

Among the letters of July 1936 before 29/11/36
 On ~~July 1936 before the 27/7/36~~ I
 received a telephone call from one Major
 Wauchop who said he was sent to see me
 on some important business. ^{During}
 He came for the first time ^{on} the latter
 part of July before 29/7/36. He said he
 was representing S. O. M. Co. whose products
 was Namo. He said he was sent to persuade
 me to join as I would be of some
 assistance to the Company in introducing
 and popularising Namo among the non-Surf
 population. He then showed me copies
 of opinions said to have been made by Prof. Stammers,
 Physiology - U. of Witw. Medical School. Dr. J.
 of Medicine Research; Dr. S. Heymann, ^{Pediatric}
 He further told me that a certain mine
 on the West Coast was already ordering
 hundreds of bags ^{regularly} and that the ^{WMA}
 through the interest of Mr. Semmill had
 taken in the product had given them
 the assurance that they ^{would} ~~would~~ ^{be} prepared
 to take large quantities as the Company
 is able to supply their demand.
 He then said for some time there
 was a problem of importing enough soybeans
 from China but that difficulty has
 been overcome because of the services
 of Mr. A. Claver Sur. Med. Officer of Health for
 the Union who had made ^{successful} representations
 to the Government for the landing of the
 Soybean into the Union duty-free. Besides
 the Govt. through the Dep't of Agriculture

is encouraging the farmers to grow the
sugar for the Company get its supply from
local growers.

Dr. S. Heymann, Dr. Fox, Dr. H. Cluver
and myself were to be technical consultants
and advisers on the possible improvements
of the product itself as well as assisting
in enlarging the market among various
communities or groups over which we
may respectively have influence.

Ch. S. A. Morris world influence
the mines and ~~Members of Parliament~~
He told me that Mr. Godfrey of Hayman
Godfrey and Sunderland, Solrs, Transvaal
subscribed the first £1000 and another
bigger amount later which I do not
remember.

I was now interested. I asked him
to give me a copy of the Articles of Association
so that I can study them. He
brought ~~some~~ but refused to leave
it with me and held it hand and showed
me certain portions. He said I should
buy some "B" shares. When I asked what
other classes of shares were there he said
"A" + "C" shares. I asked what difference
was there between these classes of shares.
He said, "No, there is no difference now
there was once some difference but that
has now been changed. Any way, there
is nothing special about the articles
It is the usual things that one finds
in all companies."

He was all this time holding
the copy which was just opened at some
page but not from the beginning.
over

He then said "I have good news for you and I hope we shall now do business. I was talking with Col. Morrow about you and he ^{thought he} knows your father. He is very anxious ^{that} you come with us. I hope you may come down and meet. I also spoke to Mr Godfrey who suggested that since you were to be of ~~some~~ service to the Company you should pay ten shillings a share instead of the market price of £1. I had told Major Frank Wauhope ~~privately~~ and then that I could not afford to spend even a few pounds as I had many ^{heavy} commitments quarterly. Any way I would soon be requiring a lot of money as I was contemplating an extended overseas in the not very distant future. He then said, "Why don't worry if you join the Company you can get any amount of money from us you do not have to go outside. I then suggested loans are such worry and involve so much, I would rather like to try some of my few shillings for my requirements. He said, join us and whenever you need any money see me and the Company will fix you up. If you want £500 when you go away we ~~can~~ fix it. I finally fell first for 100 shares ~~at~~ share for fifty pounds (£50) on 29/7/36. He would then phone up a few days and say things were improving the ~~ruins~~ ^{ruins} were ordering large quantities and ~~the~~ ^a consignment of thousands of bags of soybeans had been admitted duty free. Now the only worry was how to interest ^{Non-European} with these glowing report from time

to time and the ^{if information} assurance that the ^{of Wamo} Selmaras Millay
Company was ^{send out} selling hundreds of bags a week,
and the ~~constant~~ constant whisper, I advise you
to take some more the prices of these shares
are booming up and may be three times
their present market value in a few weeks
or month. Any way I can sell
any number of the shares you may wish
to dispose of at ~~at~~ (30/-) shillings a share
any time. I would however not advise
you to sell because the Company can
~~also~~ assist with any money you need
which may be repaid from your dividends
and profits from your participation
in the activities of the Company.

I was given a 25 lb bag of Wamo,
and was pressed to buy some more shares
from time to time, I there took:

£100 - 'B' shares @ 10/- each for £50 - 7/8/36

£100 - 'B' " " " " for £50 3/8/36.

£25 - B " " " " for 25. 16/9/36.

I was already promised receive 200 C. gratis
for services to be rendered the Company.

Finally I took £25 - shares @ 10/- each
on 18/9/36

As I had repeatedly informed Major Paul
Waukope that I could not afford to pay out these
amounts I was making certain arrangements

DR. A. B. XUMA.

5

104 END STREET,

RESIDENCE:

49 TOBY STREET.

SOPHIATOWN. :: JOHANNESBURG.

DOORNFONTEIN,

JOHANNESBURG.

to get the money, ~~which arrangements~~ ^{and would need at any} day, as I was interested in some real estate deal which would create a good ~~est~~ security for me in future, I would not pay out a penny but for his assurance of a bigger security which being ~~secured~~ ^{created} in the value of the ^{+ possession} shares as well as the fact that the company could assist any of its share holders from its frozen assets. He distanced the fact that they loaned large sums of money to one Mr. Cobett a share holder without raising fees, with no collateral security, and at a lower rate of interest than as to be paid anywhere.

About October 1st 1936. I asked him to raise me \$300 to meet certain of my commitment, he told me that could be done easily after Oct. 5th which was a holiday. He suggested to phone me which he did and said the deal ~~that~~ would be through before the end of that week. Everytime, I phoned him on each time he saw I because he would not write even if I suggested but would say I come over and see you, he would tell ~~that~~ he was either ill or out and could not attend to the matter.

Just before the middle of October instead of effecting the loan, he came and said

On Wednesday, 11/11/36,
he insisted on calling
on me instead of
communicating with
me on writing as I
had urged on the
telephone. When he
arrived I asked
him for the ~~the~~ written
statement he had
promised me. He
told me that he
must have lost
lost the paper on
which he recorded
the facts, namely,
the amounts paid
for the shares and
the dates at which
payments were made.
He however told me
that he could get the
details at the Secretary
Office, and he would
send me the statement
about the shares

and the official
receipts on Thursday
12/11/36. About the
£300 loan he would
bring that up and
phone on Friday.

13th Nov 1956. at quarters
to one. By Friday
afternoon 13/11/36 I
had received not
a word from him
either by phone or
by letter. I phoned
his office and a
lady informed he
had just left. I told
to ask him to phone
me before 5 P.M.
but I received not
a word. On Saturday

14/11/36 I rang up ^{his} ~~their~~
office because it
was close to 12 noon
and he had not ^{already}
telephoned me. ~~Later~~

from this gold, calculated and saved by extraction of
silver

some of the statements
he made, most of
his representation
were misrepresentation
and exaggeration
to induce me to
give him every
penny I could.
He had no regard
for any consequence
to me. I am now
exposed to embar-
rassment and ruin
and he is nowhere
to be found. He has
not fulfilled a
single one of his
promises.

I must now spend
my earnings in trying
to recover my money
from Wauchop who
has deliberately told
untruths to me to induce
me to part with it.

I am now prepared
to spend what I can in
the hope of getting justice
and protection of the Courts
of the Country from the same assault.

unsorted

I should also have mentioned that on Wednesday the 7/10/36 when he promised to fix me up for worth \$300 on following Monday, 12th Oct. he took down the dates and the amounts paid and promised to send the official Company receipts and also a ^{written} statement declaring that he would exchange 150 of my 'B' shares into 'C' shares and also give me 200 more ^{shares} gratis, so that according to his declaration I am the holder of 500 shares in the Company, 300 of which I paid \$400 cash and the other 200 given to me gratis.

answered the telephone
and told me he was
in. He came to the
phone. He said, he
could not phone
me on Friday as
he was out of
town and yet the
lady, who answered
the phone on Friday
said he had just
left. He then said
so far as £300
was concerned they
could still help
me but so far
as the receipts were
concerned I had
no 'grouse' because
I had received the
shares and that was
proof enough and also
my returned cheques
about the 200 shares
he said that would
be alright he had given

his word of honour.
Anyway he said
he would settle
the question of the
£300 and phone
me up at
quarter to one.
12⁴⁵ PM. Monday.

16/11/36. neither
I have ~~not~~ seen
den Wauchope nor
heard of since
until today 20/11/36

In view of the
facts set out out above
I am strongly of opinion
that Wauchope
may be playing a
'confidence trick'
with me, trying to
use me and building
himself with my feathers
I am inclined to
believe that although
there may be ^{some} truth in

WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE,

30-1~~1~~-36.

Dear Doctor,

I am sorry I could not keep my appointment for Saturday. The car in which had some sickness that the driver could not diagnose and when we did get going we arrived too late for me to keep the appointment.

As soon as Qupe is ready with your figures I send it on. He as a rule is very slow but I shall stand behind him.

Over the Phone, the other day, you wanted to know what bonus I got last year. When I said £3 per month, I meant my printing allowance.

When Bishop Sims got here he paid me a round figure of £30 for the six months I acted as Principal; this works out at £5 per month. I am hoping that this figure will be raised in view of the better financial position of the Church and in view of the fact that the Secretary of the School gets an allowance of £4 per month.

Please let me have per bearer, £5 for the Baker and £3-10 for the butcher. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

D. *W. Offeman*

Race Relations

30th. November, 1936.

J.H.Hofmeyr Esq.,
743 Schoeman Street,
PRETORIA.

Honourable Sir,

I beg to congratulate you in the recognition that your country has made of your abilities by appointing you for such important portfolios. The appointment, because of the importance and variety of services required of you, seems, at first sight, to suggest a super-human task. However, knowing your fitness and training, there is no fear of your failing to make a success of the big job. This task some of us look upon as a training and a stepping stone to bigger things, and as an opportunity to serve the South African population as a whole in many important and essential directions.

As one of the leaders of a greater section, numerically, of the South African population, I wish to impress upon you that the outlook in Race Relations is very gloomy, especially since the coming into law of the Government's Native Bills, now Acts. The proposed amendment of the Urban Areas Act makes the future gloomier for my section of the people. Your Government's policy is definitely driving us out from membership of the State in a country we consider yours and ours. This policy establishes, with leadership of the State itself, what I choose to call real racialism in South Africa, from which one may expect very serious conflicts and antagonisms between the White and Black races in South Africa, unless better councils, which take a longer view for a greater South Africa as a whole, prevail.

As one who believes South Africa is large enough for both White and Black and that white civilization, so-called, can be maintained only if all other racial elements in South Africa are developed and trained to be participants and contributors to its maintenance and advancement, I deplore the Union government's Native policy. I can assure you that, under the circumstances, there is no alternative left for the African people; but to fight for full common citizenship in the land of their birth and of their forefathers.

2/....

J.H.Hofmeyr Esq.

2.

The Africans desires an opportunity to make his full contribution in the development of South Africa, not only with his labour, as in the past; but also with his intellect, as training and education develop in him his full mental stature.

Only full citizenship for all sections of the population, irrespective of race or colour, can bring permanent peace in South Africa.

Wishing you all success in your new big job, I urge you to think, ever and always, of South Africa as a whole in all your undertakings.

Yours faithfully,

personal - business matters

ABX 36 11 30 C

Taung, 30/11/36

Dr. A. B. Kumar,

Dear Sir,

I am surprised to receive your letter of the 24th inst. Do you seriously suggest that I should personally be held responsible for another man's debts. For assisting a friend in need I receive threats of legal proceedings. I am considerably out of pocket through Kash's affairs. I was never at any time his trustee. all I did was to endeavour to help him. I am handing your letter to my attorney with instructions to defend any action you may desire to institute

Yours faithfully
F. H. F. (Magistrate)

The Meaning of Tuberculosis Among the Non-Europeans

Its Challenge to South Africa by Dr. A.B. Xuma.

Let us learn together a few salient facts about this dreaded disease and learn what lessons we may from these facts in order to prepare ourselves to play an active and intelligent part in the campaign that must wage in the near future to minimise the incidence of Tuberculosis in this Country or to stamp it out ~~altogether~~ altogether as we can. I need not add that such a task will call for every person to do his part however small. The State, all classes and races as well as individual will and must have a share in this Campaign.

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS ANYHOW? Tuberculosis is a disease that has been known to affect human beings from time immemorial. Our early medical knowledge goes back to the Greek Doctor Hippocrates 400-357 Before Christ whose writings give the first picture of a case of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He called the disease Phthisis meaning wasting. There was a confusion in his ideas as to the cause and he had no clear idea of about how the disease differed from other lung diseases.

130-200 years A.D., Galen seems to have recognised that Phthisis was an infectious disease. Sylvius 1614-1672 described the symptoms of Phthisis as wasting cough, spit and fever. Laenec 1784 1826 showed that different chemical features were a progressive manifestation of the same disease and later another French man, Villenin, showed by experiment that tuberculosis was one disease with different symptoms.

It, however, remained for a German, Koch, 1882, to discover the causative organism of Tuberculosis. He demonstrated this organism in the infected tissue, grew it in culture medium and reproduced the disease by infecting it in animals. This has been called the Bacillus of Koch or ~~Tubercle~~ Tubercle Bacillus.

Here we have Greeks, French and Germans making a contribution in our knowledge of this disease, because Science and Medicine are international and Interracial. I hope Africans who have Scientific training will make their contribution in the future.

Tuberculosis - Its challenge to South Africa.

By Dr. A.E. Xuma.

Tuberculosis then is an infectious disease caused by *Bacillus Tuberculosis*. It manifests itself in various ways affecting lungs as Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the brain membranes as Tuberculosis ~~menigit~~ meningitis, the peritorium and abdominal lymph glands and intestines as Tuberculous Peritonitis or abdominal Tuberculous and the glands as Tuberculosis adenitis, chiefly neck glands, the bones and other organs.

AGE AND SEX.

All ages and both sexes are victims of this disease. Males are, however, attacked much more frequently than females. This is perhaps due to the fact that in cities males are generally exposed by the nature of their work as bread winners and also as a result of the conditions and nature of the trades they are engaged in.

The age incidence shows that Tuberculosis is more prevalent between 1-5 years and 25-55. The periods between 5-15 years and 55 - years are more quiescent being periods of limited human activity.

It has been also found that the incidence of this disease varies among the same population generally speaking, Country districts are least affected; small towns and villages are more affected; and the largest cities have the highest incidence of the disease. For instance, Take phthisis rate in Scotland for the year 1921 as illustrative, and we find that in

Rural Districts	it is 68 per 100,000	
Small burghs	it is 70 per 100,000	
Large Burghs	it is 95 per 100,000"	(Guy).

Besides, there is also a decided difference in the incidence and death rate from Tuberculosis among the people of the population of the same City. Poverty stricken sections which are usually overcrowded poor housed scantily clad and poorly fed, show an excessive death rate e.g.

CITY OF EDINBURGH 1921.Poorer WardsBetter Class Wards.

	per 100,000		per 100,000
Canonsgate	128	Morningside	70
St. Gile's	152	Newinton	28
St. Leonards	127	Haymarket	44

(Guy).

Tuberculosis. Its Challenge to South Africa. By Dr. A.B. Xuma.

In South Africa we have no statistics to tell us accurately or even roughly how high is the incidence of and the death rate from Tuberculosis among the Non-Europeans. Our vital statistics have hitherto been worked for Europeans only. Besides, Africans in rural areas are not compelled to produce ~~summar~~ death certificates.

In 1925, a Tuberculosis Research Committee was appointed to study Tuberculosis among the Africans. They submitted a report (1932) showing that Tuberculosis was prevalent and wide spread in the Native territories. It was found that 66% of the Native people of all ages and all sexes reacted to the Tuberculin test and that a similar percentage of these apparently healthy men who came to the Rand to work for the first time reacted to the Tuberculin test.

Reaction to the Tuberculin test does not suggest that the reacton is suffering from Tuberculosis. It only suggests that one had had an infection at some or another. The infection may recovered from, it may be arrested and it may be active. The test does indicate the degree of infliction. The danger of a positive Tuberculin Test reaction is that such reactors may develop an active disease when their resistance becomes reduced for any reasons and the conditions favour Tuberculosis.

All one can say is that in the Native territories, in town locations and townships occupied by Africans and coloureds especially in the Western Province, the incidence is high and must be on the increase. Go to Victoria Hospital, Levedale and see young hump-backs, the lame etc and you have the pathetic story of the disease.

This is because taking the standard of South Africa as a whole the Africans are generally poverty stricken and overcrowded. The economic conditions compels them to be dwellers in slum areas and to live under conditions that favour the development and spread of Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis. Its Challenge to South Africa. By Dr. A.B. Xuma.

To be able to combat this disease and to minimise its ravage we must study the Tubercle Bacillus itself. We must know its habits its habitat, its power of resistance, the conditions favouring its multiplication, media of its transmission.

The Bacillus of Tuberculosis is a germ that is so small that it can only be seen by a high magnifying power. Thousands of them can be found in a drop of expectoration the size of a pin head. Many ride on dust particles in the air during sweeping of a room where the patient spit. Many ride on droplets during coughing and sneezing.

The germ dries quickly under high temperatures usually 70 degrees C. of heat kills it in about 20 minutes when the sputum is dry, the germ is more resistant. It takes 100 degrees C. to kill it. In milk it is killed in about 15 - 30 minutes at 70 degrees. This means that any suspicious material exposed to these temperature is safe. Boil the milk before using.

Direct sun's rays kill the germ in a few minutes but the time differs depending whether the organs are in the sputum or on faces. Fresh air is not favourable to its growth. This indicates the need of large window space to admit direct sun's rays in every part of the room and fresh circulating air, through cross ventilation.

In dark rooms the germ remains virulent for months. Dried sputum retains their virulence (power to cause disease) for several weeks to six months.

SOURCES OF INFECTION: These germs are generally found in human sputum (spit) expectorated by a patient, in the hands of patients and of attendants, on rooms where the patient lives.

Milk is another dangerous source. The infection may come from infected udder of the cow infected milk from infected mammary glands of the cow, from infected manure that gets into the milk and from infected milkman who spits on his hands to moisten the cows teats.

The meat must be always be cooked or all carcasses for human consumption be examined for Tuberculosis infection and be discarded if so infected.

Tuberculosis. Its Challenge to South Africa. By Dr. A.B.Xuma.

Butter and cheese may also retain virulent Tuberculo bacillus Discharges from any tubercular lesion whether bone, gland, skin, or gento-urinary tract are a dangerous source of infection. The danger of kissing people on the mouth and the objectionable habit of spit around anywhere and every where.

The more advanced cases could also be sent to special Hospitals for educational value of the instruction given there.

Campaigns of health propaganda could be carried on in the School, churches and so on ^{on} the dangers of dangers of the disease.

School medical inspection would make a great contribution. As it would awaken the country to ~~xxxxxxx~~ the shameful and disgraceful conditions under which African school children are being trained. There is oftens~~x~~ indiscribable overcrowding and the structural defects of the school are devitalising and under mining the health of these little ones. They may receive lectures on hygiene but must often wonder if certain things are so essential to good health why the theory taught is never applied in their schools.

To-day, South Africa has developed many beautiful towns for Europeans with all the amenities that the country's wealth can command. There are vast areas of land in rural districts being crown lands or land held for speculation. In these beautiful these Africans who occupy any rooms in the city proper are to be found among the stables or abandoned shacks and former stables which are not fit for human habitation. If town or city has a location you can often recognise your approach by rough guttered, dusty roads. At night if you wish to find the location you must go away from bright light and well laid streets into a dark area of buildings that are alike and the same size because all Natives are alike and have the same tastes I suppose! There is a tendency for municipal councils to be reluctant in providing amenities for native location and townships.

In town locations and rural areas the African people are living in poverty and squalor due to landless and poor wages or no wages at all.

Sport + Recreation

MBX 361201 a

1st. December, 1936.

Mr. M.S. Radebe,

Transvaal African Bisteddfod,

27b Siemert Road,

DOORNFONTEIN.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., re "A Memorial Floating Trophy" in respect of the late Mrs. Amanda Xuma for the new section in your syllabus, namely, "Negro Spirituals, S.A.T.B. and T.T.B.B.", I beg to state that, while I appreciate the suggestion, I am not, at least for the present season, prepared to act on the suggestion. It may be quite probable in future.

Yours faithfully,

ABX3612016

1st. December, 1936.

Mr. A.D.Opperman,
Wilberforce Institute,

EVATON.

Dear Mr. Opperman,

I am sending herewith the sum of £10-9-0d (Ten Pounds, Nine shillings only) being the balance of the total amount of School fees amounting to £13 only, which I received from you since April 21st. to date. £2 of this amount I deducted for the sum of £2 that I paid the merchants from whom we bought supplies before the closing of the School in June; the eleven shillings (11/-) of this amount have been deducted for professional services rendered Joshua Nojekwa.

I thought it best to send the whole balance, instead of merely sending the £8-10-0d you asked for.

STATEMENT.

<u>Dr.</u>	£: S: D	<u>Cr.</u>	£: S: D
21/4/36. Cash recvd.	6: 0: 0	By Merchants	2: 0: 0
1/11/36 " " "	7: 0: 0	" Professional fees Joshua Nojekwa	11: 0
		" Balance	10: 9: 0
	<u>£13: 0: 0d.</u>		<u>£13: 0: 0d.</u>

Yours faithfully,

ENCLOSURE.

ABX 3612 0/c

1st December, 1936.

Mr. W. Boyce Petros,
9 Protea Street,
Kensington,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

I regret that there has been such a delay in the final settlement of the balance on your salary. I had hopes that, when the church delegates returned from America, there would be a School Board meeting, or personal enquiries on the part of the delegates about matters of the school that were left in my hands. I invited you to temporarily membership of the teaching staff at Wilberforce in consultation with, and with the pressing advice of, responsible and highly placed officials of the Church. However, so far none of them have worried themselves about such matters as, how your salary has been met.

My sense of honour does not permit me to keep you waiting any longer for the balance of your salary. I, therefore, suggest that you call at my consulting rooms on some convenient afternoon to receive the balance of your salary and I shall have to see the Bisho, when he arrives, about the settlement of the advances I made towards your salary and those of other teachers.

Yours faithfully,

ABX 361202a

Personal

2nd December, 1936.

Dr. E.H. Brookes,
Adams College,
Adams Mission Station,

NATAL.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find cheque to the value of £4-10-0d.
(Four Pounds Ten shillings) being Millicent Xuma's train fare.

With best regards,

Yours faithfully,

ENCLOSURE:

B²/₁ 620608

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XUMA, A.B., Papers

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