

Congress agrees before session to free book, call protest against Indian Arms Act.  
 resume & resume debate from Delagoa, Pass vol. 10 to be printed in Govt. Office Natal.  
 Inaugural Republic. 2nd of Govt.

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Congress Activities

- 13. Congress lead organisation All African Convention 1926.
- 14. Congress accepts Atlantic Charter under D. Lumsden, President General 1945
- 15. Congress organise Passive Resistance Defence Campaign under President General D. Lumsden 1950
- 16. Congress assisted start of Freedom Centre of People Congress under President General Chief L. T. 1955
- 17. Congress forms alliance with S.A. Indian Congress Congress of Democracy & Coloured People Organisation 1954



LAST COPY

History of the African National Congress  
Chapter 1

The Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902 was responsible for many things that followed in its wake. The Boers though beaten on the battle fields, were not beaten at heart. ~~They~~ <sup>But the Boers</sup> had sworn that they would continue the fight - this time however, not with arms and ammunition, for they had learnt that the "pen is mightier than the sword". Therefore they resolved to fight Constitutionally for their freedom and liberty - and ultimate independence.

*Peace was signed at Vereeniging on 31 Aug 1902.*

These ~~very~~ laudable resolutions were not adverse to British traditions, and the result was that meetings were held in which both British and Boers were well represented, ~~and it was not long before peace was declared.~~ <sup>and a little Colonial Conference was held in Pretoria in 1900</sup> It was ~~finally~~ agreed that the

Belligerents

two white races were to unite and enjoy equal rights, and to share in the administration of the whole Country. But the Africans on whose Country these two <sup>and</sup> <sup>very</sup> <sup>independent</sup> fought; The Africans who played <sup>an</sup> <sup>important</sup> part in assisting both Boer and Briton since the advent of their landing on the S.A. shores and in their wars; <sup>in all their experiments, in all their activities</sup> were completely ignored. They were treated like chattels and animals. They were placed in a position of ~~inferiority~~ inferiority. They were hemmed in all sides

by oppressive laws that left them little better than slaves; <sup>artificial barriers were made to retard their progress</sup> But there were <sup>already</sup> many educated Africans all over the Country. They could not understand why <sup>it did not strike them that the intention was to make them a little better</sup> it was they were not consulted. Had Europeans no sense of gratitude? Had they forgotten that the Africans were part & parcel of Africa?

Their forefathers had fought at times with the British and at others with the Boers, <sup>because they were being deprived of their land & rights</sup> but unity between white and black was never advocated after those wars. In their Church the English preached the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men.



The African knew nothing about Dutch laws, he knew the land - every inch of it - white

They persuaded the Africans to join their Churches, but the brotherhood of man in actual practice they always ignored. At least the Dutch Reformed Church was more honest, ~~they~~ For them even in Church there was no equality between white and black. As the Dutch Church was theirs, the Africans felt they could do as they pleased, at any rate the Africans were not interested in their Church.

However they still hoped that <sup>in time</sup> better judgement would prevail. Never did they <sup>most</sup> ~~think~~ <sup>imagine</sup> that ~~there were~~ <sup>Europeans</sup> ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> were plotting <sup>+ plotting</sup> to make South Africa a <sup>diabolic</sup> ~~white man's~~ <sup>White man's</sup> Country. But with <sup>the race prejudice, discrimination and</sup> all these <sup>strategies</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>affecting only Africans</sup> suppressive laws, all over the Country ~~laws that were intended for Africans only~~, it was natural ~~therefore~~ that Africans ~~should be on~~ <sup>became</sup> the alert - thus from 1902 a number of African organisations and societies sprung up in all four Provinces now comprising the Union of South Africa. The main object of these organisations was to protect <sup>the land +</sup> the rights of African people.

The Inter-Colonial Conference, held at Pretoria in 1905

~~In 1902~~ <sup>in 1905</sup> The two white groups met. Their representatives came from Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, and the Orange Free States. In this Convention, the unity that was accepted after peace, was declared, was made an accomplished fact by the framing <sup>and enactment</sup> of the S.A. Act and the door was slammed in the face of the African. This Exclusive gathering created and introduced a clear demarcation between Black and White; the infernal Colom Bar was ~~erected~~ <sup>reinvigorated</sup>, the African was humiliated by being relegated to the lowest level. It was this act that was presented to and approved







Delegates included ministers of Religion, Doctors, Lawyers, Writers, Newspaper Editors, Politicians, Teachers, ~~Zambers~~, Traders, and others. This conference met at Bloemfontein on the 8<sup>th</sup> January 1912 and it was unanimously and enthusiastically resolved to 1. Form one great organisation for all four Provinces of the Union of South Africa including the Protectorates for all Africans. 2. To invite all other African organisations, Societies, Councils and Unions to affiliate. 3. To create branches of the organisation in every City, Town, Village <sup>Hamlet</sup> and Place throughout the Country.

To raise general programme of reform & reconstruction and

The object for which the African National Congress was formed primarily was the creation of one united nation from all the various Tribes and Clans of the South Africa. To eliminate all racialism and caste tribal feuds and <sup>up lift</sup> <sup>of the standard of this</sup> nation morally, spiritually, mentally, materially, socially, Religiously, economically and politically. To prepare its members to take their place with members of other races in controlling and administering the Country as ~~full citizens~~ <sup>honourable full citizens</sup>. 4. To fight for the ~~abolition~~ abolition of the Colour Bar and all laws intended solely for Africans. 5. To fight for the ~~complete~~ ~~liberation~~ <sup>liberation</sup> of the Africans and the ~~substitution~~ <sup>substitution</sup> of equal rights, liberty and freedom. To remove the stigma of inferiority and the humiliations created by being ostracized from the normal life of the South Africa. \*o

Thus the spirit of Nationalism was instilled



imbued in the first Conference of the African  
 National Congress. There came a dream of a New  
 Africa. <sup>A new era had dawned</sup> A consciousness of the African's Strength, his  
 responsibility, his determination to achieve success, his  
 independence. His pride for African Nationalism,  
 and his intense love for Africa. If he had been  
 asleep throughout the centuries, he was fully awake  
 now. His new spirit filled the breasts of all the  
 delegates and they dedicated their lives to fight  
 for the redemption of mother Africa. <sup>Never, never would the African</sup>  
<sup>go back, & although artificial limbs are erected to reach the very heavens, he has resolved,</sup>  
<sup>to climb & soon come down</sup> But the African was never a sailor, how  
 all of a sudden he had to man, control and  
 sail his own ship unaided. a very difficult  
 task. <sup>Indeed</sup> It was natural therefore that his  
 navigation on unknown <sup>and dangerous</sup> seas, often landed  
 him on dangerous rocks and threatened to  
 damage <sup>and sink</sup> his ship. But through his intuition,  
 faith, courage and determination aided him,  
 and, although sometimes his ship seemed to be  
 sinking, he defied all obstacles and resolved  
 to reach the shores of freedom and liberty.

Before union each of the four  
 Provinces had its own Parliament  
 & government. The seat of the Govt.  
 in the Cape was in Capetown

Chapter II

In the Transvaal it was in Pretoria, in the  
 N.S. it was in Bloemfontein, in Natal it  
 was in Durban.

All though the Union of South Africa was formally  
 established and the South Africa Act was passed and accepted  
 as the Constitution of the whole Country, there was still  
 a ~~cleavage~~ controversy among the Provinces. Each  
 wanted the Home of Parliament in its province. This  
 was settled by having the seat of Parliament in  
 Capetown Cape Province, the administrative <sup>Capital</sup> Offices  
 in Pretoria, & the judicial Capital in Bloemfontein  
 in the Orange Free State.



Likewise it was not easy to elect a Premier, <sup>both Sections of the Empire and</sup> ~~that would satisfy~~ all Provinces. The South African Party however succeeded in putting up General Botha as the first Prime Minister. Though he himself hailed from the Transvaal he had a number of supporters in Parliament - from the other Provinces. members of Parliament from all Provinces comprised both Boers & Britons.



History of The African National Congress

The Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902 was responsible for many things that followed in its wake. The Boers though beaten on the battle fields, were not beaten at heart - they had sworn that they would continue the fight. This time <sup>however</sup> not with arms and ammunition, <sup>but</sup> constitutionally for their freedom and liberty and ultimate independence. These ~~were~~ very laudable resolutions, ~~and~~ were not adverse to British traditions, and the result was that meetings were held in which both British & Boers were well represented. ~~It~~ was not long before peace was declared. It was finally resolved that the two white races were to unite and enjoy equal <sup>rights</sup> freedom and liberty, and to share in the administering of the whole country. But the African in whose country these two forces fought, the African who had played an important part by assisting both Boers and Britons <sup>Since the advent of ~~it~~ before their landing on the S.A. shores</sup> in the war, were completely ignored. They were treated like the rest of the Chittas Chittas and animals. They were placed in a position of inferiority. They were hemmed in all sides by oppressive laws ~~and~~ ~~Colon~~ laws that left them little better than slaves. But there were many educated Africans all over the country who were already educated. They could not understand why it was they were not consulted, <sup>that Europeans no sense of gratitude?</sup> ~~and why it was that~~ ~~they~~ ~~could~~ ~~not~~ ~~understand~~ ~~why~~ ~~Europeans~~ ~~were~~ ~~so~~ ~~ungrateful~~ ~~and~~ ~~made~~ ~~these~~ ~~things~~

The British...  
 South African...  
 British...  
 South African...



History of A.N.C.

victorious and unquiescent <sup>their forefathers</sup> they have fought <sup>at times with Britons and at others with the Boers</sup> with both Britons & Boers, but unity was never proposed after those wars. There were a few Europeans who

sympathized with the African. They were not happy in the way in which <sup>the</sup> policy affecting Africans <sup>policy</sup> was being shaped by those in authority. They made some attempts to point out the right road, but they <sup>shouted down and</sup> <sup>looked upon as mad men,</sup> as mad as Lindeberg, Hooper, for leading a slave revolt in 1808 and <sup>was</sup> hanged <sup>for it</sup> in Capetown. The missionary John van der Kemp, who married a colour slave woman; John Philip, Colenso and a few others.

The Africans decided to come together to consider their position ~~of the African~~. They <sup>in all circumstances</sup> met, and it was decided to send a deputation to England to protest against the oppression and colour bars. The deputation left in 1909 for England. It was led by Mr. Schreiner, the other members being Dr. Rubusana, Mr. Tengo-Jabane, Dr. Abdurahman, Mr. Logadust, Mr. D. Ndwanja, Mr. Mepikela & Mr. Fredericks. In England this deputation worked hard, but very little success was achieved.

Apparently Great Britain had no wish to challenge the <sup>Boers and British</sup> <sup>It certainly should have been</sup> <sup>where this attitude would lead to</sup> preponderance of the Colonies. So much had been said about British Justice and Fair Play. There was an opportunity to prove not by word but by deed the wonderful virtues of this great Country. Although all Africans were perplexed by the change attitude of the British Government, they were not discouraged.

They

At least the Africa Republic should have more heart for the cause. I think there was no unity between white & black. As the black was rising the white fell. It would do in the future. In their character the English regarded the fellow land of God's to the white land of man, but in actual practice this was ignored. The Africans were not interested in their Church.



They still hoped that better judgement would prevail. Never did they think that there were those who were plotting to make South Africa a white man's country. But with all these <sup>strange</sup> ~~laws~~ and suppressive laws <sup>all over the</sup> ~~the~~ country - laws that were intended for Africans only, it was natural, that Africans should be on the alert, - <sup>therefore that</sup> ~~therefore~~ <sup>from 1904</sup> a number of African organisations and Societies sprung up in all four Provinces now comprising the Union of South Africa. The main object of these organisations was to protect the rights of the African People. In 1910 the two white groups <sup>met</sup> ~~met~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~representatives~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~representatives~~ came from Natal, Cape, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In this Convention, the unity that was accepted after peace was <sup>made absolute</sup> ~~made~~ was made an accomplished fact <sup>by the passing of</sup> the S.A. Act ~~was passed~~, and the door was slammed in the face of the Black man. This <sup>gathering</sup> ~~Exclusion~~ ~~Convention~~ created and introduced a clear demarcation between Black & White, the infernal Colour Bar was criticised, the African was humiliated by being relegated to the lowest <sup>level</sup> ~~position~~. It was this Act that was sent to, and approved by the British Parliament. If its Chapters and sections disappointed the Africans, they also instilled in them a <sup>of Nationalism, a spirit</sup> spirit of independence, a spirit of determination to fight for complete freedom and liberty. In this act the Africans saw that it was a straggler for the survival of the fittest. They met



full of vigour, very much more and I will a great vision of a great African Nation

met more often. They discussed the grave political situation, they were confident, however that Africans could never be made aliens in their own country, and so in 1911 it was resolved that a determination fight for African rights be maintained. In 1912 Dr Pixley ka Ika Seme B.A. ~~the~~ young African lawyer from Lincoln Inn, convened the first

Conference of the South African Native National Congress, (now African National Congress). This was a great

day for Africa, greater than the day <sup>on which</sup> the L.A. Act was passed, since the <sup>exclusive</sup> European Convention only represented <sup>only</sup> 1 1/2 million <sup>Europeans</sup>, whereas the African

Convention represented over five million Africans

African Organisations, <sup>Societies, Councils, Unions & Committees</sup> from all four Union Provinces were well represented, Chief & Paramount

Chief from all four provinces, <sup>the Territories & the Protectorates</sup> were present or represented.

~~Africans had been satisfied that not only S.A. Europeans but the British Parliament~~

~~among the delegates~~ <sup>included</sup> were Ministers of Religion, doctors, lawyers, writers, Politicians, Teachers, Farmers, Educators, and others.

This Conference met at Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State <sup>on the</sup> 8/1/1912 and it was unanimously and enthusiastically resolved <sup>to</sup> form <sup>great</sup> one Organisation

for all four provinces of the Union of South Africa, for all Africans. <sup>to</sup> invite all other African Organisations, Societies, <sup>Councils</sup> and unions to affiliate, <sup>to</sup> create Branches in every <sup>at</sup> Town, Village

Kraal throughout the country.



The object of the A.N.C. agreed upon was to form from the <sup>African</sup> various Tribes + class in S. Africa one <sup>united</sup> Nation. To uplift this nation in ~~all~~ <sup>the standards of</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>morally,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>spiritually,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>mentally,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>materially,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>socially,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>and politically,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>Religiously,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>economically,</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>aspects</sup> of life. To prepare its members to take their place, ~~and~~ with members of other races in controlling and administering the country as a whole. To fight for the abolition of the Colour bar, and all laws ~~and~~ <sup>intended</sup> especially and solely for Africans. To fight for the complete liberation of the Africans. To fight for equal right, liberty, freedom, and ~~equality~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~people~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>land</sup>. To remove the stigma of inferiority, + the humiliation of being <sup>ostracized from</sup> ~~ostracized from~~ <sup>the normal</sup> ~~the normal~~ <sup>life of S. A.</sup> ~~life of S. A.~~

Thus the spirit of Nationalism was inbred

in the first Conference of the Africa National Congress. There came a dream of a New Africa. <sup>a consciousness</sup> ~~A vision~~ of their

Strength, ~~hip~~ <sup>self help, determination, responsibility,</sup> ~~self help, determination, responsibility, <sup>determination, responsibility, self help, independence,</sup>~~

Pride of African Nationalism and an intense love for Africa, filled the hearts of all <sup>the delegates also</sup> ~~those~~ who dedicated their lives to fight for the <sup>redemption of</sup> ~~mother~~ <sup>mother</sup> ~~country~~ Africa.

the new spirit

But ~~then~~ the African has never been a sailor, now all of a sudden he had to <sup>control</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> sail ~~man~~ his own ship in rough and stormy seas, unaided. It was natural <sup>therefore</sup> that his navigation often landed him on <sup>dangerous</sup> ~~dangerous~~ rocks and threatened to damage his ship.

But through intuition, faith and courage + determination <sup>his ship</sup> was always able to move on, often limping <sup>yet</sup> ~~yet~~ <sup>determined</sup> ~~determined~~ to reach the shores of freedom + liberty.

defy all obstacles







LAST COPY  
PAGE II

African National Congress.

we have taken at Ransome  
just a few out of thousands  
of events

In order to approach the main objects  
In this history of the African National Congress,  
it is necessary to understand the <sup>fears + suspicions</sup> feelings of the  
Africans to refer to certain Chapters of the history  
of South Africa. It is known that none of the  
heroes who landed on the shores of Africa Jan van Riebeeck,  
Vasco de Gama were attacked by the Africans. Although they  
were a completely strange people, different in colour,  
different kind of hair, different language, different  
customs and habits, yet they were welcomed, though  
not without suspicion by the Africans.

we have taken at Ransome just a few out of thousands  
of events

Sal. Platche has this to say in the African yearly Register, edited  
by T. S. Mokoena — About 1834 the first party of  
emigrant Boers under Sarel Celliers made acquaintance  
with the Swahili and passed on with their Voortrekking  
expedition. They soon came into contact with Mzilikazi's  
vanguard at Veck Mok, in the Hildbron District. Here they  
had to meet a vigorous attack by the Matabele who  
relieved them of every head of their livestock. This fight  
marked the beginning of the tragic friendship of Mokoena  
and the Boers. Word reached Mokoena that the Boers, having  
lost all their cattle, were now exposed to starvation  
and further attacks. Mokoena nobly rose to the occasion.  
He sent teams of oxen to bring the Boers back to  
Matabele. On their arrival he received from among  
his people gifts of milk cows + goats and also  
hides to make sandals and shoes for the tattered  
and footsore travellers and their families, whom



111  
whom he killed at a place called Morokakock. If South Africans were as romantic and appreciative as white people in Europe and America, Morokakock would be a hallowed spot among the Voortrekker descendants, and efforts would surely be made to keep the memory of the benefactors of their ancestors, as the Americans are doing with Cresus Attucks and the French with Alexandre Dumas.

In a couple of years the Boers had recuperated and, being reinforced by other Boer parties from the South and from Natal, the Barolong combined with the Boers under Potgieter, drove the Basuto from Bechnanaland (now western Transvaal) to Rhodesia. Later other parties of Boers arrived from the South and occupied the Free State plains. These subsequently formed a Boer Republic with Bloemfontein as the Capital. Then there sprang up between them and Chief Moroka an alliance which cost the Barolong very dearly, and which involved sacrifices in men and material for which history records absolutely no reciprocation on the part of the Boers.

In terms of their pact Chief Moroka with his men and with their own equipment helped the Boers to despoil the Basuto of what is now called the "Conquest Territory"; they summarily erased the landmarks of King Moshoeshoe, forced the Basuto to the mountain tops, where, like rock rabbits they eked out a congested existence up on the plateaus; some of their Chief today, who own their own automobiles cannot go home in their cars.

I once met an old man who, in his youth, participated in those terrible sacrifices of men and material, exacted by the Boer-Barolong treaty, under which Barolong blood was spilled by the gallon in the wars against the Basuto in their own haunts. The ingratitude



outgrown fighting propensities

Salvador 1503, Raymond 1591 Vasco da Gama

in Natal 1497 it was the Africans who had  
live stock in plenty. <sup>It was these newcomers who solicited the Africans</sup> <sup>to sell</sup> to them live stock  
<sup>which they needed</sup> because they had none  
~~Europeans~~ <sup>who had some</sup>, as they did not  
bring any <sup>with them</sup> from their countries.

~~The following few instances are very~~  
convincing. Further it is these Europeans who  
imposed themselves on the Africans, who in spite  
of the treatment have always been with them  
in their hardship, yea, even exposed themselves  
to dangers in their wars. <sup>many Africans died fighting their own battles</sup> <sup>for assisting the Europeans</sup> in their great battles  
they were assisted by Africans.

The following few instances are very  
convincing -

Tutelage <sup>Guardian ship, Protection</sup>  
Turmoil <sup>Beleaguered dependents</sup>

Wry humor

Plagiarism - (literary) theft

Plagiarist - (literary) thief

Parloin - To steal

Vehement, acute

Perpetual preservation

Crest of a wave

atrocity

animosity

ensue

cynicism

Briefly summarized

Recapitulate <sup>summarize</sup>

arbitor

vassal

Fog of uncertainty  
phenomenon

Combatant

Space



Cape discovered 1487 Bartholomew Diaz.

Cape Town. Saldanha landed 1503

Cape Town Francisco D'Almeida 1510 ~~Spilius~~ quarrel with Hollanders

Raymond English admiral landed Cape 1591.

British Flag Cape 1620

Dutch occupation 1652

Vasco da Gama discovered Natal 1497

Jan van Riebeck Landed Table Bay 1652

Emancipation of slaves 1834 - 40000 slaves in Cape British

Compensation £1250000 or £30 per slave.

Great Trek. Discontent with British rule - 1836 Paul Ringer

boy of eleven one of them 30 years later a white man & woman

sent to Lydenburg by African Chief. They could not speak

European language or Sitonga. Their habits were native

habits.

Treaties with Aman Koll, Wakhoo, Moskeshoe, Faku

Natal Republic formed 1840 Governor Andrew Pretorius

Transvaal Republic (Sand River Convention) 1852

O.F.S. Declared Independent ~~Sand~~ State 1854

Cape responsible Govt 1872.

1875-6 Dutch Govt invade Basuto's Sekukunland

Anglo-Boer war hostilities ceased peace signed at

Vereeniging 31<sup>st</sup> May 1902

The Inter-Colonial Conference was held in Pretoria in 1908,

and by 1909 Draft Constitution had been passed through

the British Parliament & signed by the King.



Allusions

Lingua Franca

Gasmodic

grandiose style

sophisticated

snobbishness

disdain

snobbishness

sophisticated

Basic

protagonist

recrimination

Emptied

myth

The heroism

Prejudice

adduces

normal development

Cleavage

Reprise

Retrieve



1. There must be a Committee for organization
2. There must be a Publicity Committee,
3. There must be a Propaganda Committee
4. There must be a Labour Committee
5. There must be an ~~Business~~ Commerce & Industry Committee
6. There must be a Committee for Chiefs.
7. There must be an Education Committee
8. There must be a Religion Committee
9. There must be a Culture & Literature <sup>& History</sup> Committee
10. There must be a Parliamentary committee
11. There must be a Juvenile Committee
12. There must be a Legal Committee
13. There must be a Treasury Committee
14. There must be a Lands Committee

15. There must be a Health Committee
16. There must be a women's ~~Committee~~ <sup>Committee</sup> and such other committees as we may determine from time to time.

Congress may have to ~~organize~~ <sup>establish</sup> a sick benefit <sup>side</sup>

It may have to start a service Bureau

It may have to start Co-operative Societies.

It must be remembered that many will join for what immediate <sup>going</sup> they can get. To them so say we are building a nation has no attraction.

As stated above the Chairmen of these various Committees would be members of the Executive Committee. The above very nearly covers all the walks of life of an African and, they must all be developed ~~simultaneously~~ simultaneously.

If this is done thoroughly in all Province and Territories in the Union, Congress would have a mighty



mighty-voice that could not be overlooked  
by the Powers that be, If it could be done  
also by other Territories in Africa, the day  
would not be far distant when Ethiopia  
would lift up her hands unto God.

It is important that we must be original, so  
long as we ~~act~~ ape others we would be  
wasting time - Therefore Communism, Fascism,  
Democracy and all other foreign ideology  
can have no place in creating and  
developing a great African National, we  
will and must formulate our own  
Ideology - Last but not least we badly  
need an African Creed; a creed that we  
believe ~~in~~ with our ~~own~~ hearts,

that will be sworn to by all Africans;  
a creed that will follow diligently; a  
Creed for which we would be prepared to die.



S. Motutanuka  
71 Obdelegen  
Troyville

3707 Aron  
20875 Mosk  
15527 Hope.

IMPORTANT  
Mdlaloni  
Waggon,  
150, 14 Ave.  
Alerandra

Mlaboli

45-6129

Luke Masma

Nigel

Jacob Motsepe  
P. O. Box 5

Lupeards <sup>1971</sup>  
28 Nicks  
88

Jubalipi  
Box 61  
Newlands  
1971

RW See  
700 500  
net cliff

Prof Mackay Box 73 Rautpanke



# Africa

A land of beauty and sunshine,

A land of milk and honey

A land of Gold and Diamonds

A land of wealth untold,

Africa my Africa

Africa home of Teeming millions,

Whose souls, must turn to God,

That in Thy wealth & Glory,

That nations vie to steal,

Redemption,

Africa my Africa  
I'd gladly die for thee.

Hail! Africa,  
my Africa

A land of beauty & Sunshine

A land of milk & honey

A land of Gold & Diamonds

A land of wealth untold,

Africa a land of teeming millions,

Whose souls were saved by Jesus

at Calvary <sup>at</sup> <sup>in the riches of Calvary</sup> <sup>have been stealing</sup>  
got mankind seek to <sup>steal</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>wealth</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>rich</sup> <sup>men</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>East</sup> <sup>(steal)</sup>

The heritage of Thy Cross.

We'll stand, we'll fight,

We'll die for thee,

Whatever what may be,

God grant we preserve all  
that is <sup>not</sup> <sup>lost</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>world</sup> <sup>(steal)</sup>

In Africa, our Africa

Land of Hope + Glory

We shall rise & fight

& make Africa

a home of Hope & Glory



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