

TRANSVAAL BANTU LAWN TENNIS UNION.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, 1941.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you one and all to this Annual General Meeting of your Union, which body only came into existence last year, and the first of its kind in the history of the Transvaal Province.

For some years back, the formation of the Transvaal Tennis Union has been a common topic amongst many a tennis enthusiast. Eventually the said talk has to-day materialised.

If my memory serves me right, there was on one occasion a meeting convened in Johannesburg to discuss the creation of this body, but unfortunately proved a failure. In spite of this failure, our tennis enthusiasts did not yield to their purpose, but took courage and determined to make another attempt at the formation of this Union. Fortunately, by virtue of determination, all went well in the meeting convened by Mr. H. Majezi at the Rose Deep Compound. The East Rand, Witwatersrand, and West Rand Associations were fully represented.

The discussion of the name of the Union was resolved, and after a very exhaustive discussion and exchange of views, the name of the Union was adopted as the "TRANSVAAL BANTU LAWN TENNIS UNION".

A Constitution Draft Committee was then appointed, with G. B. Xorile as convener. It was at this stage that the existence of the Transvaal Union was realised.

In my capacity as President of this Union, I feel it behoves me to extend my sincerest appreciation and gratitude for the magnificent work done by those who made all attempts in the creation of this body, all with disinterest and goodwill.

ADMINISTRATION: The Board of Control appointed by this Union has managed the affairs of this organisation most exquisitely, in spite of the fact that it was not furnished with sufficient necessary equipment for the work assigned to it. However, the Union being in its infancy, the Board was quite conscious of its financial weakness; thus it resorted to sacrifice for the welfare of the Union, in order to realise some progress. Therefore, for the unfailing devotion to duty, we owe a prodigious debt of gratitude to our Board of Control.

In accordance with your constitution, the Board resolved to appoint a Bye-Laws Committee, with F. K. T. Mphahlele (convener). There are resolutions and bye-laws drafted by the Board and Bye-Laws Draft Committee respectively on recommendation to this meeting.

We realised a few failures of attendance at meetings and this, I can assure you, goes to retard the progress of the Union. Associations should remember that they are the Union and that officials are only but their servants elected by them to execute duties allotted to them. I wish to implore the Associations to determine to share the task for the welfare of their own Union. As it is, the Bye-Laws Committee members never attended, and as a result the whole job was left to the convener.



(2)

**ORGANISATION:** The Union commenced its organisation manouvres with not an orphan trophy in its possession. Nevertheless we knew that our dependable fathers would not leave us destitute and helpless. On application to the Native Recruiting Company, R. G. Baloyi (M.R.C.) and I. B. S. Masole, Esq., for donations, we were successful. The Union is presently in possession of four trophies: one from the N.R.C., one from R. G. Baloyi (who has promised to donate us with a bigger trophy this season), and two from I.B.S.Masole. It goes without saying that we are definitely indebted with tremendous gratitude to the aforementioned donors.

I wish to emphasise that it is our duty never to abuse or treat with contempt these donations, but to be adequate in their contests, thus showing our exquisite and sincerest appreciation for them.

Our General Secretary is worthy of praise and congratulations for his good work. He showed sincere interest for the Union and proved a diligent and trustworthy man by executing all duties set for him.

In general, the competition for the Baloyi Trophy was very keen indeed, and in fact it aroused the sporting rivalry to its climax, but as you all do know, the better team must win. Congratulations to the East Rand District Bantu Lawn Tennis Association, which managed to win the trophy. I hope it will determine to uphold its prestige, not forgetting that all eyes are fixed on it.

I wish to thank on behalf of the Union, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mangala, who showed excellent generosity during the season by providing Board members and players with refreshments and also their arrangements for our comfort at meetings.

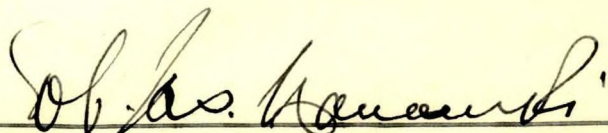
I maintain the Associations know how much the Union has in store for them this season. "So ring out the old and ring in the new". There is a good time coming.

In conclusion, I hope the Union will make it its duty to organise districts outside the Witwatersrand, thus enlarging the Union; also to endeavour organising other provinces for the formation of a South African Tennis Union.

Keep the home fires burning and make this Union a living body; and this can only materialise with a constructive spirit of sportsmanship and co-operation of all its members and other tennis enthusiasts. I implore you to retain the prestige of your Union and work hand-in-glove with the succeeding office.

Following is the log for the past season:-

Name of Association	Played	Won	Lost	Drew	Points
East Rand District Bantu Lawn Tennis Association -----	3	3	--	--	15
West Rand District Bantu L.T.Association -	3	2	1	--	10
Alexandra District Bantu L.T.Association -	2	1	1	--	5
Witwatersrand District Bantu L.T.Assn.----	2	--	2	--	0



President.

Sallies Native Hospital,  
1st February, 1942.



ABX. 420202

PAUL R. MOSAKA, B.A.

URBAN AREAS CANDIDATE.  
NATIVE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

PHONES 22-4292 & ORLANDO 18

172, MARSHALL ST.,

JOHANNESBURG.

2nd Feb., 1942.

Dr. A.B. Xuma, M.D., D.P.H.,  
President, African National Congress,  
104, End Street, JOHANNESBURG.

*Robins - General - NRC*

Dear Sir,

I have been instructed to advise you that Mr. Paul Mosaka intends standing for the forthcoming elections of the Native Representative Council as a candidate for the Urban Areas constituency.

It is hoped that you might find it possible, both in your individual and representative capacity to give him your active support.

Yours faithfully,

*[Signature]*  
ORGANISING COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



A.N.C.

3rd February, 1942.

Mr. D.L. Smit,  
Secretary for Native Affairs,  
Houses of Parliament,  
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Mr. Smit,

At the Annual Conference of the African National Congress held at Bloemfontein from December 14th to December 16th, it was decided, arising from the Presidential address, that a deputation be sent to the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel the Honourable Denez Reitz, on the African and Military Service; Land Problems; African Education; Representation; Wages (Registration and Recognition of African Trade Unions by Labour Departments; and Health; and the Minister of Native Affairs on the operation of the Native Administration Act and the Pass Laws.

We know that both of these highly placed Cabinet Ministers are extremely busy; but we feel that at this time it will be of value to them, to the African leaders and the African people at large, that time, valuable time we admit, be spared for such contacts.

Besides, recent happenings in the Police force and the shooting of, or almost attempted murder of certain Africans by the Civic Guards; the rebombing of the "Bantu World", have greatly disturbed the mind of the African community, and I have been called upon to make all sorts of representations to the Government; but I must be responsible. It would seem that under the circumstances and with so much uncertainty facing our country from North and East, it should not be difficult for the leaders of the Government to permit my Congress this interview with the object of making a total effort of all those who believe South Africa must be defended.

We would like to render full service to our country worthy of our ability and influence; but certain points need clearing to save African leaders from embarrassment.

As I understand you know Messrs. Sililo, Mapikela and Qamata were nominated by the N.R.C. to form a deputation to Cape Town on Social Welfare, and Mr. R.H. Godlo was instructed to join them by

2. the/.....



Mr. D.L. Smit.

3rd February, 1942.

the Advisory Boards Congress.

As Mr. Sililo is Advisor in Social Welfare in the African National Congress; Mr. T.M. Mapikela is the Free State President of my Congress and Mr. R.H. Godlo is my Advisor on Location Affairs in Congress and Mr. Qamata is a former member of Congress, I would advise, and am sure Messrs. Sililo and Godlo with whom I have spoken are keen that the N.R.C. deputation be arranged for the same time as that of Congress. We are together. Our case is one. I am their National leader. This would also have time of too many groups interviewing Ministers for the same thing.

I have communicated with the Prime Minister a few days ago.

Hoping our request will receive favourable consideration,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL  
AFRICAN NATIONAL  
CONGRESS.

P.S. At least two weeks notice of date will be convenient as our members are scattered throughout the Union.

ABX/pd.



Native  
Commission

Brown - General  
ABX. 4202036

P.O. Box 384  
Pretoria  
3. 2. 1942.

Dear Mr Xuma,  
Will you please be  
kind enough to  
return the 3 volumes  
of the Debates of Parliament  
on the Native Bills  
I sent to you last  
year. I enclose herein  
one shilling's postage  
stamps for this  
postage.

Things have taken a  
most, although not  
unexpectedly, unfavourable  
turn for us. The  
mystery which shrouded  
the appointment of  
Senator Keaton  
Nicholls as member of  
the Native Affairs Commission  
and later as a senator  
representing Native interests  
after the ~~passage~~ <sup>enactment</sup> of the  
Native Bills has  
crystallized into a definite  
and clearly defined racial  
barrier against us as  
a race. I must admit  
that the whole thing was  
a masterpiece of political  
machination very skilfully  
manoeuvred



manoeuvred, judiciously worked out and launched in a most appropriate manner and time.

(1) The origin and authorship of this high sounding TRUSTEESHIP are in Mr Meaton Nicholls as clearly shown in his bitter and nasty speeches in the debates on the Native Bills, and in his pamphlet on the Native Problem.

(2) The Representation of Natives Bill was his own hand work. And Mr Meaton Nicholls has, throughout his long political career, been a lifelong ~~pot~~ and a most dangerous political enemy to our race.

(3) General Smuts, who has never in any way opposed Mr Meaton Nicholls' views on the Native question, appointed him as a member of the Native Affairs Commission and as a Senator to ~~rep~~ look after Native interests, immediately after the enactment of the Native Bills, <sup>ostensibly</sup> as a distinct recognition of his work and as <sup>an</sup> acknowledgment of Mr Meaton Nicholls being the right and useful type of authority and expert on the Native question in the whole Union.



(4) Obviously he was appointed to those positions to further his "expert" ideals of trusteeship and to study the operation of his ~~trustee~~ "trusteeship" ideals from within the administrative machinery of the Union Native Administration.

(5) Throughout its full five years' life, the first Native Representative Council, notwithstanding representations made by some of us, never said or raised a word against the present Union Native Policy as embodied in the ~~A~~ Representation of Natives Act and the Native Trust Land Act.

(6) The five years' experiment is over. The ever diligent "expert" Neaton Nicholls and his loyal helpers have been diligently watching and observing the working of their schemes; they have been studying the actual soul and feelings of the Rep component ~~was~~ parts of ~~the~~ and activities of the Representative Council. Nothing untoward against them has resulted: the mind and attention of the Council members have been absorbed and immersed



immersed in such ~~to~~ unprofitable matters as Kafir beer drinking feasts, abakhwetha and circumcision schools, Quack doctors' and Dingaka Associations, and the like, session after session.

The Council could not rise above the low level of the poorest mentality and above the cobwebs and meshes of useless tribal matters into which they <sup>were</sup> studiously led in purposefully.

(7) The experimental stage of 5 years is over. Senator Neaton Nicholls and those of his school of thought, namely, the astute authorities and leaders of the S. A. Institute of Race Relations have thought it highly opportune to prove to the world and to the British authorities <sup>now</sup> that their anti-Native ideals and schemes are right and are the best method of Native administration, the keeping under a firm grip, of our race, refusing <sup>it of</sup> all opportunities and facilities to rise in civilisation, and to have a <sup>free</sup> say in the government and administration of their own affairs, and to live their full life as citizens in their own country. We have to be kept for hundreds of years in in and under <sup>according to Cecil Rhodes</sup> trusteeship, <sup>obviously</sup> intended to keep down the ward and to benefit the trustees.

(8) To confirm the attitude Neaton Nicholls all along took up, and to convince the general public of the righteousness of his principles of trusteeship administration of Native people, not



not he has to do so. NO.  
 Some one much greater  
 and able — General Smuts  
 the Prime Minister and  
 Head of the Government —  
 must do so, and he  
~~must~~ ~~must~~ must do  
 all this under the  
 auspices of the S. A. Institute  
of Race Relations a body  
which dishonestly holds  
itself up as the Friends  
of the cause of our Race.

(9) General Smuts has  
 fully repeated what Mr Heaton  
 Nicholls said in his speeches  
 in the debates on the Native  
 Bills, and what Mr Heaton  
 Nicholls wrote in his  
 pamphlet on the Native  
 Problem. The difference  
 being that General Smuts  
 repeated all this with no  
 rashness and bitterness which  
 marked the speeches and  
 writings of his authority  
 and expert Heaton Nicholls.

(10) The irony of it is that our  
 Press as the usual handy  
 tools and dupes of the S. A.  
 Institute of Race Relations  
 has echoed and given General  
 Smuts' address <sup>out</sup> as THE solution  
 of the Native problem. The Europeans  
 and our people are strongly



6

strongly urged to accept, embrace  
it and to follow its lead!!!

(11) The fog and the mist which lay  
thick all around us to  
make it hopelessly obscure as  
to <sup>what</sup> we, as a race, are  
going to get after the war,  
has now been cleared. We know  
now where we stand. We know  
full well that - politically and  
economically, our ~~pos~~ present  
position is not going to be  
improved. We are very thankful  
that these people should get the  
Prime Minister to make the great  
declaration of Policy. That Atlantic  
charter and all that freedom and  
~~programme~~ postwar programme  
mean absolutely nothing to us.  
As a race we stand to gain  
nothing substantial after the war.  
That is what General Brink's  
speech on Trusteeship amounts  
to, and is intended to convey to  
us.

With kind regards

Yours truly  
Archibald McCall



ABX. 420204a

# BANTU WELFARE TRUST

TELEPHONE 44-3326

P. O. BOX 1176

TELEGRAMS & CABLES "UBUNTU"

**JOHANNESBURG**

4th February, 1942.

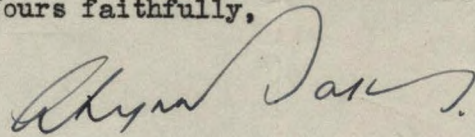
Dr. A. B. Xuma,  
President,  
African National Congress,  
104, End Street,  
DOORNFONTEIN,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

With reference to your letter of 12th November applying to the Bantu Welfare Trust for a grant to the African National Congress, I have to inform you that it was decided to make a grant of £50. It was stipulated, however, that the grant should be used only for the travelling expenses of delegates when attending meetings and for the publication of reports.

The Honorary Treasurer has been asked to send to you the sum indicated.

Yours faithfully,



SECRETARY.

ALS/JM



CRIME WAVE - 1942  
ABX. 42020 4b

# JOHANNESBURG JOINT COUNCIL OF EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS

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PATRICK R.B. LEWIS

Telegrams: UBUNTU, JOHANNESBURG Phone: 44,3781-Ext. 73

P.O. Box 97, JOHANNESBURG

4th February, 1942.

Dr. A. B. Xuma,  
104, End Street,  
DOORNFONTEIN,  
Johannesburg.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

Mrs. Hellmann has asked me to tell you that the appointment with Colonel Anderson of the Civic Guard has been fixed, as you wished, for 3 p.m. on Monday, 9th February. The meeting place is 8, Commercial Exchange Buildings, 81, Main Street.

Miss Hayman will get into touch with you beforehand to discuss the method of presentation.

I enclose copy of the letter passed on to Joint Council by Dr. Ray Phillips.

Yours faithfully,

*H M Carson*

NMC.



# NATIVES' ATTACK ON CIVIC GUARDS

*Saw. Express  
Jan 25, 1942*

Civic Guards in two cars, after chasing another car containing natives, were attacked in Vrededorp and shot four natives in self-defence.

Two of the natives, one suffering from neck and the other from chest wounds, are in hospital in a serious condition. The third native was shot in the stomach and the fourth in the calf.

The Civic Guards had been on duty in the city when they noticed a car with several natives travelling towards Vrededorp. They followed in two cars and at Twenty-fourth Street the natives left their car and ran away.

The guards pursued them on foot and when they caught up were attacked with sticks and sjamboks. They then drew their revolvers and fired. Some of the Civic Guards sustained slight injuries.



# Four Natives Shot in City Chase

**F**OUR natives were shot by members of the Civic Guard at the end of a dramatic chase in Mayfair early yesterday morning.

It is believed that the Civic Guards were in pursuit of a motor car in which suspected natives were traveling. In Mayfair the Guards drew level with the speeding car and brought it to a standstill. The natives sprang from the car and attempted to run away. They were, however, captured.

Other natives in the vicinity gathered round the captured natives and, it is alleged, assumed a threatening attitude. The Guards were compelled to fire on them, and only after four natives had been wounded did the crowd disperse.

The natives have been admitted to the Non-European Hospital. One is suffering from a bullet wound in the chest and another from a wound in the neck. The other two sustained wounds in the stomach and leg.



C O P Y

of letter addressed to  
Dr. Ray Phillips, and passed  
to Joint Council.

c/o Homont and Williams,  
Simmonds Street,  
Selby,  
Johannesburg,

18/11/41.

Mfundisi,

Since the outbreak of war, it was necessary to form a body to guard the interests of the plain man, as well as the soldier, and as such the Civic Guard was formed, for the purpose of keeping law and order - protection for the civilian. Yet if you would see what these so called "Guards" do to people at Vrededorp, Mayfair and Fordsburg, you would rather call them "Criminal Guards".

Passing through Vrededorp on the night of the 5th inst., I saw two of these Criminals thrash a man. Fearing the same may happen to me, I waited till they were satisfied, then I asked the victim what the matter was ; He replied - "Nothing, just demanded my pass, before I could produce it they thrashed me." I then ran after them intending to get their numbers, but to my disappointment, I found they had none. Surely these people should have numbers, then we will not blame them all for the mistake of one, because I am aware of the fact that they are not all criminals and as such, the "Civil" ones will be glad to get the rotten potatoes dealt with. They must have numbers. You are the only man we can trust to help us.

Yours faithfully,

William Masutha.



SHOOTING BY CIVIC GUARDS IN  
VREDEDORP.

Wellington Mfenyana 14 24th Street, Vrededorp, states:

"On Wednesday morning 21st January at about 3.30 a.m. I had just come from a 'funeral reception'. I found 4 Civic Guards knocking at doors in 24th Street. When the doors were opened by the residents they rushed in to the house and began hitting and shouting at the people. They said nothing at all. They had arrived in a motorcar but we were unable to take the number of the car. Nobody was seriously hurt. They left at between 4 and 4.30 a.m. I reported all that had happened to the Native Commissioner the same morning, giving him a copy of a list of people who had been assaulted. On Sat. morning, the 24th January at 2.45 a.m. I was asleep when I was awakened by my wife telling me that the people were being killed by the Civic Guards again. I awoke and saw 4 Civic guards on the other side of the street knocking at doors and assaulting people as before. The people were running across the road. Two of the Civic guards then came over the road and went into the house next door to mine. They knocked and banged at the door till the residents opened it and then they went inside. When they got inside they assaulted all the people there. The people ran out of the house and from other houses into the street. The Civic Guards from both sides of the road then came together in the street, pulled out their revolved and started shooting. Four people were shot, one of whom was Stephen Magonzulu. The raiding had been at his house. The Civic Guards had come by car and the driver of the car then drove it towards de la Rey street, while the other Civic Guards walked up towards Mayfair. I took the number of the car as T.J. 60978 but I think that I got the last figure wrong. I am almost sure now that the last figure was a nought. I was very frightened at the time. The wounded men were lying in the street but the Civic Guards paid no attention to them and just walked away. I ran down to the phone at the Springbok hall to phone the police but could get no reply. I then ran down to Fordsburg police station and made a statement. The Sergeant in charge sent a policeman on a cycle and rang for the ambulance and pick-up van. I went back in the pick-up van with the police. When we got back we found that the wounded men had been carried into No 14 which is next door to my house. The Civic Guards were gone. The ambulance arrived and the wounded men were taken away. I was then taken back to the charge office where I made a full statement. I have heard rumours that on Wednesday morning and on Wednesday night there were similar assaults by Civic Guards in 25th Street.



STEPHEN MNGOMBEZULU. (Sergeant Gimizulu).

Bullet wound in lower abdomen. Dr. in charge says he will probably recover but will be in hospital for at least 2 to 3 weeks. He might have a permanent chronic pain.

I live in 24th Street, Vrededorp. Early on Saturday morning, 24th January, 4 Civic Guards came into the house. There were 6 people in the house and 3 on the verandah. We were fast asleep. The Civic Guards kicked the door open. They hit us and we started running into the street. I do not know who was firing. We heard shots. I saw another man falling. He was not very far from me. The Civic Guards ran away towards Mayfair. They had left their car near Mayfair. I do not know of any reason at all why they should have assaulted the people in 24th street nor why they should have commenced firing. This is the third time that we have been assaulted by Civic Guards.

-----oOo-----

The fourth man who had been shot, named Piet, was discharged from the Non-European hospital on Monday 26th January. He had a bullet wound in his calf and the Doctor in charge says that the injury is probably permanent and that he will probably drag his leg for the rest of his life.

-----oOo-----



KAPOK ZWAINE, 5 24th Street.

Statement taken at non-European hospital. Bullet wound in lower neck. The Doctor says he will probably recover but will be in hospital for at least 2 weeks. The bullet has not yet been extracted.

"On Saturday morning, the 24th, 4 Civic Guards came into my room. We were sleeping. I was sleeping inside and others were sleeping on the verandah. We were awakened by a loud knocking at the door. We woke up and opened the door. The Civic Guards rushed inside. They did not waste time but started hitting us with sticks and kicking us. There were 7 of us inside and 2 on the verandah. We ran into the street. The Civic Guards followed us. One took out his revolver and started firing. I did not fall but felt pain in my right arm. The Civic guards started running after they had shot. They ran towards Mayfair.

I am married, I have a wife and two children and am employed at Sand and Co.

---oOo---

SCOTCH INFLAMING.

Bullet wound in chest. Dr. in charge says that he is very seriously injured and that he cannot say whether he will live or not.

We could not get a full statement from this man because he was in great pain. All he said was that when they were already in bed four Civic Guards entered the house and chased them.

---oOo---



ANNA MOLIFE.

On Wednesday morning the 21st January I was fast asleep in my room. The time was close to morning. There was a young man Solly sleeping on my verandah. I was awakened by hearing voices shouting "You bloody Kaffir, why are you sleeping here?" I heard Solly reply "I am sleeping here because it is hot inside." I then heard the first voices say "Wake up and get into the house." I opened the window a little to see what was happening. I saw a Civic Guard knocking loudly at my door. I opened the door and 3 other guards came inside. One of them said "My God, die bloody neid het so'n mooi huis". He then said in Afrikaans, "Where did you get these things. I believe you have stolen them. Where are the receipts?" I made no answer. He said "You won't answer me" and then slapped me in the face with his open hand. He said "I feel like shooting you right away". He then began to question Solly. The 3 Civic Guards then assaulted Solly very badly. Inside my house were myself and a young man named Ernest. They asked Ernest where he was working and he told them he was working in a hat factory in 29 High Rd. Fordsburg. They did not assault Ernest. They ~~took~~ pulled Solly out of the house and threw him back on the verandah, abusing him all the time. I followed them to try to take the number of the car which they had come in but they did not go back to their car. They went to the house next door and began knocking there.



Izindle esingenwe Ngama Civic guards kunye nabantu ababelweyo.  
24th Street.

Room No. 14 C Stephen Mngomezulu.

" " 14 C Stephen Zulu.  
" Mkhanga Tshabalala  
" Magma Tabeta.  
" Manyasi Ntlayu  
" Haddy Dlamini.

Room No. 6 24th Street.

Henry Mtinkulu  
Edward Pakisi  
Botha Mtinkulu  
Dyantyi Radebe  
Dorison Malindi.

A. Brown Mtinkulu  
Sinyeho Mubongo  
Somasera Mubongo.

Room No. 8 24th Street .

Isaac Mubata.  
Johannes Madontsela.

Room No. 9 B .

Anna Ntshole. *Malife*  
Solly  
Earnest Sime

Room No. 9A

James Letsapa.

Room No. 740 B Mkwali

D Kogwa.

Room No. 11. Simon Dlamini

Ben Ndlela.

Room 14 B.

Libakiso Mfula  
Jan Makuba  
Petros Mdauni  
Sprangani Msala  
Sbatlani Mfukeni  
Fani Rala  
Kleinbooi Dlamini

No. 727

Saturday Mtinkulu  
Sabalala Masooka  
Samuel Mruena.

Room 130

Jim Mruena  
Tom Mnguni  
Ishelboi Mruenanzi

17B

Robert Ngase  
Mtsheni Masondo  
Mosi Tshongwe

Room 19 .

Ngungunyana Kusalo  
Mate Mambata  
Muyateli Tshabalala  
Ngidi Zwane



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