

this Commission. His appointment was cause for concern in African circles not because of what he personally had done but because of the policy and practice of the European Mine workers Trade Union and affiliated bodies.

It seems strange to find the European mine workers' Union, the Chamber of Mines and the Government opposed to the recognition and registration of African mine workers Unions, an interesting example of trade union principles in democratic South Africa. In fact, our Congress has met this official opposition twice. The first occasion was when our deputation met the Government on March 4th, 1942. It seemed that the Government, after long argument and discussion, was prepared to recognise Non-European Trade Unions, if the Mines and Agriculture were excluded. The second time was when the leader of this deputation was a member of the Crime Wave Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. S.H. Elliot, Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg. It was argued there that the Commission should not recommend recognition and registration of African Trade Unions as that would include African mine workers, who were considered not fit to become members of a Trade Union.

We wish to point out to the Commission that every group of Europeans engaged in the Gold Mining Industry is organised to protect its own interests. The Gold Mining Industry is organised into the Chamber of Mines and its subsidiary organisations of the W.N.P.A. and N.R.C. and others. The European employees, the mine workers, the Compound Managers and others are organised for the protection of the interest of their members. We are, therefore, asking for no special privilege for African workers. We ask for justice and fair-play from a government styled as christian and democratic.

The interests of the African worker will never be properly protected unless the African mine workers have a recognised and registered trade union. The Native Affairs Department has to administer the Government Native policy expressed in the provisions of the Mines and Workers Act 1911 as amended in 1926, the Native Labour Regulations Act, the Pass Laws and the regulations framed thereunder, all these laws being against the interests and advancement of the African worker. Even the Inspectors appointed under the Regulations of the Native Labour Regulations Act can never function properly until they deal with leaders of the African mine workers' Unions when complaints by their members arise instead of dealing with individuals who may be victimised.

It has been stated before the Commission by representatives of the Industry that African workers can lay complaints before the highest official of the mines. We do not doubt the truth of this statement but we have grave doubts about its practicability.

We make bold to say that conditions of African mine workers can never be what they should be until they have a recognised and registered trade union and the Mines and Works Act, the Native Labour and Regulations Act and the Pass Laws have been repealed. We feel that with recognition and registration of the African workers' Union, recognised to negotiate with all concerned on behalf of its members, many of the detailed complaints of wages, food, housing, bad working conditions would be adjusted in due course, as well as other problems of labour about Recruiting companies and restrictive legislation.

E. EMPLOYMENT OF ABSENTEE OR MIGATORY LABOUR. Where the Industry depends for the carrying out of their work on labour imported from long distances, there can be no efficiency on the part of labour because most of the labour does not and cannot remain long enough. Most men who compose the army of workers have obligations at home. They have families whom they love and who depend upon them for all. They have, therefore, to go home to see their families. The system, therefore, does not give men enough time to remain until they become skilled and efficient. However, where labour is plentiful, the Industry may prefer the less skilled as such labour has no legitimate claims to high wages. Such labour is used wastefully intentionally

and with little reward to the worker with his consequent inability to meet obligations to himself and his dependents.

The long separation between husband and wife expose both to temptation of immorality and infidelity. It encourages new illicit unions on both sides and tends to spread venereal diseases. Parental control over children is weakened. In many cases broken-homes are its results.

Professor Coulter an eminent American Sociologist, in "Modern Industry and the African" pp 103/104 expresses similar ideas when he writes "The moral life of the tribe also suffers from the absence of the men. Group integrity is broken down; parental control relaxed; marital fidelity, both of the husband in his abnormal surroundings and the wife in the Native kraal, passes into license with the forming of new unions, and thus the necessary tyranny of Native marital custom is assailed. Moral sanctions have in them a large religious element. This latter under conditions of constant moral infraction falls into disrepute."

Much of the worker's money is spent away from the family and area from which he comes. The family does not get regular support from the bread-winner. He sends what little he can irregularly or only when persistent requests and demands are made through various channels.

From the Agricultural point of view the system is indefensible. It renders the men expert neither in agriculture nor in industry. During his absence plowing and other activities that are generally the work of the men are left to old men, women, and children. What plowing they do is neither sufficient nor efficient. The consequence is that the lands are abused and deteriorate. Continuous starvation as a result of poor harvests and droughts is the rule. The worker has to buy all the food he requires like an urban worker. On this point again we have the considered and mature judgment of Prof. Coulter who says, "Of the main obstacles to native agricultural development is the absence of a large proportion of able bodied men in the local mines and farms in other territories."

To say the system is intended to maintain tribal integrity is to talk carelessly and thoughtlessly. We are definitely destroying such integrity when we engage these men in the present unplanned economic system.

We must, therefore, stop to deceive ourselves and follow a rational plan of

PERMANENT VILLAGES FOR MINE WORKERS. The Compound system and absentee or migratory labour lead to the same results and conditions. They can only be offset by establishing villages where workers, who choose mining as their life work, may remain. The benefits to be derived from such a system is that family life, standards, and morals can be developed and maintained. Children are thus brought under proper parental control. The conditions of the workers and their families are evident to the employers and whatever social welfare services that are given are on the basis of family requirements and not the worker's requirements as an individual. There is less chance for the spread of venereal diseases. If they develop they stand a better chance of control. Besides, former workers who develop occupational diseases or environmental diseases can be followed up and be treated or compensated for as the case may be. At present the Industry may be clinging on false impressions such as that Africans do not develop Silicosis as frequently as European workers. Such impressions may be only due to the fact that the mines lose track of most of their African workers after they leave the work at the termination of their contract.

It has been said that women are not wanted here by the men. Naturally, no man will bring his wife here when no definite plans and arrangements have been made for families. Where that is done, as in the case of clerks and Indunas, they take advantage of the provisions made/.....

made and others even hire rooms in locations and townships for their wives. In fact, the Chamber of Mines provides accommodation for workers they consider essential to the industry such as Ladunas, Clerks, and Police men, because they wish them to remain longer.

Further, what must be understood is that many Africans have no choice but to come to towns. They have no land. They depend wholly on wages for their subsistence. What prevents them now from remaining is lack of proper provision for accommodation for families. We hope that the evidence before this Commission will bury forever the myth that Africans supplement their wages with products from the land.

The advantages of the Village system is that the Gold Mining Industry would develop a contented, stable, mining community, efficient and skilled in their calling. Such workers would be entitled to higher scales of wages whose ceiling would be the industry's ability to pay.

It may be argued that the Gold Mining Industry is a wasting asset and a time may come when the mines will have to close down. Our reply is that the Europeans who are working in the mine will be equally affected yet nothing is said about them. They live near the mines. Anyway, this argument has been used since the industry opened and opportunities have been lost when gradual planning could have taken place and a reasonable amount of capital applied to the project without straining funds especially during periods of unprecented booms and profits in the industry such as the abandoning of the Gold Standard.

It is suggested that the mines may last another 14, 15, or 25 years. Well, let us establish the villages and plan for a change should the worst come.

If we pay Africans a living wage, they can buy good accommodation in some of the townships nearby, and municipalities should take over the villages should the mines close down.

We are, however, aware that the Chamber of Mines would not welcome such conditions of labour as such labour would develop skill, intelligence, and be entitled to skilled wages, proper working conditions and privileges.

Let no mistake be made. In these villages we do not envisage the wattle and daub shacks of certain sugar-cane areas or the dotted huts we are told obtain in the coal mines of Natal. We envisage a modern well-planned scheme of homes for mine workers with all modern amenities for promoting health of body and mind and bringing about happiness, well-being, a full life, intelligent, responsive and responsible citizenship.

We have on this point a dispassionate and disinterested opinion. Senator Brookes says "the extension of the native village system could do much to ease economic pressure on the reserves, and ameliorate social conditions in urban areas." (Colour Problems in South Africa P. 65). The Native Economic Commission 1930-32 para 500 clinches the point by saying "In the interest of the efficiency of urban industries it is better to have fixed urban native population to the extent to which such population is necessary than the present casual drifting population."

FAMILY BUDGET: The Commission has asked witnesses to present a family budget to keep a family of five in health and decency. In the first place, we wish to observe that for an African family of five, under normal conditions, is the minimum. However, we wish to state that, in view of the fact that most of the people for whom the budget is to be made come from rural areas, we propose to adopt the family budget prepared by the Native Representative Council which is based on conditions in the Ciskei based on the current rate of prices. We append a copy of that budget by courtesy of the members of the Council. We, however, wish to state that we can arrive at the same figure in two ways:-

(1) We understand that Native Commissioners said it required £67 to keep such a family. We suggest that £30 which the mines estimate it costs them to feed a worker for 313 shifts

or (2) if it costs the mines £30 a year to keep a worker, then, under mass conditions, it should, at least, cost £30 a year to keep a wife and, if the children are below twelve years, then the three are equivalent to 1½ men which should cost £45 a year to keep them, this amounts to £105 a year. It will be admitted that the mine cost basis is not a civilised basis. It considers food of the commonest type, housing (without furniture and hospitalisation), it does not include clothing, transport, entertainment and education.

In other works, if we are to keep an African family in health and decency, the breadwinner must be paid well over a hundred pounds a year.

DEFERRED PAY. Under this system the Industry are making a laudable effort to encourage the men to save some of their money with the Deferred Pay Board until the end of their period of contract. That money is paid to the man when he is ready to return home and this ensures that some of the money is spent in the reserves and is shared with the dependents. The fund is controlled by a Board of five members appointed by the Government. There are certain objectionable features in the administration of this laudable effort. The

depositors do not receive interest on their money on the ground that it would be too bothersome to distribute the small amounts of interest. We do not know here how the Post Office Savings Bank overcomes this difficulty. The second defect of the system is that none of this money reaches the dependents until the worker completes his contract. In the meantime the family may be starving and certain urgent obligations not met and debts are incurred and accumulate often with usurious interest. The third defect is that in case of death or desertion, there appears to be many cases where the dependents of the deceased or the deserter are not successfully traced in order to pay over the amount of money deposited in favour of the deceased or the deserter. This amount, after a longer or shorter period is transferred to the Inland Revenue Account, and thus thousands of pounds have been lost by Africans their dependents in this way.

We would suggest as a way that the depositors should receive interest on their money or else Post Offices must be established in close proximity of mining properties. Regular monthly allotments should be made to the families as is the case in the army. There should be a precise record of the home, postal address of the depositors and that of his dependents and nearest relations.

EFFECT OF LOW MINE WAGES ON GENERAL WAGES FOR AFRICANS. We would like to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that mine wages tend to condition wages of African workers in other industries. In certain quarters it is taken as a yardstick for the measurement of wages paid to Africans in other fields. For instance, at the outbreak of the present war it would appear that care was taken that wages of African soldiers should be less than, or should not exceed, the mine rates per shift lest the army draw away Africans from the Mining Industry. It would appear that during the long history of the industry attempts have been made successfully to induce certain interests to reduce their wages so that they do not attract labour away from the mines. The most stunning effect of the Mine Wage Scale for Africans was when South Africa denied her African soldiers and their dependents decent support and allowance. An allowance of £2.5.0d. a month was considered adequate for African families. We were shocked and stunned when Field-Marshal the Right Honourable J. C. Smuts defended this award of a ticky increase on the basis that it was no worse than the wages paid by the mines and the native had not complained, thus upholding the shameful award to the African soldiers of the Select Committee on Soldiers' Pay.

We most vigorously protest and object at these low wages paid to our people. They are the cause of the high mortality-rates; high morbidity-rates and much invalidity among the African people. Fairness and justice demand that adequate wages, that meet a decent standard of health, comfort and well-being, must be paid to African workers as well. If we are to achieve Social Security of which so much has been said from high quarters, we must create conditions of security in labour - through a living wage in the gold mines the biggest single employer of African labour in South Africa.

WHERE MUST THE MONEY FOR INCREASED WAGES FOR AFRICAN WORKERS
COME FROM?

It has been argued that the raising of African Mine workers' wages will raise the cost of milling per ton. We are tempted to say, in reply, that does not matter because the Gold Mining Industry is milling the mine African worker through low wages, poor working conditions, evils of separation from his family, diseases arising from, or associated with and aggravated by, working for the Industry. In a sense it is true that the milling cost will rise provided we mean to maintain the special privileges and high-profits of share-holders, big revenue to the government in taxation, and the benefits to the European mine workers. We are not anxious of robbing investors of a reasonable share of profits or the government of reasonable revenue in taxation. But we do state, without fear, that considering the present distribution of profits from gold mining by any measure, it cannot be claimed to be just and equitable, if we pay due regard to the part the African plays in gold production and the share he receives. Both the shareholders and the government can afford to give a rebate of half or more of their respective shares for higher wages for Africans without being the worse of for it.

SUMMARY:

We must recommend:-

- (1) That the wages of the African mine workers must be increased by a minimum of 2/- per shift, rising with increasing efficiency and skill. To facilitate this, we recommend:-
 - (A) the compound system must be abolished and gradually replaced by a modern mine workers' village system, well-planned, with all the necessary amenities and institutions which create a wholesome environment for family life and for useful members of the community and citizens among the children;
 - (B) the Industry must be responsible for both the travelling expenses of the outward and inward journeys although we hope recruiting will fall away as soon as better wages are paid and a village system is established and labour thus stabilized;
 - (C) repeal of the Mines and Works Act, the Native Labour Regulations Act and the Pass Laws and any legislation that restricts freedom of the worker and his bargaining powers;
 - (D) the recognition and registration of the African Mine Workers' Union under the Industrial Conciliation Act without restrictions to its leadership and personnel.
 - (E) Establishment of a permanent community of mine workers.
 - (F) Modification of the Deferred Pay System:-
 - (1) To pay interest to depositors;
 - (2) To encourage depositing at Post Offices established near the mines;
 - (3) Keeping clear records of home postal addresses of every depositor and his dependents under the Deferred Pay System.
 - (G) Re-admission of Africans into skilled work as they had done it so well in the past.
 - (H) Appointment of Africans as Compound Managers with salaries compatible with their responsibility.
 - (I) Better pay for mine clerks, from £7/10/0d to £15 a month all found.

We beg the Commission to study carefully the implications of Mr.

D.M. Denalane's moderate statements, when he says:-

"Living conditions are made as clean as possible."

"Mass cooking has its difficulties." "Palates are different."

"Conditions underground appear fair."

"Assaults are steadily becoming things of the past." He did not say they are things of the past.

"The request for higher wages is as old as the hills, I hope that the Commission will take this matter into serious consideration. I am all for better wages all round, if by paying them the chances for better employment are not jeopardised."

"..... It goes without saying that the cry on the mines is for higher wages. No one would be so foolish not to hope that higher wages could be paid."

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE WITWATERSRAND
GOLD MINES NATIVE WAGES COMMISSION BY
THE AFRICAN MINE WORKERS' UNION.

INTRODUCTION.

The African Mine Workers' Union is a Trade Union whose main objective is to protect and further the interests of members in relation to their employers. Membership of the Union is open to all non-European workers engaged in or in connection with the Mining Industry. The Union membership is at present 1827. A copy of the Union's Constitution is attached hereto for information. (Annexure "A").

To further its main object the Union approached the Government towards the end of 1941 and asked for the extension of the cost of living allowance promulgated under War Measure No. 28 to the African workers employed on the mines (Annexure "B"). When the Government failed to respond to this appeal, the Union approached the Minister of Labour and asked him to order the Wage Board to investigate the Mining Industry in terms of Section 4 (1)(a) of the Wage Act No. 44 of 1937 (Annexure "C"). Shortly afterwards the Government appointed the present Commission.

We welcome the appointment of the Commission, because it affords us an opportunity to present the point of view of the workers. The terms of reference of the Commission have been discussed carefully and at length with our members. The views presented in this memorandum are therefore the considered opinions of our members who work on the mines.

Before presenting our case, we wish to make the following general observations: -

1. Whilst we welcome the appointment of the Commission as a token of earnestness on the part of the Government, we still reserve ourselves the right to press for a Wage Board Investigation.
2. We wish to point out that this commission cannot go beyond making recommendations, and our experience of commissions has been that their recommendations are frequently shelved or ignored. For example a careful comparison of the complaints made before the Native Grievances Enquiry of 1914 with present day conditions will reveal the startling fact that very little has changed. Whilst we are not placing absolute faith in wage legislation, we do feel that the Minister of Labour as a rule acts on the wage Board's recommendations and makes them the law of the land.
3. Workers employed by the Mining Companies have no legal protection against victimisation, if they give evidence against their employers before this Commission. We appreciate the assurance given by Mr. Unger, President of the Chamber of Mines, that there will be no victimisation. But it will be agreed that Mr. Unger cannot vouch for the actions of individual companies or their executives. Furthermore, our experience since the formation of the African Mine Workers' Union has made us very wary of exposing our active members. In another section of this memorandum we shall present evidence of victimisation for Trade Union activities on the Mines, as well as evidence of spying activities conducted by Mining Companies inside our Trade Union. At this stage we merely wish to stress that many of our members are reluctant - in the absence of legal sanctions - to accept the assurances of Mr. Unger. We would therefore appreciate it if the Commission would agree to hear some of our witnesses, who are employees of the mines, in private session.

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SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT — DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN

Ref. No. 12/1
Ref. Nr.

14th July 1943.

Dr. A.B. Xuma,
85, Toby Street,
Sophiatown,
JOHANNESBURG.

Social Welfare - General

Dear ^{Dr.}~~Sir~~,

With reference to our telephonic conversation of the 14th. instant, I am forwarding to you, as promised, a copy of the memorandum presented by the Joint Council for Europeans and Coloureds to the Dog Racing Commission.

Yours ^{sincerely} faithfully,

Janet M. ...

ACTING DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

HL/LVT

ABX:430715 a

A. N. C. 15/7/43

American
..... Negro Revue
(THE PROGRESS OF A RACE)

SECOND RELEASE
BY AFRICAN STARS

Written and Produced by

MRS.
MADIE HALL B. XUMA

Presented on

JULY 15TH & 16TH, 1943

At The

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D.C.:

MR. D.M. DENALANE.

Master of Ceremonies:

DR. A. B. XUMA.

Chairman Publicity Committee:

MR. C. M. NAKENE.

CAST.

- ACT. I.—T. Msane (Master); F. Alfred (John); Mrs. Malindi; Misses R. Mogale; Charlotte Molepo; Hermina Mogale; Lindi Msane; Pauline Tsotetsi; Messrs N. Lenyae, D. Dammie, A. Maphike, V. Mpama, (Sister Mary), Philip Mdluli, Messrs T Msane (Uncle Tom), E Nomvete (Overseer), Joseph Tumahole (Water-Boy), E. Mogale sings "Water Boy." Sannie Teyise (Sister Martha), D. Nongauza (Old Joe), F. Alfred (Frank), E. Matta (Preacher), C. Mbata (Little David),
- ACT. II. E. Matta (Teacher), Sannie Teyise (Aunt Fanny), D. Nongauza (Sam), Miss Lindi Msane and D. Dammie (Old People), Phillip Mdluli.
- ACT. III.—(a) Jane Oliphant (Mother), H. Madibane (Father), Cameron Motaleng (Sonny), P. Dabula (Thomas), Doreen Denalane (Edith); Salome Masoleng (Rosa). (b) Peter Dabula (Dr. Thomas Benson), D. Nongauza (Old Man), N. Lenyae & Charlotte Molepo (Man & Wife), F. Alfred (Young Man), Mrs. Malindi (Mother). (c) Mrs. S. Masoleng (Rose), Jane Oliphant, V. Mpama, Lindi Msane, Sannie Teyise, Pauline Tsotetse, Sister G. Erasmus, Mrs. Malindi, Mrs. Kambule, F. Alfred and D. Dammie.
- ACT IV.—Cabaret, Entertainers: Jarvis Lisimelo, Nice Moloantoa, Sonny Radebe, Marjorie Pretorius, E. Matta (Waiter), T. Msane (Barman). Janitor (N. Lenyae) Jim, Secretary Mrs. A. B. Xuma (Miss Beavers), Miss Rachel Mabulelong (Mrs. Dixon), T. Msane (George Washington Carver) E. Mogale (Roland Hayes), Miss P. Tsotetsi (Eunice Hutton Carter), F. Alfred (Paul Robenson). A. Maphike (Paul Williams) D. Dammie (Joe Louis) Miss Sannie Teyise (Hattie McDaniels), Godfrey Choolo (U.S. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell).

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(a) 'Tis Morn
(b) Danny Boy
2. Slavery Scene
3. Trio---"Rosary"
Mesdames Xuma and
Masoleng and Miss
Mokotedi.
4. Transition Period
5. Family Life
6. Cabaret
7. Chicago Community Art
Centre
8. Music---Chorus
King Jesus is Alistening

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SYNOPSIS.

I. SLAVERY SCENE,—

- (a) *Selling of Slaves.*
- (b) *Work and life on the plantations.*
- (c) *Emancipation,*

II. TRANSITION PERIOD.—

The Ex-slaves go to School.

III. FAMILY LIFE.—

Father Postman.

Mother House-wife.

Son Graduate in Dentistry.

Daughter—Dressmaker.

Little daughter and small son still attending school.

- (a) *Home in the morning.*
- (b) *In the Aentist's office.*
- (c) *Rose's Fashion Shoppe.*
- (d) *Home in the evening.*

IV. CABARET SCENE.

V. CHICAGO COMMUNITY ART CENTRE,

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A.N.C. 15/7/43

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As a result of strong public demand this historical drama will be repeated. The second release is at the BANTU MEN'S SOCIAL CENTRE, Eloff Street Extension at 8.30 p.m. on July 15th and 16th.

Those who were sorry because they missed the first release will have an opportunity to see it. We only regret that the hall is small and, judging by what we hear, it will be filled to overflowing as before by those who saw it last. They want to see it again.

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POSBUS

JOHANNESBURG

Ref. No.

15th July 1943.
~~1934.~~

Dear Dr. Xuma,

many thanks for your
copy of the Minority Report
which is herewith returned.

Your faithfully,
A. S. Welsh


Dr. A. B. Xuma
85 Toby Street
Sophiatown
Johannesburg.

ABX. 4307/6a

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RACE RELATIONS

FRIEDA NEUGEBAUER, Editor

for immediate release

July 16, 1943.

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS STRESSED
BY COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

New York -- The awaited outcome of the general election in the Union of South Africa held July 7 is viewed by the Council on African Affairs as holding vital international significance, both in a military and political sense, in that it will determine whether and to what degree South Africa is to continue in the war on the side of the United Nations.

"The election," Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, stated, "is a crucial test, the third since 1939, of the strength of the liberal, win-the-war forces in South Africa. The rabidly nationalistic and fascist-minded elements led by Oswald Pirow and Dr. D.F. Malan have openly and persistently obstructed the participation of their country in the war against the axis and have been mainly responsible for the severe discriminatory legislation against the Bantu population.

"If these elements should in the election successfully challenge the present pro-war government of Prime Minister Jan Smuts, South Africa will either assume a pose of neutrality similar to Spain's, or - what is more likely in view of the wide-spread pro-fascist and anti-British feeling among the Africans (Boer nationalists) - it will enter into open alliance with the axis, giving the enemy a new base from which to threaten India and the near East, and to start a rear-guard action against the allied forces in Africa itself."

Dr. Yergan cited the pro-fascist, appeasement record of Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, and Pirow, head of the New Order Party. The former, he pointed out, had used the Hitler method of winning support by fomenting anti-Semitism, while the latter was responsible for the Durban massacre in 1929, served as Chamberlain's intermediary

to Hitler in 1938 to discuss the Nazi colonial claims, and declared at that time: " I shall look forward with pleasure to the return of the Germans to Africa, since the Nazis are the only ones who know how to treat the natives."

"It is significant, "Dr. Yorgan continued, "that, just as in our own country so likewise in South Africa, the anti-war forces are identical with the anti-Negro forces. In contrast to the position of General Smuts, who has, since the war began, spoken out against the fascist 'master race' ideology and has acknowledged that the policy of isolation and segregation of the African natives has failed, his opponents, the extreme nationalists, have firmly adhered to the principle of 'white supremacy' and have enacted legislation to that end. These same opponents blocked the government's efforts, during the past year, to legalize the arming and training of native troops to defend their country.

"Nevertheless, despite these severe handicaps of internal disunity and sabotage, the government has carried forward the war effort. As attested by General Smuts, South Africans, black and white together, contributed much to the allied victory in North Africa, which laid the basis for the present invasion of Sicily. If, as is predicted, the government is able to strengthen its position in the election, we will have a greater basis for expecting advancement in the welfare of the African peoples and their further integration in the fight for victory over the axis, which victory is itself a pre-condition for the liberation of colonial peoples everywhere."

ABX. 430717a

P.O. Box 29.

Brakpan.

17th July, 1943.

A. N. C.
Tol.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General.
African National Congress.
Johannesburg.

Sir,

On behalf of the Brakpan Organising Committee of the African National Congress I wish to convey to you our deepest gratitude and appreciation for your presence at our Conference on the 4th inst and hope you will always help us on such occasions.

Here, on the East Rand, we are not influenced by the Transvaal spirit, but believe in the organisation for the African National Congress and further that if a major organisation is embarked upon by your Executive Committee the Transvaal spirit will find no fertile soil for sowing its influence and we feel that Mr. Ramohani's activities will derive and bring about some fruit. The Congress spirit is ripe everywhere.

Thanking you Sir,

I remain,

Yours Faithfully,

D. W. Sopaape.

ABX. 4307176

(17/7/43)

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG.

TELEPHONE No.
ORL 44-3781

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

Rau Relatras

Tuesday.

Dear Mrs Xuma,

Just a note to tell you how
very much I + my friends enjoyed
your production on Thursday night.
I tried in vain to 'phone you.

The conception was very fine,
the whole evening went with such
a swing. Incidentally, I didn't
know how versatile you were, + enjoyed
you playing + acting.

Now that the play is over, will
you have some free time? Do ring

UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG.

TELEFOON No.
44-3781.

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

me & may be we can fix an
evening - or a lunch.

Best wishes to you both.

Yours sincerely,

Alvan Kuper

MSX. 4307 19
CROGMAN COMMUNITY CLINIC.

P. O. WILBERFORCE.

19th. July, 1943.

Dr. J. R. Coan, Chr.
Clinic Board of Management,
P. O. WILBERFORCE, Tvl.

Dear Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation as Matron
of the above named Clinic to take effect October
31st. 1943.

Sincerely yours,

~~G. E. Wares.~~

Health - Crogan Community Centre

Dr. Lima

COPY.

CROGMAN COMMUNITY CLINIC.

P. O. WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE,

19th. July, 1943.

Dear Dr. Coan,

I should like to make application for my Annual holiday leave for the month of Sept. so as to return and leave books in hands of auditor and be assured that all is clear before my resignation become effective.

yours truly,

G. Wares.

Health - Crogan Comm. Abs.

ABX. 430721a

Hon Officers

21st July,

3

My dear Mr. Gumede,

In recognition of the services you have rendered our people through the African National Congress as one of the pioneer Presidents of the African National Congress, I deem it an honour to request you to accept your nomination to the position of ~~Honorary~~ Life President of the African National Congress. This will entitle you to take part in the counsels of the Executive of the National Congress if and when it is convenient to you. I wish you thus to keep in close contact with it for life.

It is my desire to bring before our young people the record of our ~~Pioneers~~ in their work for the African National Congress.

I consider myself, as the President-General for the time being, as carrying on the work that you and others of my predecessors had begun and carried on.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.
Mr. J. T. Gumede,
25a Stalker Alley,
New Scotland,
PIETERMARI TZBURG, Natal.

Collection Number: AD843

XUMA, A.B., Papers

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