

James

Tantsi Yapi Hoggath, was born in 1870 in the Cape Province. He moved with his parents to the Transvaal. He received his education at Clarkebury Institution, Cape. His father being a zealous Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was a foundation member in South Africa, he decided to send his son James to America for higher education, and to be ordained there as a minister of the Gospel. On arrival in America, James was admitted in the Wilberforce University, Ohio. After studying for eight years he obtained the B. A. degree in 1905. After being ordained as a minister of the A.M.E. Church James returned to South Africa. In the meantime his father and his congregation had bought a small farm at Evaton, about twenty miles west of Johannesburg. The object was to establish a training Institute there for the benefit of the children of the members of the church. In the whole of the Transvaal there was only the Kilnerton Institution near Pretoria. This was owned by the Methodist Church. Back from America James found that his father and other ministers of the A.M.E. Church had organized a school in Evaton. He was appointed principal. It was decided to name the school after his Alma Mater "Wilberforce". A few years later the Church was growing by leaps and bounds. James reluctantly relinquished the principalship of the school for the pulpit. There was great work ahead of him. His itinerary took him all over the Transvaal, and the Orange Free States. Years later while attending a quadrennial Conference of the Church in America, the Wilberforce University conferred on him the Doctorate of Divinity. Dr Tantsi was a great scholar and his ecclesiastical influence over his colleagues increased until he was made General Superintendent of the Church in the Republic. The office is next to that of the Bishop of the A.M.E. Church. He attended all the General Conferences in America. Through his influence, freehold stands were bought, at Sophiatown, and Lady Selborne near Pretoria, on which big churches were built. In Bloemfontein he built a big church, and a parsonage. His wife Ntombikaba died in America while attending a Conference. Dr Tantsi is survived by his brother Rev. Nimrod Tantsi, four sons and a daughter. One of his sons is studying Law at the Witwatersrand University. *of the*

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Tantsi, Nimrod Boyce, whose home is now in Bloemfontein, was born in Johannesburg in 1895. His father was a minister and a foundation member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tantsi left school when he attained the J.C. certificate. He decided to follow his father and elder brother, Rev. Dr. Tantsi, and become a Minister. He joined the ministry in 1938 when he was sent to Ventersdorp where he built a church. From Ventersdorp the Conference sent him to Boksburg, from there he was sent to Atteridgeville near Pretoria, and then to Lady Selborne where he built 10 class rooms. He was appointed superintendent of schools in 1942. He controlled five schools with a staff of ²⁵ ~~twenty five~~ teachers. He held this office until the schools were transferred to the Bantu School Boards under the Bantu Affairs Act. Mr. Tantsi has always been very active in all public affairs, and was chaplain of National Organizations. Mr. Tantsi ¹⁹⁵⁰ ~~1940~~ married ⁶⁶ ~~1940~~ Norah Manelle, after whose death he married Meta Mogane.

TIME

Rev. R. Time was born in the Pietersburg District, and received his education in Kilnaton College near Pretoria. After teaching for a number of years, he took up ministry in the Dutch Reformed Church, and here he served his people with distinction. He is now Moderator of the African section of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Transvaal. He has travelled overseas and attended many other conferences. He has been a President of the T.I.A?M. Transvaal Branch.

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Stetor*

PASSPORT SIZE PHOTO

Biographical Section

TSEWU

REV. EDWARD TSEWU.

Rev. Edward Tsewu was born in Grahamstown, Cape Province, in 1856, his father being a deacon in the Lovedale Native Congregation. He attended school in Gqumahashe under Nkohla Falati, Gwayi Tyamzashe¹⁵ and B. Majombozi. He went to Lovedale in February, 1871, when fifteen years of age, and attended the first and third years and junior students' classes until December, 1875. On leaving he obtained a teachers certificate. In 1878 he returned to Lovedale, and sat for the examination in the Theological Course in 1883. He was then licensed by the Free Church Mission Presbytery of Kaffraria in January, 1884, and was appointed assistant missionary of Toleni Station, Transkei. From there he went to take charge of a station at Idutywa. Later he went to Johannesburg where his work grew wonderfully. Unfortunately the officers of the synod did not agree with Mr. Tsewu in certain matters, and he was requested to accept Rev. Makiwane's station who, in turn, was requested to go to Johannesburg. This did not happen, however, and Rev. Tsewu was suspended pending inquiry. Dr. Stewart and Rev. Mzimba were appointed to investigate. Things became worse, so Rev. Tsewu resigned from the Free Church Mission Presbytery and established his own church. He was very popular in Johannesburg and took a leading part in matters between the people and the Government.

He is one of the men who negotiated with the City Council of Johannesburg in 1907. The removal of the Africans from Vrededorp to Klipspruit, now Pinville. He is one of the men who communicated and urged the British Government to consider granting land tenure rights to Africans direct. It was not long thereafter that title deeds were given to Africans who bought farms in the rural area and stands in certain urban areas. He died in his home in Kliptown near Johannesburg.

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Rev. Tsikeletsa is an important member of the Bantu Methodist

Church in Meadowland, Johannesburg. He was the Secretary of the first President of the Bantu Methodist Church. Rev. Tsikeletsa has served the Bantu Methodist Church as Minister of the Port Elizabeth circuit for a number of years, before coming to Meadowlands. He is a very energetic and progressive Minister, and a powerful preacher.

Shukwani
Stokli

If there is a single factor that makes for success in living, it is the ability to draw dividends from defeats. I am moved to these reflections when I think of the life and work of the late Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi.

A son of a sugar farmer, he was born at Groutville on the 6th Jan. 1906, and attended school when at the age of 6 years. Like other African children he divided his time between his studies and herding cattle.

From Groutville school, he eventually went to Marrianihill where he passed std. 6 and also gained a teacher's certificate. At the age of 17 he began to teach, first at Marrianihill and later at Ixopo Seminary.

He ~~was~~ was a devout catholic. While teaching, he seemed not to have forgotten his ambition for he continued with his studies and passed JC and Matric by studying privately.

He went on doggedly studying until while teaching at Ohlange, his perseverance was rewarded in 1934, when he ~~was~~ gained the B.A. degree (SA). The difficulties he faced in the struggle for education are typical of those which many Africans have to face,

Remoteness from libraries of any size, extreme poverty, long days of exhausting work, unending evening studies by candlelight and paraffin lamps. All these demanded considerable determination and staying power in one who sets out to overcome the obstacles to learning. He studied hard, digested Ovid and Tacitus in the original latin. It was at this stage that his poetical talent came to the notice of the Wits Univ. resulting in the publication in 1935 of the "Inkondlo Ka Zulu" as the first book in the Bantu treasury series.

The Wits university, long famous as the bastion of liberalism, amid a rising tide of racialism asked Vilakazi to join its panel of lecturers and specialise in Bantu Studies.

The enlarged opportunity for study, and research afforded by the University made it possible for Vilakazi to qualify in succession for the degrees of B.A. Honours (Bantu Languages), M.A. (with a thesis on Bantu Poetry). At the beginning of 1946. a Doctorate in Litt. (with a thesis on Oral and written literature of the Nguni) was conferred upon him at the graduation ceremony held in the JHB City Hall. This indeed marked a new milestone in African achievement. Vilakazi was the first African ^{in the Union} to achieve distinction of the Doctorate ~~of~~ Literature.

^{In} His work at the University, he was highly successful. He was respected & held in high esteem by the students. He collaborated with the head of the Dept, Prof. Doke, in the compilation of a large Zulu dictionary with over 30,000 entries. Africa hailed Vilakazi as the African Ambassador to the European community. He quietly set about his task, fully conscious of the immense significance of his appointment. Through him, as it were, Africa was being tried at the bar of world opinion. ^{though atavistic}

Vilakazi's outlook towards life ^{was} basically that of a poet. He was profound in his thoughts and the charm of poetry greatly influenced his speech and writings. Sad themes such as death, sickness, the suffering of his people, and the racial discrimination in South Africa featured ~~prominently~~ ^{to an appreciable extent} in his poetry. While being a master at imitating the ^{style of the} traditional Zulu Imbongi of old, to a great extent he broke away and blazed new trails with rhythm - a foreign element to African poetry - and imitating much in style from such English poets as Keats and Shelly. #

But he was not only a poet. ~~His~~ His contributions ~~to~~ to Zulu prose were not of a mean calibre. "uDingiswayo Ka Jobe", was a historical novel which will rank high in the growing Zulu literature. His other works were "Noma Nini" and "Nje Ne mpela", all written in the Zulu he loved and redolent of the poetical expression and rich vocabulary.

African literature in South Africa suffered a heavy loss in the sudden death on the 26th Oct., 1947 of Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi, ~~who~~ ^{was} ~~only~~ ⁴¹ years of age, he had made his mark in literary development among the Africans and had attained a high place in the imaginations of the African people and far beyond. His career showed ~~what~~ what can be done by painstaking perseverance. Vilakazi was obsessed with a great desire for the intellectual advancement of the Africans. He believed that they ~~were~~ ^{are} capable of attaining great heights. He himself took no part in any agitation for advancement and kept aloof entirely from politics. He believed that by perseverance and by the revelations of personal worth, a higher status could be achieved, and his life and attainments are eloquent testimony to the truth of his belief.

Vundla P.O. was the oldest member of the
 the Native Township before the inhabitants were
 removed to Daba, Jabona and other sundry
 townships, west of Johannesburg. Mr. Vundla is
 now a popular member of the Daba Advisory Board,
 and is very prominent in the civic affairs of
 the whole area. Many people are grateful to
 him for rendering them assistance when they
 were in difficulties through the intricacy
 of some of the location regulations. He is also
 a member of the Moral-Rearmament, and as
 a delegate of this organisation, he has travelled far
 and wide, visiting a number of places in America,
 The European Continent, Asia and the African Continent.
 He lives with his wife and children in one of
 the most up-to-date houses in Daba Johannesburg.

Yours faithfully,
 T.D. MULLER, C.T.
 (EDITOR)

Mr. Vundla, of ~~the village of~~ ~~Johnsburg~~ is

a Valiant member of the Duke Advisory Board, and the
oldest member of the Western Native Township,
before it was disbanded by the City-Council.
He has assisted many Africans who found
themselves in difficulty due to the intricate location
regulations of the City-Council. Mr. Vundla who is an
important member of the Moral Reformer, has travelled
far and wide, He has been to various parts of America,
He has travelled extensively in the European Continent
as well as the African Continent. He lives with his
family in one of the finest houses in Duke, Johannesburg.

Rev. Wauchope who came from the Cape Province, lived in Johannesburg for a number of years before he volunteered to become a army chaplain in the African Labour battleon that the Government sent France during the first World war. They were in France for three years. On their return their boat "The Mendi" was submerged by the German forces. They all went down to the bottom of the sea. Rev. Wauchope who came from a very respectable family was a great lover of his people.

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Biographical Section. Passport Size photo

Xuma, A.B., M.D., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., etc. was born at Manzana, District of Engcobo, in the Transkei. He was the seventh child of the late Mr. and Mrs. Xuma. Entered a local Methodist Mission School at an early age. In 1908 he entered the Clarkebury Boarding School and passed the P.T.3 in 1911. Hearing the return from England of Messrs Mangena, Seme, Msimang, Montsioa and Poswayo who had all completed their studies in the legal profession, and Dr. Mahlangeni who graduated in medicine, his ambition was fired. He left for America and entered school at Tuskegee, Alabama, where he studied agriculture and completed part of the University entrance requirements. Having assisted a friend with some money for school fees, Xuma had to attend night school as he was left without sufficient money for the day-school classes. At Tuskegee Xuma ranked third in his class. When he left Tuskegee he was penniless, and therefore went to work at Birmingham, Alabama, until he had discharged his obligation to Tuskegee. He then went to the State University of Minnesota where he matriculated, but again being without money he had to work at furnaces, coalyards, barns, stables, milking cows, and grooming horses. At different periods he was a waiter at Hotels and restaurants and later joined the building trade.

Eventually he became assistant demonstrator under professor William Riley, head of the Department of Economic Zoology and Entomology. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920 he was offered a fellowship to engage in research work for the M.Sc. degree in Parasitology and Bacteriology, but this he declined in order to enter the medical school. He then enrolled in the medical school of Marquette University, a Catholic School. Two years later he entered Northwestern University, Chicago, and in two years graduated with a diploma equivalent to the M.B. degree, and continued studying in the City Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in 1926. Spent a month at the World-famous ~~Alvie~~ Mayo Clinic. During the same year he studied operative work in women's diseases and midwifery under Professor Emelio Sciapedes, at the women's Hospital at Pecs University, Hungary, Europe. Later he went to Budapest where he was engaged in general operative surgery under Professor Vilmos Manninger at the New St. John Hospital. In London, he had some difficulty in obtaining lodgings and registration in some of the Hospitals so he went to Edinburgh where conditions were better. He sat for the examinations in medicine, surgery, midwifery and gynaecology almost as soon as he arrived. After his return, he started his practice in Johannesburg. He became a member of the Council of Europeans and Africans. He fought hard against apparent animosity between Europeans and African. He took an active part in the progress of his people. Being one of the only two African Doctors in Johannesburg, his practice increased rapidly. People were impressed by his many titles. In 1936 in the biggest Conference ever - the All African Convention, Dr. Xuma was elected vice President, under Professor Jabavu. Later he went to England and America and returned the following year. In 1938 he was elected President of the banned African National Congress. Xuma was a member of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, The Bantu Trust Fund, President of the branch of the African Young Men's Christian Association. Whilst on a visit to America, he visited the U.N.O. where he met late General Smuts; they had long conversations about conditions in our Republic.

Although a staunch member of the Methodist Church, he was never absent in the Conferences of the A.M.E. Church. He played a very important part in the management of Wilberforce Institution in Evaton. After the death of his first wife, Xuma married again. He was the father of a son and a daughter. He died in Johannesburg an illness of some months. His funeral was attended by many thousands on the 2nd. February 1962

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DR. A. B. XUMA, M.D., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., etc.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, M.D., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., etc., was born at Manzana, District of Engcobo. He is the seventh child of Mr. and Mrs. Xuma. Entered a local Wesleyan mission school at an early age. In 1908 he entered the Clarkebury Boarding School and passed the P.T.3. in 1911. Hearing of the return from England of Messrs Mangena, Seme, Msimang, Montsioa and Poswayo, who had completed their studies in the legal profession, and Dr. Mahlangeni who had graduated in medicine, his ambition was fired. He left for America and entered school at Tuskegee, Alabama, where he studied agriculture and completed part of the university entrance requirements. Having assisted a friend with some money for school fees Xuma had to attend night school as he was left without sufficient money for the day school classes. At Tuskegee Xuma ranked third in his class. When he left Tuskegee he was penniless and therefore went to work at Birmingham, Alabama, until he had discharged his obligation to Tuskegee. He then went to the State University of Minnesota where he matriculated, but again without money he had to work at furnaces, coal yards, barns, stables, milking cows and grooming horses. At different periods he was a waiter at hotels and restaurants and later joined the building trade. Eventually he became assistant and demonstrator under Professor William Riley, Head of the Department of Economic Zoology and Entomology. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920 he was offered a fellowship to engage in research work for the M.Sc. degree in Parasitology and Bacteriology, but this he declined in order to enter the medical school. He then enrolled in the medical school of Marquette University, a Catholic school. Two years later he entered Northwestern University, Chicago, and in two years graduated with a diploma equivalent to the M.B. Degree and continued studying in the City Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in 1926. Spent a month at the world-famous clinic Mayo Clinic. During the same year he studied operative work in women's diseases and midwifery under Professor Emelio Sciapedes, at the Women's Hospital at Pecs University, Hungary, Europe. Later he went to Budapest where he was engaged in general operative surgery under Professor Vilmos Manninger at the New St. John Hospital. In London he had some difficulty in obtaining lodges and registration in some of the hospitals so he went to Edinburgh where conditions were better. He sat for the examinations in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and gynaecology almost as soon as he arrived. A member of the joint Council of Europeans and Natives. Dr. Xuma's business address was 104, End Street, Johannesburg.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, M.D., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., was born at Manzana, Dist., Engcobo, Cape., South Africa. Entered a local Mission School at an early age. In 1908 he entered the Clarkebury Boarding School and passed the P.T.3 in 1911. Hearing of the return from England of Messrs. Mangena, Seme Montsioa, Mzimang and Poswayo, who had completed their studies in the legal profession, and Dr. Mahlangeni who had graduated in medicine, his ambition was fired. He left for America and entered school at Tuskegee, Alabama. At Tuskegee, Xuma ranked third in his class. When he left Tuskegee he was penniless and therefore went to work at Birmingham, Alabama, until he had discharged his obligation to Tuskegee. He then went to the State University of Minnesota where he matriculated, but again being without money, he had to work at furnaces, coal yards, barns, stables, milking cows and grooming horses. At different periods he was waiter at Hotels and eventually he became assistant and demonstrator under Professor William Riley. Head of the Department of Economic Zoology and Entomology. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920. He then enrolled in the medical school of Marquette University, and two years later entered Northwestern University and in two years graduated with a diploma equivalent to M.B. Degree. He continued to study in the City Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in 1926. He spent a year studying operative work in women's diseases and midwifery under Professor Emelio Sciapedes at the women's Hospital at Pecs University, Hungary, Europe. Later he went to Budapest where he was in general operative surgery under Professor Vilmos Manninger At New St. John Hospital. In Edinburgh University he sat for examinations in medicine, surgery, midwifery and gynaecology almost as soon as he arrived. Member of the Joint Council of Europeans and Natives. Ex-vice President, All African Convention. Ex-President African National Congress. Member bantu trust fund ex-health offices, Evaton, and Alexandratownship Johannesburg. Address: End Street, Johannesburg. Home Address: Dube Village, Johannesburg.

James J. R. Jolobe, 56 Mtimka Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Birth place, Indwe, Cape, South Africa. Born 1902. Education Teachers Course; Theological Diploma; B.A. Married Jean Nongogo. One son two daughters. Minister of Religion. Books and pamphlets Amayo Umyezo, Ilitha Elundini lo Thukela, Zagula. Tutor at Lovedale Bible school for many years. On the staff of Lovedale Training School for ten years. Secretary - Treasurer of Ciskei Missionary Council for years. Member of South African Bantu Languages Institute. Member of Fort Hare College Advisory Council, Essayist, Novelist, Poet, Playwrite, Translator; Margaret Wrong Medalist.

Zabale, Frederick, aged 65 years, is the son of ^{the} late Chief Nyawelana of Portuguese East Africa, a wealthy Chief of the Tsopi tribe, and head of seven sub-chiefs. Prince Frederick Zabale worked in the Crown Mines, Johannesburg. He joined the Salvation Army immediately he was converted to the Christian faith. He became a devoted worker of his church. In 1930 he resigned his job on the Mines, and became ordained as a minister. In 1943 his father died, and the tribe sent a deputation to beg him to accept the Chieftainship of his late father. His reply was that he had become a Christian and had made up his mind to serve God, and therefore could not return home to become their chief, even though he was the only surviving son of his father. A further effort was made when senior members of the tribe came to persuade him to accept the chieftianship, but he was adamant. After a number of years in the Salvation Army, he was made a Major. Major Zabale has now retired after serving ~~twelve~~ ^{thirteen} circuits for ~~thirty~~ ^{thirty-four} years. He is married. He and his wife, Gertrude, have four sons. He is spending his retirement in Springs.

Photo & printed proof.


Who's who

Passport Size Photo

Zabale Gertrude, is a mother of four sons by her husband. As soon as her husband was appointed an officer of the Salvation Army, she ~~threw~~ herself body and soul into the work of her husband, and later became an officer of the Salvation Army in her own name. She is a hard working Christian woman, and takes great interest in the welfare of her people. She now lives in retirement with her husband.

Law

Mrs G. Zabale's photo in the
place of her husband, in the
printed proofs.



Who's who

Zwakkala S. V. Robert of 864 Mogale Street Munsieville Location, Kungersdorp, was born on the 14th March 1908, at Colosa, Idutywa C.P. and educated at Blythwood Institution, Ngamatwe, C.P. Obtained Teachers' Certificate in December 1926. He has twelve years experience as a teacher in the Cape and Transvaal.

He became the first African in the Salvation Army world to pass his Officership studies in First Grade, with rank of Captain.

Was appointed Assistant Principal of Fred Clarke Institution in 1937.

He is an efficient clerk, Salesman and organiser. He is a staunch Christian, Chief Steward and Secretary, of the Bethel A.M.E. Church, Kungersdorp 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 BATFAIR

Who's Who

Passbook Size 13

Zwakala, S.V. Robert, of 864 Mogale Street, Munsieville Location, Krugersdorp, was born on the 14th. March 1908, at Colosa, Idutywa in the Transkie, and educated at Blythswood Institution, Cape. He obtained a teachers' certificate in December 1926. He was ¹²twelve years teaching in the Cape and Transvaal. He became the first African in the Salvation Army World to pass his officers' examination in the first grade, with the rank of ~~C~~aption. He was appointed ~~assistant~~ Principal of the Fred Clarke Institution in 1937. He is an efficient clerk and salesman. A good organizer and a staunch Christian. He is chief steward and secretary of the Bethel A.M.E. Church, Krugersdorp. He has a talent for ~~M~~usic. He is the founder of the African Social Youth League, which was registered with the Social Welfare Act, and became its life ~~P~~resident. He was first head ^{the} clerk of the famous ~~BATVAK~~.

Not in form

Mr. S. J. J. Lesolang who lives in Sowetu, Johannesburg is an ex-teacher, and one of the most progressive Africans in Johannesburg. He is an accepted leader, and a man whose advice can always be relied upon. He is himself a successful business man. Among other things, he is a coal merchant. He is a founder member of the African National Chamber of Commerce. A man of great integrity.

Not in form

Miss Maud Malaka of Johannesburg is one of the few women who refuses to take a back seat in the progressive life of the African. She took up journalism as a profession, and has been very successful in her work. Her writings which are always lucid, capture the imagination of her readers. She is indeed a source of great inspiration.

Not in form

Douglas Brown of 1792 Moatlatsi, Wattville, Benoni, was born in East London in 1928. He came to Johannesburg and after working for a number of years, became the sole proprietor of the South African Courtesy Campaign, the aim and objects of which is to extend the existing good relation and good will between the different race groups.

Not in form

A. M. Lambede was born in Natal where he received his early education. He took private studies until he attained the B.A. in the early 40s. He became an articled clerk to Dr. Seme, Attorney-at-law, continuing his private studies, after which he graduated

Ramokgopa M. Elyphas of the Rittershoude school, Bochum in the Pietersburg district is a teacher of note. He has spent a lot of his time in writing Northern Sesotho poems and short stories, which were included in Dr. van Zyl's book "Praises of the Northern Sotho". One of his books contains historical traditional Ballads, Narrative poems, Lyrics and songs in Northern Sesotho on the Transvaal. It is a prescribed book for the J.C. and higher courses.

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J. K. Rakoma of the Inspectors of Bantu Education Office at Pietersburg is the author of books submitted to the Education Department including a novel based on African Beliefs and worships. etc.

NO

Block

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Simon Mogapi, Public Relations Office and supervisor of the salesmen of the important Coca-coca Bottling Company. He has a very sound knowledge of the African Market. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his many friends, along the whole Witwatersrand.

yes

Block

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Herbert Siyani is a successful clerk serving under Mr. G. Steveson in the East Rand Hospital. In the execution of his work, he has to deal with Africans coming from Springs, Delmas, Nigel and the farms around. The satisfaction that the Africans get from him, has made them give him the highest respect. He is a man of ability and integrity.

Thomas Kubu was born in Kimberley 44 years ago. He was educated at St. Peters, Rosettenville, Johannesburg. He joined the army in 1940 and served until 1945. He later became clerk in the Hospital. He has since been elevated to become the first African district Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Transvaal. His office is at the Far East Rand Hospital. He deals with hundreds of people in the execution of his work. He is kind and eager to help unfortunate people, and has captivated all those who have come in connect with him.

Mrs. Rabecca Ntsiko was one of the most important members of the A.M.E.Church. Her late husband was a leading minister of the A.M.E.Church. She was highly respected in her home town Potchefstroom where she died. Her son Orsbond and daughter Pearl both went to America for higher education. Orsbond died in America, and after some years his sister Pearl returned to Africa. She lives in their home in Potchefstroom.

Rev. T. A. Mareka was one of the oldest presiding Elders of the A.M.E.Church in the Transvaal. He was a qualified carpenter. He gave up his business to become a minister of religion. He served as pastor in a number of Churches. He attended the quadrennial conferences of his church in America on several occasions. His elder brother who was also a minister of the same church died in America. After the mass removal of the people of Sophiatown to meadowlands, he decided to make his home in Meadowlands where he died.

Mrs. Eva Morake whose home is in Victoria West in the Cape, taught in a number of schools before going to America to improve her education. In America she gained the B.Sc., and M.A. degrees. She then returned to South Africa. For a number of years she was principal of Wilberforce Institution, in Evaton. She is a very kind hearted person, and had done a lot for many people. In Johannesburg she organised a club to teach women social science and domestic work. She was responsible to find work for a very large number of women. She lives in retirement in the Free States

Rev. E. Mdolomba was one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Church. He was born and educated in the Cape Province. Before coming to Johannesburg he was in charge of a number of circuits in the Cape. During the first world war he became chaplain of the African Labour Battalion, which the Government sent to France. They returned after peace was declared. Rev. Mdolomba was well known throughout the Cape, Natal, and the Transvaal. He was

Starks
son

Dr. S. . Mofokeng who qualified in medicine at the Wwatersrand University was a young man with great ideas about the progress and education of his people. He had dedicated his life to help as many of his people as ~~much-as-possible-in-every~~ possible way, but he took ill and died before he could fulfil his wishes.

Chief Frank Mogale was educated in the Cape Province. He is one of the most progressive chiefs in the ~~T~~^{he}ansvaal. He/~~al~~ways ready to help anybody who is in trouble. He is highly respected by his people.

D. Montsioa who was a relative of the Barolong Paramount Chief in Mafeking went to England for higher education. After some years he returned as a Barrister of the Inner Temple in 1913, being the third African Barrister to come from England. He practiced as an attorney in Johannesburg for a number of years before he died, and was buried at his home, Mafeking.

Moses Mphahlela was born in Pietersburg, Transvaal, where he received his education. ~~Hwe-wase~~ He was a great admirer of the late S.M. Makgatho who was the ~~feemest-leader-~~ foremost leader of the Transvaal Africans. ~~Hrrough~~ him he became ~~fer~~ secretary of the Transvaal African Congress.

*Books made
Hans*

P.O. Box 5210 Phone 27-8615

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGEMAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

1928 was a great boon and blessed year for the African women of Johannesburg, for it was in that year that Mrs. Bridgeman, Revd. Dr. Dextor Taylor, Revd. Dr. Ray Phillips, both missionaries of the American Board of Missions in South Africa, and a number of benevolent Christian white persons in Johannesburg conceived the magnanimous and brilliant idea of assisting destitute pregnant African women. This generosity culminated in the establishment of the Bridgeman Memorial Hospital for African women. It was indeed a fitting recognition for the great interest, work and love of the late Dr. Bridgeman for Africans, in and around Johannesburg. Women working in the City of Johannesburg, whose homes were in various parts of the Transvaal and further afield, no longer dreaded the possibility of having no place of confinement in Johannesburg when the hour comes, for Bridgeman Memorial hospital is solely a maternal Home. The Africans (including nurses who have qualified as midwives in this hospital) in all four provinces of the Republic are perpetually grateful to the founders of this monument of Hope, Faith, and Charity. I regret to say, I have not been able to get earlier annual reports of this hospital. The 1961/1962 members of the Board were :-

*Names to be extracted from
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