personal ABX 290707 ABX 290707 Tophialown Local July 1929. my Sear Alfred ges. disgusted with me, by my blund. Ers. Alfred I feel jashamed To think that I have been so easily misles and way I blame nobody but migg Africo es makes me faint. To Think that I have been so mean as To go on Hunting your falings, Alefsed Believe me, I did not know. I promise you This will not happen again. Me, 20 part with that Lady of Alfred & do not know what. To do now. Jorgive me 8 Loos Hill. Yours Distressed If Komo

. 6 ocal ABX 290731 Health - Geral 3/17/29

MEDICAL TRAINING FOR NATIVE S.AFRICANS.

By A.B. Xuma,

Before the British Association for the Advancement
of Science.

In a country with about 2,000,000 Emropeans and 6,000,000

Africans, there are two universities with medical schools for
the training of European youths only. Neither one of these
universities will admit into its classes youth of the 6,000,000

Africans for training. The doors of opportunity and training are
barred and bolted against them; consequently, there are only
seven qualified medical practitioners among the Bantu. These
men had to take the long journey abroad and suffer great
privations by being separated from their families and through limited
funds. With them, it was not a question of choice, it was a
question of must. Is this a healthy state of affairs?

The African with his European fellow-citizen contributes his share to the country's revenue directly and indirectly. He, therefore, considers it his due to expect that ample provision be made for the t-raining of his youth as far as his European neighbour.

Is that asking for too much?

NO QUESTION OF CAPACITY FOR TRAINING.

It is a known fact that where two races come together for the first time, their dissimilarity of colour and tradition is often taken to be an index of an innate difference in brain power or capacity. The conquerors or the race group that controls advantage at the time often claims superiority for its members as racial. Newcomers to South Africa were not immune from this psychosis. They brought their yardsticks with them from Europe and tried to measure the African with these yardsticks without, first, creating an environment that would justify conclusions drawn from data thus collected. Any African who failed to measure up to this standered did so, they thought, because he was mentally inferior and incapable of achieving. So, wrote Dr. Macvicar am earnest man and a friend of Africans, to "The Lancet, September 23rd., 1905"

Medical training for Native S.Africans. -2-

"A complete medical course such as is given in Europe is at present the time quite out of the question for Natives of South Africa. There can hardly be two opinions about this except perhaps among the Natives themselves, who have no idea of the difficulty of a medical curriculum."

Dr. Macvicar is a scientific man, and a scholar and besides, a wise man. After he had searched and discovered the facts, he changed his mind as he later explained, "Such at that time was my lack of faith. The only excuse, xakeky with boys who had make for it is that I had been dealing solely with boys who had only passed Standard VI and had found great difficulty in teaching them subjects like chemistry and physiology" To day, quite converted, he says, "After a high school education Bantu students can go through the European medical course as successfully as any other students".

Since 1905 when our friend expressed his lack of faith in the Africans capacity to master the European medical course half a dozen or more Bantu men have qualified overseas as medical practitioners in different medical schools and countries. As practitioners, these men have been acredit to their alma maters and to their race. Men like our Dr. Molema have demonstrated singular ability and are peers in the front rank with best practitioners anywhere in the world.

The Loram Committee, "a committee Eppointed to inquire into the training of Natives in Medicine and Public Health" confirms our view when it says "It does not debate the question as to whether they are capable of such training, presumbbly, because the fact has been proved by the existence in the Union of a number of fully qualified Native doctors trained overseas" (section 17).

TRAINING FULL AND EQUAL TO THE BEST.

There should be no half-measurers at all. The Standardof training and qualification should be the same for both

Medical training for Native S.Africans. 3.

- Europeans and Africans. The Loram Committee supports this view by the following reasons, pars. 21-25:-
- (1) The problems of health and disease are the same among the Natives as among the Europeans of Africa and require the same skilled treatment.
 - (2) The rapid advance in medical science all over the world is requiring a superior rather than an inferior training to that given at present.
 - (3) From the very fact of backwardness of their life as a whole and the inadequacy of their general education, Native students must have at least as complete a training as is given to Europeans if they are to appreciate the full significance of medical science and the ethics of the medical profession.
 - (4) The Natives themselves demand the same standard of training and are unwilling to accept anything inferior. It must never be forgotten that the S.African Native has received a "stt" in the direction of a European education, and that courses of instruction which might be possible in other parts of Africa might not be acceptable to him. Moreover it is the Natives who will have to provide the funds for a medical education from the proceeds of their tax.
 - (5) An infertor training given to the Natives would almost inevitably result in a demand for an infertor training for other sections of the population and the whole standard of medical education in S.Africa might be lowered.
 - (6) The universality of the medical qualification as fares the British Dominions are concerned would be impugned.
 - (7) The provision of a medical training in the Union which would also serve the needs of Native students beyond its borders would be made more difficult.

 May it also be added that more important from the point of

science is the fact that if Africans are given a thorough training and all facilities for advancement, they will be in a position, according to individual aptitude, to make their contribution to our medical knowledge and science in general

Medical training for Native S.Africans. 4.

They will not be made parasites, as must men of inferior training. Scientific discoveries and contribution to our medical knowledge have been a monopoly of no particular race or colour. Its honours have been shared by all races and colours.

SHORT CUTS ARE DANGEROUS.

It must here be emphazied that short cuts are often dangerous. The man with the socalled "practical training" or with only the "essentials" in medicine is a danger to himself and to the community. Partot-like, he can follow routine under the eye and example of his master, but, where he has to rely upon himself under different and varying circumstances, he finds that his foundation is narrow and, he has no reserve from which he may draw in order to build up from the known to the unknown. He might, therefore, do more harm than good by trying to carry an unfair competition to the fully qualified and better trained medical practitioner and would tend to lower the professional standards to the detriment of all concerned.

I, therefore, object to the so-called "Medical Assistants".

I admit the urgency of the need but let us not be too hasty in flooding the country with "half-baked" quacks br poorly trained practitioners.

In training nurses, girls should also be trained for the full registrable certificate. There should be no such things as nurse-aids. It is very ratifying to have the support of the South African Trained Nurses Association on this point who went on record and said, "This meeting of the Central Board of the South African Trained Nurses Association strongly urges all hospital boards in South Africa, where material for training non-Europeans nurses exists to apply without delay to their respective Medical councils for registrations as training schools and that proper facilities be provided for carrying out the Council's regulations in order that Non-Europeanx nurses may be allowed to sit for examination".

Medical training for Native S.Africans. 5. WHERE TO TRAIN NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

There is no question that training facilities should be provided here in South Africa. However, until such time as thes college is established, the government should, by means of break bursaries and loans, assist suitable African Students to proceed overseas to study medicine. The local medical school, when established, should in quality and content rank with the leading medical schools of the world. This should, however, be no reason or excuse to prevent those Africans who wish to, and can afford to go EXERGEN and study overseas. The school should be established here only to meet the general need of the masses.

EDUCATION OVERSEAS "DERACIALIZES" AFRICANS.

Some people who think a little and observe less, or rather refuse to observe the facts, have said that an education overseas "deraciliazes" the African when he returns home. There could be no greater fallacy. Except that such people have these notions as prepossessions encased in "logic-prooff" compartments. One need only advise them to study the attitude and the activities of our overseas graduates in medicine, law or education. The record of these men is a complete refutation of these false, misleading, and malicious statements.

NEED FOR TRAINED NATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The "Loram Committee" assuming that one doctor was necessary for a population 5000 natives found that 960 medical men would be needed to satisfy the present demand.

must recognize the fact that the Bantu have a particular and a peculiar role in all our national schemes especially in medical service mount the Natives. Africans, trained in modern medicine would do more, perhaps, to overcome superstition and belief in witchcraft than European practitioners. They may be no better in technique, but they understand native psychology and the basis of certain beliefs. For instance, when an African asks a doctor what is the cause of the illness, we know that he does not mean to ask whether the disease is due, to bacteria, protozoa, or tonemia. To hime

6 To him ...

Medical training for Native S. Africans. -6-

To him all illness is associated with "Contagious magic". If there be any organisms associated with the disease they are sent there by some enemy of the patient. Wasting may be considered to be due to snakes which, under the control of some wicked woman, suck the patient's blood. An infant may take suddenly ill me die because a woman with a "heavy shadow" entered the house or fondled the child. One may become paralytic or may suffer from chronic rheumatism because they conssed a snake's path. An African trained in modern medicine understands this traditional way of associating disease with magic, among his own people. He can reason with them and point out to them the fallacy of their belief and destroy these beliefs by cure or relief through the modern method of treatment. I have often explained that I have seen these conditions overseas where there are no Bantus to influence them. These diseases are perhaps, named differently over there, but can be cured by modern medical treatment. This argument, supported by good results often goes home and paves the way for any other medical or public health teaching one wishes to impress.

CONCLUSION.

- 1. Africans have proven themselves apt students of modern medicine as well as successful medical practitioners.
- 2. Provision should be made for a medical school for the training of Bantu youth here in South Africa without restricting any who prefer to study overseas.
- 3. Until such time as the school will be established our Government should meet the need by maintaining bursaries and loans for suitable Bantu students to proceed overseas and complete their medical studies.
- 4. In order to maintain the high standards and ethics of the profession as well as make their contribution to the sum total of our medical knowledge, Bantu training should be full, comeplete and equal to the best.
- 5. On basis of our present population, it would take about 900 doctors to meet the needs of the Native population.
- 6. Africans, trained in modern medicine, can, knowing Bantu psychology better attack and destroy the bulwarks of superstition that

Medical Training for Native S.Africans. 7.

someone else who does not fully appreciate the foundations of these beliefs.

THERE IS NO SUCH A THING AS "NATIVE EDUCATION". The education of the African must, in all essentials with recognition of local needs be the world education or the common experience of the race.

Disease knows no frontiers or colour bar. As a physician, I never treat Europeans or Natives. I treat disease wherever found without regard to the colour, race or station of the patient.

Knowledge is universal in its application. Science is the heritage of all, and all who are trained can contribute to the heritage. The African must be given a training and, therefore, an opportunity to make his contribution.

SERVICE.

Just a few weeks ago a lady called me to see her sister who had a very painful swollen right arm. She told her friends and acquaintances that her sister suffered from the swollen arm because she had shaken hands with a particular person. On examination of the case, I found this to be a classical case of scirrhous cancer of the right breast with metastasis. The swelling of the arm was only due to pressure of the axillary lymphatic glands preventing return circulation. This lady told me that, if I could relieve the swelling of the arm and reduce the pain, her sister would be alright. It was difficult for me to make her see the relation of the primary disease in the breast with the consequent swelling of the arm. The difficulty here is because our medical knowledge as Bantu is imperical, there is no knowledge of either anatomy or physiology.

ABX 290823

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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740 RUSH STREET CHICAGO,ILLINOIS

August 23, 1929

Personal - Professional Education

Dr. Alfred B. Xuma 49 Toby Street Sophiatown, Johannesburg

My dear Dr. Xuma:

Thank you for your good letter of July 15th in regard to your obligation to the Student Loan Fund. It places your case in a much more favorable light here in our office for we are now able to understand the problems which confront you and the hardships through which you are going to establish your practice in far off Africa. You are doing a splendid thing, Dr. Xuma, and deserve the encouragement of all of us who stay safely here at home.

I can well understand why you are not able to make remittances on your obligation at this time for unavoidable circumstances often prevent us from doing the things which we most desire to do. From the splendid spirit of your letter, however, I am confident that as soon as you are financially able you will let us have a substantial remittance on this obligation. Please let us hear from you from time to time for we are deeply interested in you and the work which you have undertaken.

With best wishes, Imemain

Sincerely yours,

Correspondent,
Collection Department.

AC: ED.

Persona

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

ABX290909.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME
"GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS"

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

FOREIGN DIVISION

September 9, 1929

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL REGION
300 WEST ADAMS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dear Xuma:

I have been constantly embarrassed since you returned to Africa whenever I mentioned you to Mr. McEnroe. If you would let your requests for money to him go through me, I think you would get a great deal more satisfaction than you do at the present time.

Mr. McEnroe said Mr. Insull sent you \$500 at Christmas and before the money reached you you had a request in tactfully suggesting that he buy a Ford car for you, after which Mr. Insull became ill and the matter rested there. Now he doesn't know that you have already purchased car, and I think that when Mr. Insull gets back from Europe I can go to him and get him to give you a car or send you the money for it.

I have nothing selfish in mind in trying to intercede to him and others for you, and it seems very difficult to get you to understand that I am in a better position to go and make an appeal for you than for you to appeal for yourself. I say this in a spirit of humility. I think if you were willing to work through me with him you would get a great many things that would not come to you otherwise.

Kind personal regards.

Very cordially yours,

Dr. A. B. Xuma, 49 Toby Street, Sophiatown, Johannesburg, South Africa.

GJL: MB

Clarkebury



Centenary.

MISSION INSTITUTION, CLARKEBURY.

TO THE "OLD BOYS" OF CLARKEBURY.

September, 1929.

We are trying to get into touch with all the Clarkebury "Old Boys" in order:

(a) to compile a complete list OF STUDENTS from 1875.

(b) to invite you to come to an Old Boys' RE-UNION at Clarkebury

en Wednesday, 22nd January, 1930.

(c) to ask you to send a Clarkebury SCHOOL STORY or tale of some STUDENTS' JOKE to be inserted in the CENTENARY HANDBOOK.

(d) to invite you to subscribe A GUINEA to our Old Boys' Centenary Fund.

You will be interested to hear that Rev. A. J. LENNARD has written a History of Clarkebury, which will be included in the Centenary Handbook. This Book will be sent free of charge to all subscribers of at least 21/- to the Development Fund. Also a TREE will be planted in the name of each subscriber of a Guinea, as a living testimony of his interest in his "Alma Mater." All who subscribe Five Guineas will also have their names inscribed on a ROLL OF DISTINCTION to be hung in the Boys' Dining Hall.

Numbers of Students have been helped and blessed through the work of this Institution. From many quarters I have received letters of gratitude for what was gained at Clarkebury. We thank God for the past, and we look forward to His continued Blessing in the future.

We earnestly desire to increase the usefulness of this oldestablished Institution and to provide all suitable forms of Education for the People. WILL YOU HELP US IN THIS?

Money is needed for new Buildings in addition to what we already have erected, in order to provide for the urgent necessities of our growing work, and to make fuller development possible.

WE NEED-More and better Dormitory Space. A more modern Training School. Additional Class Rooms in the High School. A Domestic Science Block for Girls. A Dining Hall for Girls. Electric Light and an Educational Bioscope. Complete Sanitation and Water System, and we might add more to this list-

But if every "Old Boy" sends us a Guinea, some of these things will be possible.

YOUR OLD SCHOOL CALLS YOU TO HER HELP ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION.

Will you help to make our Centenary the opening of a new era of educational development at Clarkebury?

Please fill in the attached slip, and put it, with your contribution-whatever the amount-into the enclosed envelope and post to-

> Rev. C. C. HARRIS. P.O. Clarkebury, C.P.

HB1 291120

Jourt Couril matters.

JOHANNESBURG JOINT COUNCIL OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES
P. O. Box 4767,
Johannesburg,
20th November, 1929.

Dear Sir, Madam,

I am directed to inform you that a special meeting of the Joint Council will take place on Monday November 25, 1929, at 8 15 p.m., in the Bantu Men's Social Centre, to consider the report of Messrs Howard Pim and W. G. Ballinger on the Durban Police Raid.

As/matter is of vital importance to the relations between white and black it is hoped that you will make an effort to attend.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. Selope Thema
Assistant Secretary.

Personal

Clarkebury.

My Dearest Yother,

Hallo! Hallo! Father, received yours on the 20th Purs, and I was glad to see that it was from my father. Father! I can be briefly vexed if I can't enter my nurses course. I can eager to join that course next year.

photo Father? cause we can hardly imagine the picture of your face. If I pass my 1st in which Hospital will you make my application.

We shall begin our finally Examanation on the 3rd bac and end it on the 9th. When will you be back for a leaving out. Why is that Uncle Frank is not droping notes to his children.

yrs Nictory Huma.

Sport + Recreation 16/12/29

Sports! Sports!

On 16th December, 1929,

at the Randfontein Municipal Location,

commencing at 9 a.m.

Under the Patronage of H's Worship the Mayor, who w'll present the prizes at the close of the Meeting.

Programme of Events.

1	100 yds Flat Handicap	2.	Girls, 1	irls, 10 years and under		
2	100 yds ,,		Boys,	.,	•	
3	120 yds ,,	3.54		Girls,	12 to 16	
4	120 yds ,,			Boys,		
5	80 yds Sack Race				BOYS	
6	80 yds ,,				GIRLS	
7	100 yds Veterans' Race					
8	220 yards				MEN	
9	Long Jump on Bicycles				MEN	
10	Climbing the Greasy Po	ole			Open	
11	100 yards			Married	Women	
12	100 yards		2.0	Young	Women	
13	Bolster Bar				Open	
14	BOXING. 3 rounds of one minute (weights to be declared)					
15	Bun and Treacle Race				BOYS	
16	2 mile Cycle Pace				MEN	
17	Half mile Flat				MEN	
18	100 yards			Ва	andsmen	
19	100 yards Police Boys' Race		e (n	(must be in uniform)		
20	One Mile Flat				MEN	
21	One Mile Horse Race	ES /	Loca	Location Horses Only		
22	Committee Race					
God Save the King.						
사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은						

Starter & Handicapper: Mr. J. Dowdeswell.

Judges: Messrs. T. Odgers & T. Larey

Announcer: Mr. S. M. Mphahlele

The Location Brass Band under the direction of bandmaster K. S. Menoe, will play during the day.

The Committee wish to thank the Town Council, the Naitve Recruiting Corporation and the following Gentlemen for their kind donations towards the prizes:

S. A. Meat Supply, Co., Jefferson Bros., Fedlers, Ltd, 1 Freedman, Sachs & Cdess J Zampetakis, M Senderowitz, M Sher, H M Klass, A Kimel, H Snaier, S. Pearl J van Schalkwijk, E A Goldblatt, W C H Garvie, J McKendrick, Rosen & Tucker J Lazarus, P Ferrer, Sergt. Cellins, Mrs J Dowdeswell.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

MR J. DOWDESWELL, Chairman, MR. M. M. PADI, Hon. Secretary, Miss M Nicholson, Mrs T Oersen, Messrs S M Mphahlele, P J Mogajane, I Mokael K S Menoe, J Maaroganye, T Larey, M Gabashane, J Martin, Rev. N Raborife & H Moses

Sport + Recreation ABX 291216.

Randfontein Location Sports Committee

requests the pleasure of the company of

Or.

Kuma

at a

SPORTS MEETING

On Monday, 16th December, 1929, at 9 a.m.

J. Dowdeswell,

M. M. Padi, Hon. Secretary **Collection Number: AD843**

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