

OFS

1st May,

1943

Mr. Molatedi,
Secretary,
O.F.S. African Congress,
The Location,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Dear Mr. Molatedi,

Please convey my congratulations to the new office and Executive of the O.F.S. branch of the African National Congress.

I welcome you one and all and, although your Executive is just finishing the unexpired term of the previous Executive due to the fact that an election should have taken place at the end of the first three years of that Executive as it should have been - the National felt that such an election should take place even in the last year of second term of the former Executive, I expect the maximum of activity on your part on increasing the membership of our movement in your province, in keeping with the resolution of the last Annual Conference of the African National Congress empowering the President-General to encourage such a campaign throughout the Union.

I have every hope that after a year's activity you will be re-elected to carry on the good work I have every reason to believe you will do.

Again congratulating each and everyone of you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

MAY DAY

1943

**NON-EUROPEAN WORKERS
UNITE FOR FREEDOM
AND VICTORY!**

1st OF MAY IS INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' DAY!

On this day, workers hold united demonstrations in every country all over the world to demand improvements in their living and working conditions and to express their unity and friendship with their brothers in all countries.

On May Day this year, we, the workers of South Africa, must come together and demand the following:

- Unity between European and Non-European workers,
- Skilled Jobs for Non-European workers,
- Minimum wage of £2 per week for all unskilled workers,
- Recognition of African Trade Unions under the I.C. Act,
- Repeal of War Measures No. 9 and 145,
- Abolition of Pass Laws,
- No discrimination between Europeans and Non-Europeans in pay, training and arms, in the army.

**FOR THE FULLEST PARTICIPATION OF THE
NON-EUROPEAN PEOPLES IN THE ARMY
AND THE WAR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA!
FOR THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE
FASCIST ENEMY WHO THREATENS SOCIAL-
IST SOVIET RUSSIA, THE RIGHTS AND PRO-
GRESS OF ALL WORKERS — EUROPEANS
AND NON-EUROPEANS ALIKE!**

FELLOW WORKERS,
Organise Factory Meetings,
Organise Location Meetings, and
Tell the Workers to come to the

**MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION
of NON-EUROPEAN WORKERS
SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1943,
at 5.30 p.m.**

BANTU SPORTS GROUND

Von Weilligh Street.

**COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS AND SUPPORT OUR
DEMANDS FOR**

FREEDOM AND VICTORY!

MAY DAY

1943

BASEBETSI BAO E SENG MAKHOOA

KOPANANG HO BATLA TOKOLOHO LE HLOHO.

La pele khoeling ea May ke letsatsi la basebetsi ba lichaba Tsohle! Ka letsatsi lena, basebetsi ba etsa pontso tse kopaneng mafatseng ohle ho batla meputso le bolulo bo botle le ho bontsa lerato la boena la basebetsi bohle mafatseng ohle.

Ka May selemong sena basebetsi ba South Africa ba tsoanetse ho kopana ba batle tsena tse latelang:

Kopano mahareng a basebetsi ba makhooa le bao e seng Makhooa. Mesebetsi ea tsebo ho bao e seng makhooa.

Meputso bonyane e be £2 ka veke ho ba senang tsebo ea mosebetsi.

Hlompho ea makhotla a mesebetsi ka tlase ho molao oa I.C. Act.

Pheliso ea melao ea ntoa oa 9 le oa 145.

Pheliso ea lipasa.

Ho se be khethollo mahareng a makhooa le bao e seng makhooa tefong thutong le libetseng bosoleng.

HORE BOHLE BAO E SENG MAKHOOA BA LUMELLOE BOITEKO BO TLETSENG BA NTOA BOSOLENG LE MESEBETSING MONA SOUTH AFRICA!

HLOLO E TLETSENG EA LIFASCIST BA LEKANG HO THUOA 'MUSO OA BASEBETSI RUSSIA LITOKELO LE TSOELOPELE EA BASEBETSI BA BASOEU LE BA BATSO KA HO-TSOANA!

Ikopanyeng lifactorying le etse lipitso.

Tsoarang lipitso malokesheneng.

Le bolelle basebetsi ka MAY DAY le hore ba tle tlotlisong ea letsatsi lena e leng la basebetsi.

Ka Moqebelo ka la pele ho MAY ka hora ea 5.30 mantsiboea BANTU SPORTS GROUND, Von Weilligh Street.

TLONG KA LIKETE-KETE TSA LONA LE TLO THUSA SEO RE SE BATLANG.

HLOLO LE TOKOLOHO!

"African Charter" Recommendations - Educational Aspect

GENERAL

When Field - Marshall Smuts made the statement that the population of South Africa is ten millions and not two millions, he gave utterance to a truth whose implications are not only far-reaching, but furnish us with a basis from which African education should be considered. The sections of the population of South Africa are of different races and colours. This racial and pigment difference should be regarded as - and indeed it is - a mere accident which should on no account be made the reason or excuse for differential treatment of that section whose hue happens to be darker.

CONTROL OF AFRICAN EDUCATION

By "African Education" is not meant a special brand of ^{but to education} education in so far as it relates to the African section of the South African population.

We wish to endorse the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Native Education of 1935 - 1936, that the "Administration and financing of Native Education be dissociated from the Native Affairs Department (including the Native Affairs Commission) and be placed with the Union Education Department" (Vide paragraphs 290 - 295 of the Interdepartmental Committee Report).

FINANCING OF AFRICAN EDUCATION

There is an urgent need for the financing of African Education on a sound scientific basis. A scientific and equitable system is that of PER CAPITA grants payable from General Revenue. No "per caput" grant which is less than that which is made in respect of European pupils will satisfy the African. The immediate step which is now overdue is that of raising the per caput grant in respect of the African child to the minimum made in respect of coloured and Indian pupils.

Incidentally we also urge in respect of teachers, equal pay for equal qualifications and equal grade of work for all teachers irrespective of their race or colour.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The system of compulsory education in vogue among Europeans should be extended to Africans. As the Institution of compulsory education would mean ^{that} the accommodation afforded by the present African schools should be quadrupled, Churches should not be and cannot be expected, with their already overstrained resources, to provide the necessary accommodation. The supply of additional accommodation should be the responsibility devolving on the state which should ultimately assume complete control of African education and thus bring into being a free public school system in African education which school boards on which parents and other relevant interests should be represented.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education is generally understood as that form of special training of persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of some trade or profession. This specialised training "may consist of the explanation of the processes concerned in production, or of instruction in art or science in its relation to industry, but it may also include the acquisition of the manual skill which production necessitates"

The above definition of technical education is correct as far as it goes. But in order to appreciate the part that this type of education plays or should play let us state two of the principles

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

that experience has established in connection with the conception of what technical education should be. These are the principles:-

(a) The teaching special to any industry or form of employment should be a supplement and not a part of general education.

(b) While the subjects that enter into the school curriculum may or should be selected with reference to their applicability to certain callings, they should, however, be so taught as to become instrumental in the formation of mental habits and the development of character, the mere skill or knowledge acquired being of secondary importance.

Most Africans in South Africa who like most members of other races, will have for all time to live neither by teaching nor preaching, stand in great need of technical education which in the broadest sense is humanistic. To insist on technical education is, by implication, to insist on the wide opening of doors for Africans to enter without any artificial restrictions into the industrial life of this country.

The training of Africans in skilled trades and their unrestricted participation in the country's industrial life is one of the most effective ways of increasing the productivity of this land, of hastening and expanding its industrialisation and thus bringing about solid "social security."

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

In the realm of learned professions, provision for the training of Africans falls into three divisions:-

(a) Professions for which training is provided to an appreciable extent: The Ministry; Teaching, Nursing, Agriculture.

(b) Professions for which training facilities have just begun: Medicine and Dentistry.

(c) Professions for which no or very little training facilities exist: Civil Service, Law, Engineering, and Allied professions (e.g. Surveying and Architecture), Pharmacy and Accountancy.

In the first division greater developments are still possible and should be pursued. Facilities for the training of ^{more} Nurses should be provided. Different types of African Agricultural Officers should be trained and employed in the released areas.

In the case of professions such as Civil Service, Engineering, Surveying etc provision of training facilities should receive immediate attention, and the Colour Bar which debars the Africans from taking up some of these professions must be demolished and there must be laid, in the words of Mrs Margaret Mallinger M.P. "The foundation of a freedom which we recognise the right of each to develop the highest and best that is in him"

J.M. Nhlapo
J.M. Nhlapo

Wilberforce

3/5/43.

The Educational Aspect of Post-War Reconstruction

The Right to adequate facilities for Education

- (a) The Rights of the Child as defined in the Geneva Declaration of 1936 are
- (i) Every child of whatever race or colour is entitled to normal development
 - (ii) Every " " , if hungry to be fed, if sick to be nursed, if backward to be helped.
 - (iii) Every child of whatever race or colour should be the first to receive relief in times of distress
 - (iv) Every child of whatever race or colour is entitled to be put into a position to earn its living and to be safeguarded against exploitation
 - (v) Every child of whatever race or colour must be brought up with the object of service to its fellow human beings.

In South Africa social policy and educational administration are at present such that the education of African children has not yet been brought into line with these international standards. In order to indicate how these principles might be realised in African educational and social life each principle must be examined in turn.

The Normal Development of the Child

The normal development of the child demands attention to ^{all} three aspects of his life, namely, the physical, the mental and the spiritual. The school has in all modern societies come to be regarded as one of the principal agencies for the promotion of child development along these lines. Conceived in this way, the African School would become

- (i) the principal instrument for consolidating such cultural gains drawn from their own background as are felt by Africans to be essential for modern living

- (ii) the principal instrument for consolidating the gains of African education since the advent of Europeans.
- (iii) the principal channel through which Africans may acquire those ideas, techniques and values by which they could create and develop a better life for themselves
- (iv) the principal agency for the reintegration of the African into the larger democratic life-stream of South Africa in particular and of the world in general.

African education, considered in this way, is a matter of national importance, requiring state effort for its proper realisation. The magnitude of the task places it beyond the limits of the resources of missionary or private endeavour. For that reason

- ① African education must be regarded as a state enterprise and be financed from General Revenue.
- ② The State must provide enough schools for all ^{African} children of school-going age.
- ③ The State must legally guarantee ^{educational facilities} for all African children within legally defined age limits
- ④ The State must ^{remove} the existing social and economic barriers which prevent African children from receiving the optimum benefit of the years they spend at school. These barriers include poorly built & poor equipped schools, poverty, stricken homes, poor recreational facilities etc.

Feeding of School Children

- (1) To counteract the effects of malnutrition among African children school meals are as an important an aspect of the African school system as the curriculum itself
- (2) Even more fundamental is the necessity for raising the income of the African family so that children might be well fed at home as well as at school.

(iii) The proper feeding of children both at home and at school implies ^(a) training in dietetics and in homecraft for both those attending school and for adults, and (b) the adoption of a more rational food policy by the State which makes available staple foods at reasonable prices

Medical Facilities

In regard to medical facilities the needs of the African population are as follows:—

- ① The establishment of a system of a school medical service with a full staff of medical practitioners, nurses, and health visitors
- ② Increased hospital facilities both in the rural and in the urban areas, with clinics ~~etc~~ of the type of the Polela Health Unit attached to each Hospital
- ③ Increased facilities for the training of African doctors, dentists, nurses, ~~paramedical~~ inspectors, health visitors etc.
- ④ Union ~~instead of provincial~~ ^{financing and} control of health services.
- ⑤ The establishment of a free medical ^{and health} service for all sections of the population.
- ⑥ The creation of a proper system of vital statistics for the African population.

The Aim of African Education.

In ~~the~~ education of the African should aim at conserving the best elements of African culture and at the same time giving the African the intellectual tools and the social concepts and institutions of the West which will enable him to meet on equal terms with other peoples the conditions of the modern world. ~~All~~ ^{Each} elements retained or introduced into the African educational system must pass the rigorous tests of (a) whether it is necessary for the survival, continuity + growth of African society (b) whether it promotes the development of individual personality + (c) whether it makes a contribution to the pattern of human life in general.

If this goal is to be achieved the direction of the Bantu educational system must fall more and more ~~and~~ largely into the hands of the Bantu themselves, with Europeans assuming increasingly the role of suggestion + advice rather than that of dominance. A Trained + enlightened public opinion must be developed among the Bantu. Hence the necessity for the provision of higher education for Africans on more liberal lines, side by side with ~~the~~ increased provision for the education of the masses. Hence the demand of the African for increased representation in all the bodies such as Educational Advisory Boards, School Committees, ^{Governing Councils} etc which are responsible for the management and the direction of policy in African schools, ~~and~~ colleges, and institutions.

Types of Education

If the right of the African child to full development is to be fulfilled, provision facilities must be provided for all types of education within the African educational system, namely

- ① adequate facilities for primary education
- ② " " " secondary education
- ③ " " " higher education
- ④ " " " professional and technical education

All barriers, legal and conventional, which militate against qualified Africans entering ^{certain} professions, ^{or industries} ~~and~~ trades, must be removed, thus implementing the right of each individual to develop the highest and best that is in him.

ABX.4305036

Native Affairs Department,
Departement van Naturellesake,

Johannesburg.

Employer



personal matters

Sir/Madam,
Mnr./Mev.,

Will you kindly give Native
Sal u asseblief so goed wees om aan naturel

Jacob

who is in your employ, a letter of recommendation in duplicate as to
wie by u in diens is 'n brief van aanbeveling in duplikaat te gee
his character in support of his application for exemption from the
aangaande sy karakter sover dat aan u bekend is ter ondersteuning
Pass Laws, and instruct him to report at this office at your
van sy aansoek vir vrystelling van die Paswette en hom aan te sê om
earliest convenience.
homself by hierdie kantoor aan te meld so gou as moontlik.

Kindly state in your letter:-

Geliewe die volgende in u brief te meld:-

1. The period the native has been in your employ.
Hoelank die naturel in u diens was
2. The nature of his duties, giving full details.
Gearheid van werk (volledige besonderhede).
3. The wage he receives.
Loon ontvang.
4. Whether he receives food and free quarters in addition to his wages.
Of die naturel kos en verblyfplek bo en behalwe sy loon ontvang.
5. Does the applicant bear a good character and reputation?
Is die applikant van 'n goeie gedrag en reputasie?

I have the honour to be,
Ek het die eer te wees,

Sir,/Madam,
Mnr./Mev.,

Your obedient servant,
U dienswillige dienaar,

PASS OFFICER: JOHANNESBURG.
PASBEAMPTTE: JOHANNESBURG.

ABX.430503c

A.N.C. - Atlantic Charter

May 3rd

1943.

Chief K. Matanzima,
The Great Place,
Qamata, C.P.

My dear Chief and Friend,

re: AFRICANS' OWN CHARTER COMMITTEE.

I am enclosing, herewith, a document which calls upon our people's representatives to state their disabilities and there-from to frame their Bill of Rights in keeping with expressions of leaders of the Allied Nations in the expressions of their war aims.

I most humbly request you to send the names of two representatives as members of the above Committee.

In consultation with you and your people, they may draw a Memorandum on the topics suggested in the enclosed document from the point of view of your territory. These essays from the territories must be sent to me not later than the 31st May, 1943.

It is planned to call the Committee together as soon as all the documents have come in so as to coordinate the contributions of individual members and finally a Convention of organisations and people of the Protectorates and the Union to ratify the work of the Committee.

I earnestly pray your cooperation in the matter, as I feel that Africans in Southern Africa should, for the first time in one voice, declare their aspirations.

With best regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A. N. C. Atlantic Charter

May 3rd

1943.

Chief Poto, M.R.C.,
C/o The Native Affairs Department,
PRETORIA.

My dear Chief and Friend,

re: AFFRICANS' OWN CHARTER COMMITTEE.

I am enclosing, herewith, a document which calls upon our people's representatives to state their disabilities and there-from to frame their Bill of Rights in keeping with expressions of leaders of the Allied Nations in the expressions of their war aims.

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With best regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

May 3rd,

3.

Chief D.Mtirara,
Bityi Rail,
Mqekezweni,
Transkei, C.P.

My dear Chief and Friend,

re: AFRICANS' OWN CHARTER COMMITTEE.

I am enclosing, herewith, a document which calls upon our people's representatives to state their disabilities and therefrom to fram their Bill of Rights in keeping with expressions of leaders of the Allied Nations in the expressions of their war aims.

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I earnestly pray your cooperation in the matter, as I feel that Africans in Southern Africa should, for the first time in one voice, declare their aspirations.

With best regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

THE RUSTENBURG LOCAL COUNCIL

J. C. YEATS ESQ. (Add. N/C)
Chairman.

L. L. VORSTER, ESQ.
Treasurer.

MR. SOL. L. SIDZUMO
Secretary.

P.O. Box 104
RUSTENBURG, Tvl.
4th. May, 1943.

Dr. A.B. Xuma,
104, End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Doctor,

re: AFRICANS OWN CHARTER COMMITTEE.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of 1st. April, 1943, together with a document relating to the proposed "African Charter", for which I thank you very much. I have been away, Doctor, on a month's Sick Leave the whole of April, hence the delay in replying which is much regretted.

I have gone through this document very carefully and find it very interesting as well as informative. Personally, I am willing to do my very utmost towards the cause of my people, and I need hardly say that an "African Charter" at the present moment is definitely more than essential. The time is no longer such that our needs and aspirations can be dictated by any other than the Africans themselves.

Regarding your request that I should send two names of representatives from our Council this end, I don't know Doctor how one could go about the whole matter. The Local Council is not exclusively composed of Chiefs. We have at the moment three Chiefs all of whom have been nominated by the Government; the rest are just ordinary Headmen and others. The Council consists of 9 members altogether. I would suggest that you write direct to: Chief Frank Mogale, P/Bag Bultfontein, Rustenburg, and Chief Daniel More, P.O. Bathanie, concerning the Charter. I feel they would move in the matter. I will be glad, Doctor, if you will kindly keep me informed regarding the proposed "African Charter" which I pray and hope that it shall see the light of day in the near future.

With best regards,
Yours sincerely,

Sol. L. Sidzumo

ABX. 4705046
social welfare - General
4/5/1943

JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN THE SUB-COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY HALL, JOHANNESBURG, ON MONDAY, 10th MAY 1943 AT 4 P.M.

4th May 1943.

D. N. MURRAY
Hon. Secretary

A G E N D A

1. Confirmation of minutes of meeting held on 27th April 1943. (Copy attached).
2. Matters arising from the minutes.
3. Report from Chairman of Finance Committee.
4. General.
5. Address on Industry in Relation to Social Security, by Mr. S.G. Waterston, Chairman of the Pretoria Action Committee.

27/4/1943

JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE, HELD IN THE SMALL COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY HALL, JOHANNESBURG, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 27th 1943 AT 3 P.M.

P R E S E N T

Professor J.L. Gray (Chairman)
Professor R.F.A. Hoernle
Mr. J. Hersov
Mrs. E. Norgarb
Mr. S.M. Nana
Clr. Mrs. E.M. Pemberton
Professor J. Phillips
Dr. J. Reedman
Mrs. J.K. Robertson
Mr. D.N. Murray (Hon. Secretary)

Also Present

Sir George Albu
Mr. Russell

1A. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

RESOLVED

That the following members be granted leave of absence from this meeting of the Committee: Mr. G. Ballenden, Clr. D.H. Epstein, Dr. G.D. Laing, Mr. J. Fleming Orr, Dr. A.B. Xuma.

1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES.

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 6th February 1943 be confirmed.

2. CO-OPTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

RESOLVED

That Sir George Albu and Rabbi M.C. Weiler be co-opted as members of this Committee.

3. CONSIDERATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

Item 1. Appointment of Specialist Sub-Committees.

(a) Social Insurance Sub-Committee. RESOLVED

That the following persons be asked to serve on the Social Insurance Sub-Committee, and that they be given power to co-opt: Mr. Fairbrass, Mr. Kops, Miss McKenzie, Dr. Reedman, Mrs. Robertson, together with the Chairman and Secretary ex officio.

(b) Other Sub-Committees.

During a general discussion it was suggested that, instead of forming separate sub-committees to consider the problems of Health, Family Allowances, Industry, Agriculture, &c, various persons with special knowledge of these subjects be asked to give short addresses at meetings of the Executive Committee, after which the Committee could discuss the matter and forward any information to the National Executive. In pursuance of this suggestion, it was

RESOLVED

That Mr. Waterston, Chairman of the Pretoria Action Committee, be asked to give an address on Industry in relation to Social Security at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and that Professor J. Phillips give an address on Agriculture in relation to Social Security at the following meeting.

Item 2. Constitution.

NOTED

Item 3. Organisation.

RESOLVED

That the National Executive be asked what its proposals were regarding the organisation of branches in the Transvaal, and advised that this Committee is desirous of appointing an organiser for Johannesburg.

Item 4. Letter from the National Secretary.

NOTED

Item 5. Social Security Newspaper.

RESOLVED

That this matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

Item 6. Finance.

NOTED

4. GENERAL.

(a) Date of next meeting.

RESOLVED

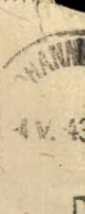
That the next meeting of the Committee be held on Monday, 10th May 1943 at 4 p.m.

(THE MEETING TERMINATED AT 5.10 P.M.)

CONFIRMED

Chairman

Date



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



WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RT. REV. F. M. REID, M.A., D.D.
PRESIDING BISHOP

JACOB NHLAPO, B.A., DIPL. B.S.
PRINCIPAL

REV. J. R. COAN, M.A., D.D.
SUPERINTENDENT & DEAN,
SCHOOL OF RELIGION

MRS. C. L. OPPERMAN
SECRETARY



P.O. Wilberforce,
Transvaal, S.A.
5/5/43.

Address all communications, Money and
Postal Orders to the Superintendent.

Dr A. B. Xuma
President - General - African Nat. Cong.
Empelweni
Toby St.
Sophiatown.

Dear Doctor,

Kindly find enclosed herewith
recommendations submitted by me on
the Educational Aspect of the Atlantic
Charter we have to compile. Wishing
the great work abundant success

Yours
in the service of Africa

J. Nhlapo
Committee member. "Atlantic Charter" (Educational Aspect)



ABX. 430510a

A.N.C.
1st.

10th May, 1943.

Mr. Gedeon Motsima,
Wemmer Barracks,
Loveday Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Motsima,

On the 16th March I wrote you asking you to make a report of your progress in the disposal of the African National Congress Membership tickets in your possession. Up to now we have not heard from you.

As we are bringing our records up to date, we shall be pleased to hear from you and receive your report.

Wishing you every success,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

SECRETARY TO DR. A. B. Xuma.

ABX. 4305106

A.N.C.
Tul.

10th May, 1943.

Mr. James Z. Mdatyulwa,
"Cyrene",
POTCHEFSTROOM.

Dear Sir,

Re: AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP
CARDS.

I wish to remind you of your letter of the 1st April, in which you stated that you would make a report of the tickets you disposed of and send the cash for them. As yet we have not received your report nor any cash.

As we wish to bring our records up to date, we shall be pleased if you would give this matter your attention.

With best regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,



SECRETARY TO DR. A. B. XUMA.

Collection Number: AD843

XUMA, A.B., Papers

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