvabaza, through his business acumen his loyalty and patriotism was soon appointed managing Director of Abantu Batho, being politically incline he took an active interest in the new organisation "The African National Congress".

deleted

It was not long before he became a member of the Executive Committee. By 1918 he had become such an important member that he was included in the deputation ~~of the African National Congress~~ to the British Government, on the lands Act of 1913, and other colour laws enacted by the union Parliament. Mvabaza was always in the forefront in any delegation that ~~port~~ redress for the African people. He was a member of the Advisory Board for Pienville since its inception in 1923. Mvabaza owed most of his success to his wife Selina, who often Sacrificed for the success of her husband. Mr Mvabaza died in _____ and was survived by his wife two sons and two daughters.

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K.T.

Mr. J. Mombasa, a portrait, if ever there

was ever, was born in India - The fringe

settlement - near Grahamstown, in the Cape

Province. He was educated at St. Matthew's College

and in Cape Town. As a young man he worked in

Port Elizabeth, but never found that there was

any scope for the class of work he wished

to undertake. In determining to set out

on this course with them he selected the

"London and Bank" a weekly English - ^{African} newspaper

He became the managing Editor of this paper.

In 1912 it was presented by the Queen of England

The Royal Bank newspaper. His weekly English -

African paper became the special organ of the

African National Congress. Mombasa and his

paper were invited to join ~~the~~ ^{the} bigger organization.

^{the} enthusiastic ally Mrs. Mombasa, through

his business acumen, his loyalty and patriotism

has been appointed Managing Director of

African Bank, being practically ^{the} ~~the~~

to take an active interest in the new

Organization - "The African National Congress"

It was not long before he became a member
of the Executive Committee. By 1918 he had
become such an important member that
he was included in the delegation ^{of the African National Congress} to the
British Government, on the 20th Oct 1913,
and the return was made by the Union
Parliament. Moringa was among in the first
front in any delegation that set out before for
the African People. He was a member of the Delegation
to the Paris Peace Conference since its inception in 1919.
Moringa was ~~one of~~ ^{most} of his success to his wife
Selma, who often scolded her for the success
of her husband. Mr Moringa died in ~~1919~~ and
was ~~survived~~ ^{SURVIVED} by his wife two sons and two
daughters.

MR. L.T. MVABASA.

Mr. L.T. Mvabasa, a patriot, if ever there was one, was born in Poddie, - The Fingo settlement near Grahamstown in the Cape Province. He was educated at St. Matthew's College and in Capetown. As a young man he worked in Port Elizabeth, but soon found that there was no scope for the class of work he wished to establish. In Johannesburg he met other enthusiasts with whom he established the "Umlomo wa Bantu" a weekly English African newspaper. He became the managing Editor of this paper. In 1912 Dr. Seme established with a printing plant that was presented by the Queen of Swaziland, the Bantu Batho newspaper. This weekly English African Organ became the official organ of the African National Congress. Mvabasa and his friends were invited to join the bigger organisation. This, they enthusiastically did. Now Mvabasa, through his business acumen his loyalty and patriotism was soon appointed managing Director of Abantu Batho, being politically inclined he took an active interest in the new organisation "The African National Congress".

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Rev. Christian Molefe, ~~is~~ ordained to the Priesthood of
the Church of the Province, has been ~~in~~ the Port Natal area
for a number of years. He is one of the most enlightened
African Priests. ~~Having a man who speaks his~~
~~mind and does not worry what others think of it.~~

He is a fearless speaker, and
~~does not worry what others think about his views.~~
He is highly respected by all those who have come
in contact with him. His congregation is always
careful to be in order whenever he is around.

Mr. Mabonga, of the northern Transvaal has been
in Johannesburg for a number of years. He is
one of the few men who had a business in the
Centre of Johannesburg. His restaurant was always
~~patronised~~ patronised by African leaders. His home
in Sophiatown was one of the finest houses. He now
has a double story house in Dube.

African Pioneer's

Biographical Dictionary & Classified Directory

TRANSVAAL EDITION.

109, First Floor,
MACOSA HOUSE,
17, COMMISSIONER STR
JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa.

- 1. LETTER Miss MARY OPPENHEIMER
- 2. RHONIE _____ M^r EVENS.
- x 3. PREFACE _____ AFRICAN REGISTER
- x 4. ADDRESS _____ LUMINATED ADDRESS ^{in de Wet N&L}
- 5. REMARKS _____ AT CELEBRATION.
- x 6. PETITION _____ RIMVILLE

Wolof

Passport

Ramakatane Mokoloua T. who lives in the Benoni location, left school in the Matriculation class. He went to work in a Bicycle shop, but as he had to maintain his crippled father ~~and~~ ^{his} mother, ~~his~~ three younger brothers and three sisters, his wages could not cope with the family expense. He bought a box camera, to take photos and try to augment his meagre wages. In a short time he became a popular photographer in Benoni. He took a correspondence course in photography with the New York Institute of Photography. He also took a course of Journalism with the London School of Journalism. Mr Ramakatane is a member of the Photographers Society.

Dr Nkomo, was born and ~~received his early~~ education in the Transvaal.
Later he took the B.Sc degree at Fort Hare and his M.B. Ch.B.
at the Witwatersrand University. ~~A brother of Nkomo~~ ^{He} is one of
the most progressive young men. A ardent Methodist - His father
^{for many years} was a leading Methodist Minister. He married a daughter of
the late Rev. Ncwana. He became very prominent among the
African intelligentsias of the Witwatersrand, and took an
active part in all progressive movements. He established his
medical practice in Pretoria. Dr Nkomo is an important
member of the Home Readjustment, having travelled extensively
overseas as a delegate of that organisation.

Ukhemba N. David was born in Paul
Pretorius on the 19th January 1937. Early
in 1940 he went to Braschbaek Natal,
where he attended the Government School
for seven years. He also attended the
Dagbomith Secondary School up to 1957.
Later he was employed at the Germiston
Hospital. He did Office Clerk courses by
private studies. He became a short story
writer. He has compiled MSS for a book to
be known as "S. benelo Esiter Nazulu".

Arthur Thomas was born in Wilmington, 14th August 1894
ago. He was educated at St Peter's, Roseville!

He joined the army in 1910 and served
wartime 1915. He later became clerk at the Hospital,
He has since been elected to become the Joint

American district Register Register of Banks and

the office is at 1110 For East Main Street
the office is at 1110 For East Main Street

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Arthur

Arthur

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Portrait

Wogapi Simon, Public Relations officer
and supervisor of the salesmen of the important
Coca-cola Bottling Company. He has a very
responsible office, that can be filled only by the
most intelligent, honest, industrious, diligent person.
He enjoys the respect and confidence of his many
friends along the Northwest coast.

Rev. Ntantsi is the responsible minister of the Congregational Church on the Witwatersrand. He lives in Pieterville. He takes ~~a~~ great interest in the civic affairs of Pieterville.

Rev. Ntantsi was born and educated at Adams College Natal. He was transferred to Johannesburg, where he became the responsible minister of the Congregational Church on the Witwatersrand. He lives in Pieterville, where he takes a great interest in the civic affairs and progress of the Township. He is an official of the T. I. A. M. A. in Pieterville.

Mrs Ntantsi is a very energetic lady who has much affection for the women's managements of the Congregations that are under her husband's supervision. She is a loyal and devoted wife and a loving mother.

A F R I C A N R E G I S T E R

TELEPHONE:
P.O. BOX 3210.
JOHANNESBURG.

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
ROOM 109,
FIRST FLOOR, MACOSA HOUSE,
17, COMMISSIONER STREET,
JOHANNESBURG.

Non-European Affairs Department,
Johannesburg City-Council.

ADJUNCT

In 1906 the first ^{Johannesburg} African Township was established ~~at~~ on the farm Klipspruit, ^{10 miles to the west of Johannesburg} this place was later known as Pieterville. As Johannesburg grew, so did this Township, until two further townships were established, known as The Non-European Western Native Township and the Eastern Native Township respectively. ~~By this time~~ The work of these Townships became so important that in 1927 a Non-European Affairs Department was established by the City-Council of Johannesburg. With the great period of great prosperity ⁱⁿ Johannesburg, thousands of Africans ^{immigrated} migrated to the ^{golden} great City. Today the Department caters for 378141 Africans, 467159 living in the 21 Townships ^{or suburbs 10 miles from 11th St. adjacent to each other} and 130982 residing in the five hostels erected for ~~poor~~ ^{BACHELORS} bachelors. The total area of these townships is 21 square miles. The whole area is known as Soweto. Most houses have their own gardens, and a large number are lit with electricity. The first manager of the

The Non-European Affairs Department is conducted by Councilors who form the Non-European Affairs Committee.

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2

The ~~Non-European Affairs Department~~ ^{under the department} ~~which controls the~~ ^{was then affected through} ~~townships~~ was Mr. Ballenden, when the City Council only had
four townships. He was followed by Mr. Kneubly. The townships
^{increased and the} area expanded under the management of Mr. G.P. Carr,
who still holds that ^{important} office. He has a deputy manager and two
assistant managers, and a very large staff of Europeans and
Africans serving under him. Each Township has a Superintendent
and Assistant Superintendent; a ^{large number of} ~~number of~~ Clerks and Municipal
Police. ^{and} The department has the following branches: Administration,
Engineering, Townships, Information, Recreation and Community Services,
Registration, Vocational Training Centre, Welfare, Culture Activities,
Horticulture, Youth and Rehabilitation, (Caucasian Asiatic Division).
~~Train~~ Electric trains run through the heart of these
Townships to and from Johannesburg Stations. It is also
served by a large number of P.U.T.C. Buses and ^{and} ~~Counters~~ ^{Counters}
Taxis. There are clinics in each Township. ^{See Page 42} a large number
of shops owned by Africans. Some are very up-to-date.
Garages and filling stations also owned by Africans.

4/5
1/11

South has 247 Butchers, 18 Funeral Parlours
429 General Dealers, 204 Green Grocers 153
Coal Sills, 23 Cobblers, 63 Dry Cleaners & Tailors
80 Fish & shops (Fishmongers, 49 Herbalists
60 Dairies, 20 Motor Mechanics and Garages
103 Eating Houses & Restaurants, 64 Optical Dealers
2 Goat Sells, 35 Hairdressers, 6 Bicycle Repair Shops,
26 Drapers, Miscellaneous 119, Total 1,480

4

Notes!

PHONE 24-0361

Mr Jacob John Musi was born 5th Jan 1890
in Shaba Nekm. His father was the late
Rev. J. S. Musi of the Anglican Church.
Educated in Basutoland qualified as a teacher
in 1908. Taught in Shaba Nekm 1909-1911
1912-1913 worked as a clerk at Randfontein
hospital.

1914-1917 Principal-Crown's Mines Anglican
School.

1918-1922²² Principal Alexandra Township
Anglican School teacher.

1923 joined the staff of the Klipspruit ~~school~~

1927 was appointed acting principal with 15
qualified ~~school~~ assistants.

~~1929~~ in 1940 was appointed principal at
the time of his retirement in 1955 the teacher
staff was 36 teachers all ^{fully} qualified.

In 1916 he married Miss Violet Makheke
Sebeo. She died in 1934 ~~leaving~~ survived
by her husband a son and three
daughters. The son Benjamin died at



Notes!

PHONE 24-0361

an ~~at~~ early age in 1950 a teacher at St Marys Anglican School Orlando. The elder daughter & the youngest Sheila are trained nurses. Grace furthered her studies and was in the second group of nurses who passed their midwifery at Basa. Vera is a qualified Nurse Teacher. All three are married.

Mrs. Riva was a prominent member of the community. A member of the local Advisory board & its secretary. Assistant Chairman of the Mureka Emergency Camp. Member of the Labour Resettlement Board. Was a ~~leader in the first joint~~ greatly interested in educational matters passed his F.C. under correspondence course. Was Chairman of the Penwell School Board. Took active interest in church matters. Was a member of the Diocesan Finance Board. Delicate to his first joint Sunday School Convention in 1960. His wife died in 1934. He remarried in 1937. Died 1st March 1961 survived by his widow, a son and three daughters. The son is presently studying medicine. The other daughter is at Fort Hare. The other two are still doing their primary education.

 KEARTLAND PRESS
Lithographers

124-126 MAIN REEF ROAD, BENROSE JOHANNESBURG

Who's Who

Raisport

Sirjani Herbert is a successful clerk serving under Mr. G. Stevenson in the Far East Rand Hospital. In the execution of his work, he has to deal with Africans coming from Springs, Delmas, Nigel and other areas & round about. The satisfaction that the Africans get from him, has made them give him the highest respect. They have much confidence in his ability and integrity. They believe it would be difficult to replace him.

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Professor W.M. Kware of the University-College of the North
from Pieterburg, Transvaal.
18 miles has been at the College since its inception. He is known to be a
very able teacher, a ^{lover of his people} ~~perfect~~ gentleman and a credit to the Africans
a keen educationalist, a ^{refined} ~~perfect~~ gentleman and
a credit to the Africans.

Rev. Wauchops who came from the Cape Province, lived in Johannesburg for a number of years before he volunteered to become an army chaplain, in the ^{African} Labour battalion that the Government sent to France during the first world war. They were in France for three years.

On their return their boat "Meda" was submerged by the German forces, they all went down to the sea bed.

Rev. Wauchops who came from a very respected family was a great lover of his people.

Rev. P. Tims was born in the Pieterburg District Johannesburg, where he received his early education. He then went to Kleinfontein Institution where he completed his education. After teaching for a number of years, he took up ministry in the Dutch Reformed Church, and here he served with distinction. He is now a supervisor of the African section of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Transvaal. He has been a President of the T. I. A. M. F. Transvaal Board.

Dr. J. M. Motieloa was born in the Cape soon after the Anglo-Boer War. He qualified as a teacher in Heattown, Cape. His first appointment was at the Lyndhurst Road School, Kimberley. After some time he left for England where he went to study Elocution. On his return he formed the Navy Black Birds, a group that entertained thousands of nurse's lovers in the Transvaal and further afield. He married a Miss Makakana. This lady was an outstanding pianist. Their only child, a son was sent to England to study medicine, after qualifying he decided to practice in England.

Dr. J. M. Motieloa was born in Heattown and educated in Heattown, after matriculating he taught school at Lyndhurst Road, Kimberley, and just before the first world war ~~he went to~~ ^{went to} Glasgow, Scotland to study medicine. After taking the M.D. degree he remained in Scotland for some time, specialising and writing a book, which unfortunately is ^{now} out of print. He returned to Heattown where he started his practice. ~~Being the doctor of the town, he was also a member of the town council and was also a member of the town council and was also a member of the town council.~~ ^{He soon gained the respect of both the African and European communities.} P.T.O.

African Pioneer's

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South Africa.

He soon gained the respect of the Africans and the Europeans.
He established a Nursing Home in the heart of Mafeking.
He had both European and African patients. But
authoritative pressure was brought to bear on him
that he close his institution, to the great regret of
many people in Mafeking and further afield. Like
his late father, ~~Dr. ...~~ Chief Silas Molane,
who was also Secretary of Paramount Chief Montsion,
Dr. Molane was of great assistance to all who
sought his advice and assistance. He was very ^{pragmatic}
& took active interest in the ^{education and general} life of his people. He was
was a great Methodist, and a leader in His Church,
though well ^{known} ^{to} ^{every} ^{body} ^{and} ^{likeable}. A lover of music, he even
took part in Choir singing in Concerts. When he died
he was preparing manuscript of the life and works
of that great leader Sol T. Plaatje, one of our ablest
writers and orators.

He was also an outstanding leader in the Bechuanaland Paramount

Dr. M. M. M. was born in the Cape soon after the Anglo-Boer War. He qualified as a teacher in Healdtown, Cape. His first appointment was at the Lyndhurst Road School, Kimberley. After some time he left for England where he went to study Elocution. On his return he formed the Young Black Boys, a group that entertained thousands of people's lovers in the Transvaal and further afield. He married a Miss Makakana. This lady was an outstanding pianist. Their only child, a son was sent to England to study medicine, after qualifying he decided to practice in England.

Dr. J. M. M. was born in Mafeking and educated in Healdtown, after matriculating he taught school at Lyndhurst Road, Kimberley, and just before the first world war ~~he went to~~ ^{he went to} Glasgow, Scotland to study medicine. After taking the M.D. degree he remained in Scotland for some time, specialising and writing a book, which unfortunately is ^{now} out of print. He returned to Mafeking where he started his practice. ~~Being the son of Chief M. M. M., who was also a member of the Executive Council of the Bantu Education Board, he also a member of the Bantu Education Board.~~ ^{He soon gained the respect of both the African and European communities and took a great interest in the affairs of the African people.} P.T.O.

Who's Who

Passport Size Photo

Phunguwa ~~Phunguwa~~ Colbert Albert of 10184
Orlando West 2, (Mzimklope) Johannesburg
was born in the Transvaal on the 15th May 1919.
He went through his schooling until he
attained the degree Bachelor of Arts (Honours) of U.A.
He began teaching sixteen years ago. He married
Miss Kathleen, daughter of Rev. P. Zungu, they have
two sons. He is principal of the Mzimklope
Higher Primary School, Johannesburg
A. R. School. He came to Johannesburg at an early
age. He worked in Kitchens to get money to further
his education. He took fourth studies for the
F.C. & Matric and B.A. degree. He is a self made
man who is very interested in Education.

~~He is the principal of the Mzimklope, Orlando West
Higher Primary School, Johannesburg.~~

Photo & Printed particulars

Henry Segome Ramaila

B.A (Rhodes) M.A (Columbia U.S.A.)

Born 19th December 1924, at Phokeng, Rustenburg
only son of the Northern Sotho author Rev. E.M. Ramaila.
Educated at Botsabelo Institution where he
qualified as a teacher in 1943. Took
his G.C. & Matric at St Peter's Rosettenville
and taught for about 1 year before going
to Fort Hare in 1949. Was ~~the~~ among
the first group of graduates to get his
B.A. ~~at~~ Rhodes University when Fort Hare
had just become a college under
Rhodes.

U.S.
Went to the States and obtained his
M.A. degree in June 1955 at Columbia
University in New York. Then studied
at Hamburg University in Germany among
other places.

was appointed ^{as lecturer} to the Dept. of Bantu Languages
at Wits in 1960 where he also studied
Anthropology. Has up to recently held
a post as Director of the Radio and Audio
Visual Education Dept. of the Chris. Council of
S.A.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG
STAD JOHANNESBURG

John
D. ...

For the ...

6566 ...

Victoria ...
... a daughter of Mrs H ...
... also a ...
... three daughters and
... a son



Juwelings W. KA. BANSAZA.

Place of Birth UMTATA.

Age . 41 years

School St John's College Umtata ^{J.N.P.H.} Teacher

Married to Agnes WELEKAZI TYOKOLO
~~Qualified~~ Teacher.

FATHER OF FOUR CHILDREN

FIRST BORN NICHOLAS who is doing his final Matric
2nd Juliana. 3rd Ingrid. 4th Bodley.

And once an Official Advertising MANAGER
of Elether Mirror, and also leading
~~advertising space seller.~~ Specialist in
advertising

Late S. P. Ma

A memorial service in honour of the late Mr. S. P. Matseke, President, Transvaal African Congress, will be held on EASTER MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 1942, at 10.30 a.m. at the Dougall Hall, Pretoria. The service will be conducted by Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, the senior chaplain of the African National Congress.

Speakers will include : Dr. A. B. Xuma (President General), Mr. L. T. Mvabaza (veteran leader of the African National Congress), Dr. J. R. Coan (Superintendent of the A.M.E. Church), Advocate Findlay, and Mr. R. V. S. Thema.

Friends and associations are invited to be present that together we may pay our last tribute to our leader. Donations will also be gratefully received that day with a view to acquiring a tombstone.

N. B. TANTSI, Chaplain,
Transvaal African Congress.

Mr. S.P. Matseke.

Passport Size

...by Robinson Matseke.

Peter
Mr. Matseke was born in 1878 in an ~~outlandish~~ *Pankop* district of Pretoria called ~~Pankop~~. He was a member of the Matseke family of seven, and because he was the ~~youngest~~ *youngest* ~~first boy after the many girls~~, he was given a contemptuous *nie* name, so that he may live. *(according to his belief)*
~~This is in accordance with the African customs. He was called~~ "Nkga-Nakedi" (Skunk).

During the Anglo-Boer war he was captured by the Boers from his home with other friends and sent to the war to fight *on the Boers side* on their side. He was ~~rescued~~ *believed* to be the best driver of ~~the carts~~. *Coach and wagon* *Coach carts wagons* He later settled in *Pretoria* town after the war. *After the war* *later* He worked in a tin mine at Middleburg for *Some time* about a year and that was where he picked up many other dialects of the Africans, as he went about his chores in the compounds.

Peter made up a home in Marabastad *Pretoria* when it was still in its embryoidal stage. He became a member of the Lutheran church, at ~~Skeonplaas~~ and it was in this denomination that he learned and *gained* had a good command of the Dutch language (Hollander). He left the *Lutheran* church under pressure. He differed with the elders when they erected an orphanage. He wanted to send his *here* nieces as they were victims of ~~mixed~~ so-called *and left them* miscegenation, and their White fathers had deserted them in the lurch. He was told that the ~~rough~~ orphanage was not for the African children. He felt frustrated and exploited.

In 1929 he joined the *location* Advisory board in Marabastad. His fame as a leader showed itself from the *first* term of office. *He remained a member of the Board* He was ~~never ousted out of the board~~ until his death in 1941. He became the first *Chairman* "mayor" of the Pretoria locations which comprised Marabastad, ~~Eerste~~ Rust, River Side and later Atteridgeville.

During his term of office he successfully fought against ~~by laws~~ as the brewing of ~~mixed~~ sprouted malt (serobo). He later negotiated with the officials of the City Council that at least 8 gallons of "kaffir-beer" be brewed legally in the new location of Atteridgeville. His request was granted. Mr. Matseke. ~~had testified in the Supreme court in Pretoria that sprouted malt was the staple food of the Africans.~~

He is the founder of the Khudu-Morogo party.

Mr. Matseke was the chairman of the African Methodist Episcopal church school in Marabastad. He was instrumental in the registration of the school with the Government offices. The teachers were then provided by the government and were responsible to her. He served in the school committee from 1930-1941, and he was a trustee in the church for nearly 20 years.

His activities in the ~~African National Congress~~ ^{organisation} are well known by those who served with him in the office, ~~his contemporaries who backed him in the struggle and by those who hear of him, today.~~ He served in many deputations ^{to the City Council, and Government} in the board ~~and in congress.~~ He was elected president ^{Organisation of which he was President} of the Transvaal African Congress in 1939-1938. ~~Some dissident members of the provincial congress moved a motion of nonconfidence in him and he went to the polls where he was re-elected president until 1941 when he died of heart attack.~~

^{The most memorable deputation is of 1939 which was led by Rev. Z.R. Mathebane to Hon. Mr. H.A. FAGAN.} He was instrumental in the formation of the Trades Union which was called the

Mine Workers' Union which successfully led a strike at Benoni in 1941. He had himself been arrested many a time in test cases in Pretoria. When he was arrested for ~~xx~~ defying the ban against Africans moving along pavements he was kept in solitary confinement. He was triumphant in proving that pavements were for people and the streets for vehicles.

He had many friends among the most important Afrikaan Society, and they liked him, well because he always spoke Afrikaan, which he knew well. Seldom did he speak English.

He died before seeing his wish carried out at the new location of Atteridgeville namely that the poor Africans be ^{provided} ~~proved~~ for in the sub-economic houses.

Mr. Matseke has four living boys and one girl ~~xxxxx~~ and his wife Naomi. Two of his sons are teachers, one a journalist ~~who has been refused a passport to study in Ethiopia~~, and the girl ^{who} is the first non-White ⁱⁿ ~~matron~~ of the Pretoria hospital, and the other boy is a telephone-exchange operator in an hotel.

As a court-interpreter in Pretoria, Mr. Matseke refused a lucrative salary of £30 per month saying that it would render him unable to serve his people. He died a poor man in Marabastad and was buried at Bantulie.

PASSPORT SIZE PHOTO

Peter Matsike was born in 1878 in Paukops in the district of Pretoria. He was a member of the Matsike family. He was the ~~second~~ ^{eldest} of the family, being the youngest following his father, he was given the ~~contemptuous name~~ ^{nick name} ~~WHEA-NAKEDI (BOUWITT)~~ (according to the African belief so that he may live).

During the Anglo-Boer war he was captured by the Boers and sent to the front. He was known to be the best coach and wagon driver. He worked throughout the war, and after peace he settled in Pretoria, while working at the coal mines in ^{in good stead} ~~in good stead~~ he quickly learnt a number of African dialects, which ^{when he was later employed} ~~enabled him to serve as a~~ ^{to serve as a} Court Interpreter for twelve years. He was proficient in ^{in High} Dutch and as he was a ^{leading} member of the Lutheran Church he was of great assistance to the European ministers. He took a prominent part in the social, educational and political life of his people. He had many friends among the leading Afrikaners in ^{the Transvaal} ~~the Transvaal~~. He resigned from the Lutheran Church under pressure. He joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ^{and Chairman of the A.M.E. Church, School, and one of the} ~~not in the Church~~ long before he was appointed an officer. ^{and Chairman of the A.M.E. Church, School, and one of the} ~~one of the~~ first members of the Mercantile Advisory Board which he served for a number of years. His name is a honor ^{name} ~~name~~ when he successfully opposed certain Pretoria Location Regulations ^{including those} dealing with people who brewed Kaffir Beer in Marabastad and Hillside. He later negotiated successfully with the City Council, that ~~eight~~ ^{eight} Kaffir Beer be legally brewed by the residents of Hillside. His activities in the National organizations were well known by the residents of Pretoria. He ^{sent} ~~sent~~ numerous deputations to the City Council and the Government. When Mr. Matyoko was elected President of the African National Congress, in 1920 Matsike succeeded him as President of the Transvaal African Congress. He died in 1941. He was survived by four sons. Two sons were teachers, one is a Journalist, the fourth is a Telephone exchange operator, and the only daughter was the first Non-European member in the Pretoria Hospital.

Lebona Liselo Molefe of the Royal
blood of the Batlokoa family. Became
a Herb Specialist after training
very hard and ~~became~~ afterwards
became famous in Southern Africa.
For his training he went far
afield as Central Africa, Nyasaland
Rhodesia, Natal and Basutoland.
Every ~~at one time~~ ^{year} 100 babies
~~are~~ ^{are} born from females.

MOKHOTLONG, BASOTLAND - P.O. Box 244 Port Elizabeth, N. Prov.

who were dispirited of being
unable to procure birth.

People came ~~as~~ from ~~as~~ afar
as the Rhodesias and the Protectorates
for treatment of different
kinds of sickness and ailments.
leader of Bantu Org.

From ~~Motto~~ Mokhotlong Bas

Mr. Molefe Lisele Lebana, is a member of the Royal
Blood of the BaloKoa clan. His country extends
from H. Basutoland to the Orange Free States, between
the Cape and Natal. Mr. Molefe in quest of ^{more knowledge in} his
profession as a Herb Specialist has travelled to
Natal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Nyasaland
and Central Africa. He owns property in Alice and townships,
Duke and a farm in the Rustenburg district. He has
a flourishing medicine business in Painsville where he
lives. He has helped many barren women to ~~conceive~~ who
now have children.

Biographical Section

NOBIKANGOA CORNELIUS Educated at Morija, Basutoland and Lovedale, Cape. after qualifying as teacher, he became Principal of the Lovedale Practising School. He was nominated African member of The Senate of Lovedale College. He was also joint Editor of the South African Health Magazine at Lovedale. Later he became Supervisor of Schools in The Orange Free State and Secretary of The Cape Teachers' Association. He married Nombina, daughter of Canon Melger of The Cape Province. After the death of his first wife he married Marian daughter of Mr Absalom Opperman, was Vice President of The Bank, N.C.A., in Bloemfontein. When he retired he bought property at Klipfontein, Johannesburg where he lived until he died in 1948.

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Maponya Richard, is an important resident of Soweto, Johannesburg. He has been resident here for a number of years. He takes a keen and active interest in all affairs of the Africans, and is a progressive business man who owns a shop in Soweto. Mr. Maponya is Chairman of The African Chamber of Commerce, ~~an organization that is already existent~~, The Chamber is embarking on a gigantic scheme of bulk buying from the factories, and thereby enable its members to obtain goods, without having to pay the middleman profits. This will enable retailers to sell to their customers at much reduced prices.

Photo Submitted

For edit & type, Passport Size

Samuel Dan Mmoleli Radebe, First son of late Chief David Mboshwa Radebe of Volkrust district.

He first received ~~experienced~~ as a lawyer's clerk under late attorney Mr. G. W. Msimang, after which he established a Board of Arbitration known as Mlamankunzi for Africans.

When Mr. H. M. Barnes, who is now the well-known lawyer and politician and Senator representing Africans of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, started his legal practice in Johannesburg ... years ago, Mr. Radebe started with him as his senior clerk, a position ^{in H. M. Barnes's office} which he still holds to this day.

The firm has since assumed various titles and is today styled Messrs Barnes and Jaffe with offices on the 3rd Floor: Mayor House, 74, Fox Street, Johannesburg. Mr. Radebe's Residential Address is 3375, Pinville Township, Johannesburg (Telephone No 9, Pinville).

He has recently completed a beautiful residence for his mother at 55, Sol Street, Sophiatown at a cost of about £2,000.

He is a hardworking man who loves his people. He spends hours and uses his holidays in order to meet clients at times convenient to themselves. In this way, Mr. Radebe has built up the reputation of the solicitors' firm where he is senior clerk, and he has acquired so much legal information and statutory knowledge that he is a source of help to many an African and enjoys the confidence of his employers.

1720	1000
8 1/2 lbs	500
3 1/2 lbs	250
1 1/2 lbs	125

Robert S. V. Zwakala
No. 864 Mogale Street,
Munsieville Location
Krugersdorp.

Yhosa, born 14th March 1908, at Colosa, Idutywa, C.P.
Educated at Blythswood Inst, Ngamakwe, C.P.
Obtained Teachers Certificate in Dec. 1926. Twelve
years experience in teaching in the Cape & Transvaal

Became the first African in the Salvation Army
World to pass his officership studies in First Grade
rank - Captain, when appointed as Assistant
Principal of "Fred Clarke Institution" in 1937.

Efficient Clerk, salesman and Organiser; a
staunch Christian, Chief Steward & Secretary of the
Bethel A.M.E. Church, Krugersdorp with a talent
of music.

Founded the "African Social Youth League" in
1949, a body which was registered under the Social
Welfare Act, and became its Life President, became
the first Head Clerk of the famous "BATEFAIR".

Executed

Rev. Sekano Mlana, of Soneta, Johannesburg is one of the ablest and most prominent ministers of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk. (Dutch Reformed Church) He is well liked and very popular, not only with his congregation, but with many people who live in Soneta. He is highly respected by the European ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church. He has recently been appointed a Moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk.

~~Who's Who~~

Biographical Section

Yenna F. Edward was born in 1872 at Knapps Hope Mission Station, Middleburg District Cape Province. His parents were Christians. He first attended school at Post Sligebeth. When he left school he worked for Messrs. Hirsch & Lambert & Co at the Ostrich Feather Department. Subsequently he went to Johannesburg where he became an assistant storeman for thirty years. Later he became a carpenter and builder and cement mason. He was a deacon of the Rand Native Church. Was Secretary of the Church from 1908 to 1912. He made his home in Kiptonville where he died in 1945. Was married and had one daughter.

Biographical Section

Mahlangu, J. S. Rev. was the ^{MODERATOR} Moderator of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Branch of the South African Native Baptist Association. His district embraced Zululand and Basutoland. He was Secretary of the Transvaal Interdenominational African Ministers' Association, Johannesburg Branch. He was also a representative of The Foreign Mission Board at The National Baptist Convention which met in New York U.S.A. in 1929. He died in Johannesburg in 1937.

Moses Theo of Eastern Native Township, has a
colourful career. Among his many activities,
he has been a successful secretary of the South
African ^{Railway} ~~Worker~~ ^{Staff} Association, an organization that
his great energy helped to make one of the biggest
African organizations in South Africa. ^{an organization}

^{and which} that certainly ^{has} the strongest financially ^{of any African organization} before
Mr Moses resigned as secretary. He is a popular
member of the Eastern Native Township Advisory
Board and a man of great assistance to his
people, whose progressive activities he never fails
to support. Mr Moses is also a representative ^{P.S. Zwelidumile} of

one of the important Chiefs of the Transkei. He is
highly religious, and is a leader of one of the churches in the township.
Mr Moses lives with his wife and children on the
Eastern Native Township.

Passport Size

Henry Nxumala was born in Port Shepstone, Natal in 1918. He was the eldest of ^{the children of the family} ~~his~~ ~~brother~~ and ~~sister~~. They became orphans at an early age, and had to fend for themselves. Their father died when Henry was attending a Roman Catholic school at Marianhill, Natal. He ~~dropped out~~ ^{support} ~~of school~~. Now he had to ~~find~~ ^{support} for himself by doing odd jobs here and there. He eventually landed in Johannesburg. Being a ^{clean} and active young man, he was never without a job. He had great ambition Reading in the press the achievements of African pioneers his ambition was fired. He ^{became} a book worm, and read everything he came across, and ^{craved} to become a writer himself. But that is not all, Henry was a lover of his people, and proud of his nation. He was a great patriot. ^{He had} wonderful courage ^{and} ^{insight} was very ^{INQUISITIVE} inquisitive. This, stood him in good stead as a newspaper man. He became the first ^{African} editor of Drum. Being a ^{character} ~~of~~ ^{of} a versatile ^{character}, he could fit in anywhere. ^{He} was of a vivacious frame of mind, he enjoyed a joke, and often made them himself. ~~He liked making jokes at his own expense~~ even at his own expense.

He has often become a guinea pig to prove that his assumptions were correct. ^{He often invited trouble to achieve his purpose} In some cases he had to ~~go~~ ^{go} through great ~~an~~ ordeal. But he had dedicated his life to fight ^{with} his pen for the amelioration of the ^{handship} ~~hand~~ ^{borne} ~~by~~ his people. It was ^{while} fearlessly pursuing his duties, that he was murdered, to the ^{great} ^{loss} ^{of} ^{all} ^{of} the Drum newspaper but to all Africans, both white and black.

Leonard Celekulu Ref. No 2591721 was born in
Stendun, Ire, born 27th Nov 1925. Came to Johannesburg
in Dec. 1949. Employed 30 Jan 1950 by the Prison Dept
as South West warden. He established his home
in Pinville, married in Johannesburg in 1957. Was
transferred to in 1967 to Roboys part Tail. Come home
every fortnight, intends to remain in Pinville with
family on his home. Has bought his house, ^{No 2424/5} Pinville in
1957.

Genocide

Collection Number: A1618

Collection Name: T.D. Mveli SKOTA Papers, 1930-1974

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