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N A T I O N A L G A Z E T T E.

A record of Congress Activities Resolutions

and Decisions.

MOTTO

One God, One Aim, One Destiny.

No.2 Vol. I. September 1927. Price 6d.

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Edited by Eddie J. Khaile and R.V. Selope Thema.

Published by the African National Congress,

134 Anderson Street,

JOHANNESBURG.

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NATIONAL

September 7th. 1927.

TO ALL LEADERS OF THE AFRICAN

PEOPLE.

Sirs,

In June last I was elected National President of the African National Congress at Bloemfontein. The task before me is great, and I feel I cannot perform it successfully without the co-operation of, and active support of, all leaders of the race. I know some of you are not members of the Executive Council of this National Association, but whether or not you are members you can by using your influence with the people, make it easy for the Officers of Congress to organise the people and bring them within the fold of this National Association.

It is my earnest desire to create mutual understanding among all the leaders of our race, and to secure their co-operative support particularly at this hour of the destiny of the race.

Gentlemen, this is a critical time in our history; it is a time when we should sink our differences, when we should sacrifice our personal ambitions for the greater ambitions of the race. It is the time for co-operative action.

I know, there are two wings to Bantu movement for political and economic emamncipation from the tyranny of European rule, the conservative and the radical. These wings are absolutely necessary for our progress. They are the ~~wixngx~~ rihgt and left wings of a great movement. Just as a bird must have both wings for successful flight, so must any movement have the conservative and radical wings. That is to say, we may differ in our views but this should not necessarily mean divisions and bickerings. We can differ(and there is plenty of room for that within this national organisation) and yet work together harmoniously for the good of our oppressed people.

I shall esteem it a great favour if you will give us your unselfish support in carrying out the task that lies before us.

God Bless Africa,

Yours respectfully,
J. T. Gumede,
National President.

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CONGRESS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

What position will the African occupy in the economic and Commercial life of South Africa? This is a question which is being asked not only by the leaders of Bantu thought, who are interested in the future welfare of the race, but also by those Europeans who are interested in the study of Bantu Affairs. The question is of vital importance to both the friends and enemies of Bantu progress. For, economic and Commercial independence of the race certainly means its political and social emancipation from the thraldom of race hatred and colour prejudice.

To-day Africans are despised by other races not simply because they are black, but chiefly because Commercially and economically they are of little value to this progressive world. The colour of our skin, no doubt, is despised by many so-called civilised races; but fundamentally speaking it is not because of the colour of our skin that we have no place in the National life of this country. It is because we as a people are not contributing our share to its Commercial and Industrial development.

But to-day, since the inception of Congress, Africans are invading the commercial fields. In all the large centres of the Union Africans are making slow but sure progress in business enterprise. These efforts must be assisted, and the duty of Congress should be to assist in every possible way. The leaders of the Congress cannot stand by while this struggle is going on.

In accordance with the resolutions recently passed at the national convention held at Bloemfontein, the various Municipalities have been approached either personally or by letter for the purpose of urging upon them the necessity of allowing trading in the urban locations.

In this connection the Johannesburg Town Council has replied, through the Manager of Native Affairs, as follows:to the General Secretary:

" Dear Sir,

With reference to your and Mr. Selope Thema's interview with me to-day,I have to advice you that the Parks and Estates Committee as a result of representations made by me, resolved as follows at their last meeting:-

" That the Committee approves of the Principle of a limited number of Natives carrying on Shops in the Eastern and Western Native Townships,and that the Town Engineer, in collaboration with the Manager, be authorised to prepare plans and estimates of buildings suitable for the purpose which it is proposed to erect in these Native Townships".

As it will take some time to prepare the necessary plans and obtain the money required, several months must elapse before this resolution can be given effect to.

Yours faithfully,

G. Ballenden
Manager.

Another letter from the Lichtenburg Municipal and Village Council, reads as follows:-

P.T.O.

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VILLAGE COUNCIL OF LICHTENBURG.
DORPSRAAD VAN LICHTENBURG.

P.O. Box 7.
Telephone 30.

LICHTENBURG, 12th August 1927...

The Secretary

African National Congress

P.O. Box 31,

Jeppe.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your circular letter of the 27th Ultimo and the Resolutions passed at a special annual Convention held from the 28th June to 4th. July, 1927, I am to reply as follows:-

This Council has the welfare of the African Population of Lichtenburg at heart and has always endeavoured to meet their requirements where possible. The inhabitants of the Municipal Locations here are able to erect their own dwellings and other structures cheaper than in other centres owing to the Council allowing them to make bricks at a very low rate.

With reference to trading sites in the Locations this Council has granted several licences and Africans are cnducting businesses in the Location.

With reference to the general health and sanitary conditions of the Location this is in the hands of the Superintedent who gives every attention to the welfare of the Community.
No compounds exist and stands for inhabitants are alloted.

Yours faithfully.

W.DOUGLAS, ROOME.

Town Clerk & Superintendent, Location.

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FREE STATE ACTIVE.

The Free State branches of the African National Congress have, during this month, shown a great deal of interest in the work of Congress. The Free State is now busier than any other province we know of at present. These branches keep in direct touch with the Head Office of the African National Congress. They are sending invitations to the Head Office for Speakers every week.

The first branch to move in this direction, was the Senekal branch which invited the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Industries and the General Secretary to address a meeeting there on Sunday August 7th. 1927. Owing to lack of funds and increased activities at Head Office the General Secretary had to go alone. He was, however, fortunate in meeting Mr. David Ntuana, Chairman of the Bethlehem Branch, who had also been invited to attend the Senekal Meeting.

There was great inthusism exhibited on the arrival of the Visitors, who were met by three members of the Local Committee, at the Railway Station. The delegates were then introduced to the Mayor, Chief of the Police and the Superintendent of Locations.

The evening was spent in an interesting session of the local committee, the main subject being arrangements for the Mass meeting the next day, int the afternoon.

There was a large attendance at 2.30. when the Mayor, the Superintendent and a few Europeans came to the meeting place. The Chairman, Mr. Stephen Phakoe, declard the meeting open and asked the Mayor to say a few words, before calling upon the Speakers for the day.

The Mayor speaking in Dutch said it had always been a pleasure for him to attend Location meetings, but has of late discontinued attending these meetings owing to the abusive language used by certain speakers. He felt sure, however, that he would enjoy the proceedings of the meeting, as he was made to understand that the meeting was under the auspices of the African National Congress, whose speakers had never disappointed him (applause).

The Chairmann then called the General Secretary to speak. He criticised the Governments' class legislation, and spoke on the importance of Mass Organisation. He stated inter alia that the White people had come to live in South Africa just as we are living in South Africa and it was necessary that the two races should come to some understanding, so that they could live in harmony side by side. Mr. Ntsuana and Mposi appealed to all present to join the Congress.

I. C. U. Versus Congress.

We, of the African National Congress, are surprised at the hostile attitude adopted by some speakers of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (I.C.U.) in some parts of the Free State and Transvaal. These speakers go about the Country preaching that Congress is defunct, people should surrender their Congress Membership Cards and join the only living organisation - the I.C.U.

We wish to point out, at the very outset, that this is a lamentable state of affairs, more so now that the Government has embarked on its class legislation. It is time that we should be standing together shoulder to shoulder in fighting this divide and rule policy of the Government. Apparently these speakers do not know that the policy of the I.C.U. is not to antagonise the I. C. U. with any other Organisation of African People or organised European Labour. It is time that the leaders of these organisations should check this hostility.

Mr. S. M. Makgatho's Unselfish support for Gumede.

In August the National President, accompanied by the National Secretary, Mr.D. S. Letanka, secretary for Chiefs, and Mr.R. V. Selope Thema, Chairman of Committee of Commerce and Industries, also Mr. S.P Matseke, Chairman of Committies attended the annual conference of the Transvaal Provincial Congress, which was held at Potchefstroom. The President and his party had a warm reception. In introducing the National President, Mr.Makgatho inter alia said Mr. [illegible] Gumede was his chief, and he unreservedly placed his services at his disposal. He assured him of his co-operation support in the great task of uniting the various tribes of the Bantu race.

Turning to the delegates Mr Makgatho said they should not be surprised when they see Mr. Gumede coming to organise among them. He was their head and they should assist him in every possible way.

Since this inspiring declaration was made meetings have been held at different centres in the Transvaal. And the people of the Transvaal, as ir was customary with them, are showing a great deal of interest in the work of the Congress. It is to be hoped that the officers of the district branches will give need to the presidents' declaration. The Transvaal province has always been the bulwark of the Congress. Its achievements are too well known to be recaputilated here. But it may not be out of the way to mention a few. It was the Transvaal Congress, which bore the burden of sending the 1914 and 1919 delegations to Great Britain. In fact the National Congress would have achieved so much since its inception if the Tranavaal, under the leadership of Mr. S. M. Makgatho, had not played the part she did.

According to a notice which appeared in the Batho-Bantu the Transvaal Executive Committee is meeting at Krugersdorp early in October next. Among the subjects for discussion there is a letter from the National Secretary, written under the instruction of the National Council, recommending that those sections of the Constitution of the Provincial Congresses, which are violating the priciples of the National Constitution, should be so amended as to comply with the spirit and letter of the National Constitution.

It is to be hoped that these instructions will be carried out, for it is only when there is no clash in the various Constitutions that the organisation of Congress can be facilited. Moreover a lot of misunderstanding will be removed.

MAPLETON RAILWAY DISASTER.

During the month of July a Natal Passenger Train collided with a Goods train near Mapleton Siding, between Germiston and Heidelberg. As the result of this collision 27 Natives and four Europeans were killed, while 54 Natives were injured.

The Transvaal Congress urged the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry,and to consider the question of Compensation. Two Commissions were appointed and as the result of their investigati the driver,fireman and guard of the Goods train were arrested and are now undergoing preliminary examination at the Heidelberg Magistrate's Court.

The Railway Administration has agreed to the principle of Compensation. The graves in which 22 Natives are burried, near Maplet was consecrated by the Bishop of Johannesburg on the 4th September 19

A memorial Stone on the grave has been erevted by the Railway Administration.

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Turning to the delegates Dr Inkgatho said they should not be surprised when they saw Dr. Xumade coming to organise among them. He was their head and they should assist him in every possible way.

Since this inspiring declaration was made meetings have been held at different centres in the Transvaal and the people have responded splendidly. It was customary with the Congress of the past for the work of the district officers of the district to be confined to the preparation of the Transvaal Provincial Congress. It has always been the bulwark of the Congress. Its achievements are too well known to be recapitulated here. But it may not be out of the way to mention a few. It was the Transvaal Congress, which bore the burden of sending the 1914 and 1919 deputations to Great Britain. In fact the National Congress would have achieved so much since its inception if the Transvaal, under the leadership of Dr. S.M. Inkgatho. had not played the part she did.

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A memorial Stone on the grave has been erected by the Railway Administration.

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REV MDOLOMBA SUPPORTS GUMEDE.

For the imformation of the public we publish letters addressed by Rev E. Mdolomba, Cape Provincial President, of the African National Congress, to the National President and National Secretary respectively. These letters are of great importance seeing that ~~xxxx~~ rumours were afloat that the leaders of the Cape African Congress ~~x~~ had seceded from the National Association. It is hoped that these letters will dispel any doubt which may have arisen in the minds of the people. The following are the letters which speak for themselves:

Esikobeni,
20. VIII. 1927.

Mr. J.T. Gumede,
President General.
African National Congress,

Dear Sir,

In the first place please let me take the liberty of Conratulating you from the bottom of my heart on your being elevated to the responsible Chair as President-General of our Congress. We promise you faithfully of our support, we love the Congress. Please accept our Sincere Congratulation.

2. I was really delighted to hear that you are launching vigorous organising campaign (We will support you don't be afraid) You will be welcomed in our Province. We want you to visit us and the Bunga as well at Umtata. We hope you will also visit our Province too, when we are in Session.

3. We will try to map out a Programme for you to visit all our Towns and Districts.

I am
Dear Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant.
E. MDOLOMBA.

Esikobeni,
20.VIII. 1927.

Mr. Eddie J. Khaile,
General Secretary,
African National Congress.

Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for forwarding me Resolutions and decisions of the Bloemfontein annual Convention.

2. The Bechuanaland Province has not fulfilled its obligation directly if it does so we will think otherwise about it if they are Congress at-all. "Provided they pay all dues" They should if they are a Congress be up and doing.

3. I am willing to accept the Membership of the Arbitration Board and thank the Convention for the honour.

4. Please let me congratulate on being elected as our General Secretary, we are proud of the Congress we wish you every success. May God bless you.

5. We never tried to secede but we were against Unconsttutional procedure. We belong to the National Congress.

Your most humble and obedient servant.

E. MDOLOMBA.

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TO ALL AFRICANS.

Greetings:

As pointed out in my last message to you, the Executive Council of the African National Congress is greatly interested in the progress, which hundreds of men and women of the race, are making in business enterprise. It is the determination of the present Executive to assist and help in every possible way those of the race who have embarked upon Commercial activities. For, it is realised that the development of our Commercial value as a people will secure for us a place in the affairs of civilised mankind; it is realised that commercial and economic independence will win for us the respect and friendship of other races. To-day we are despised, not simply because our skin is black, but chiefly because we are commercially and economically of little value. The colour of man's skin does not count in the economic life of to-day; it is his economic and Commercial value which decides his position in the world.

The position which the Africans will occupy in the future of this country and of the world at large, will depend largely upon the amount of Commercial interests they will have with other races. To illustrate what I mean let me tell a story which was told me by an African business man whose home is in West Africa. I met this gentleman in London in 1919. He had gone to London on business. He was a Coacoa Merchant, and had gone to England to interest big Commercial Houses in London and Liverpool in his Coacoa business.

This is the story he told me: " In 1910 he visited the United States on business. In New York City he went to see a white merchant with whom he had business dealings. He found him in the Office, and after talking business his white friend invited him to his house to have dinner with. The African agreed. On the appointed day he arrived at the house of his friend. Immediately after his arrival, there came two white gentlemen. They were also invited to dinner. As soon as they saw him, they lodged their protest against dining with a black man to their host; they said it was an insult which any decent white man would never tolerate. So saying, they bade their host good-bye, and they were just about to leave, when he said:"Gentlemen, I am very sorry your pride, or more precisely your prejudice, does not allow you to associate with my friend there. True, he is black, but he is a gentleman, and, besides he is a well-to-do man. Indeed he is one of the wealthiest men in West Africa. And my object in inviting you to meet him was to put within your reach the Wealth of West Africa. If, by doing this, I have insulted you, I must beg your pardon. It was not my intention to to insult you".

"Did you say, this man was one of the Wealthiest men in West Africa? Asked one of the gentlem, "yes", replied the host. "Then, it is we who owe you an apology", declared the other, we misunderstood your action!. Will you forgive us and introduce us to your friend?.

They were introduced, and ever since they became not only business but also personal friends!

The following are among some of the objects which Congress wishes to put into operation:-

1. To promote and organise business in the name and on behalf of the National Congress.
2. To organise all business men into an Association for mutual assistance.
3. To give financial assistance, where necessary, to business men on terms and conditions to be stipulated by the Executive Council.
4. To approach any wholesale, Commercial agents or brokers in order to arrange terms for the benefit of traders.

For the purpose of prosecuting this programme the Executive Council has agreed to levy the sum of 5/- per head and 2/- per month each member. Already several members have paid the required sum. Send all your subscriptions for this Deparment to Chief K.K. Pilane, General Traesurer.

GOD BLESS AFRICA!

T. Selope Thema

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

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AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Having already explained the programme which I, by the election of the African National Congress, have been called upon to carry through, I now desire that all branches of the African National Congress throughout the Union should get themselves in readiness.

The African National Congress is fully conversant with the plight to which all African Workers are hard put and how difficult for many homes to make both ends meet on the low scale of wages they are paid and the unusually long hours they do.

The law of economy is a two edged instrument which cuts both ways indiscriminately, so that any disorganisation of either labour or capital must in an equal measure disastrously affect both: and very often labour comes off worse off out of it. The only logical attitude is that both should give willingly and ungrudgingly each being willing to appreciate and concede the vital interests of the other.

Experience, however, teaches that in the relations between capital and labour a clash of interests generally results from an unwillingness of either side to see the others point of view. Fortunately for us in this country, a machinery has been put forth whereby both sides may go to arbitration and press their claims before an independent Tribunal. But this machinery provides certains conditions so very important to the Workers, and it is with a view to bring the workers within conformity to these conditions that the African Trade Union Congress is formed.

There are other instruments of law peculiarly advantageous to the African Workers which have not been seized upon. And because of ignorance and want of good leadership several rights and privileges go by unnoticed.

The African Trade Union Congress offers to explore all these and where the rights of the workers are not determined by law, Congress will, and is already moving in the direction of getting the whole economic life of the African workers whether Domestics, Farm Labourers, Transport Workers, Motor Drivers Travellers Assistants, Shop Assistants and Parcel Deliverers, etc.etc. to be thoroughly investigated by a Commission appointed either by the Government or private interests, and with the co-operation of its Political wing, get the recommendations thereof given a legal sanction.

Under the programme the necessity does not arise to create or allow the existence of any hostility (or to provoke it) between races. All the workers are expected to do is to group themselves as follows:-

I. Motor Car drivers
2. Transport Workers, Drivers and Stable Cleaners
3. Shop Assistants and Parcel Deliverers
4. Builders Assistants and Office Cleaners
5. Laundry Workers.
6. Milk Vendors and Stable Cleaners
7. Domestic Servants
8. Municipal Workers
9. Railway Workers
IO. Travellers Assistants
II. Brick Workers
I2. Cabinet Makers and Carpenters.

and all such other groups as are distinct from others. To organise groups we want men who can make it their business to organise. All who want to answer to this call should get in touch with the Office of the African National Congress, I34 Anderson St. Johannesburg.

H. Selby Msimang

Chairman Labour Committee.

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

'Phone 637 Central,
P.O. Box 31 Jeppe,

134 Anderson Street,
Johannesburg.
September 1927.

UMKHOSI OHLATYELWA AMAKOSI AMNYAMA

Maqondana nencwadi engayiloba ngo July, lelo engali sakaza emakosini etu tina bamnyama base ningizimu ye Afrika, ngahlaba umkhosi onje ngalona. Mina engi umhlabi we mikhosi we bandhla lamakosi ohlanga ngikombe ilungelo lenkosi ukuze nayipi inkosi ihlale isazi futi nenkosi epete izizwe yazi ukuti amanye amakosi ahlezi kanjani kanye nezizwe ezi peteyo. Ngakomba ukuti ukwenza njalo ingati i Hovisi leli lezi ndaba zamakosi ibe nezimpahla ekunga setshenzwa ngazo. Manje ngiza kusebenzá ngamasu engiwa bonayo kuze kube kona izimpahla engingasebeza ngazo.

Usizo ngisalutole kumakosi amatatu kupela. Indaba yalencwadi yanamhlanje yi kwazisa amakosi ukuti incwadi epuma kuleli hovisi iqonde ingene ezandhleni zamakosi amnyama ase South Afrika. Umhlangano or'kulu wamakosi eyai butene e Bloemfontein ngo 15th April,1927; yafaka imbeu izitelo zayo zibonakaliswa yinqubekelo pambhili enkulu pakati kwezizwe ezimnyama eku umoya woku hlangana kwa makosi. Eku kutunyiwe yi leli badhla lika Congress okokuba ngi kufikise ezindhlebeni zamakosi onke ezizwe ezimnyama yiloku:-

"Invula mayinele zonke izizwe zamakosi etu ase South Afrika Makubeko ukutula pakati kwetu zizwe ezimnyama.
Umoya wokuhlangana ubekona pakati kwamakosi am'nyama.
Izibusiso zika Nkulunkulu zibe pezu kwezwe lase South Afrika. Engi kubikela amakosi manje yikuti: Lapa ngobusika lobu obudhlulileyo ukufikela enyangeni ka August,1927, kuvele ubuhlungu obuningi pakati kwezizwe ukonakala kwegazi nesifuba,ngabantu abaningi Ababizwe yikufa bizizwe zamakosi etu, kodwa noma kunjalo u nkulunkulu abonisa ngo kubosisa kwake okukulu, ukuti unyaka ozayo ka 1928,kuzoba umnyaka we nala ezizweni zamakosi etu, tina 'bantu 'bamnyama base South Africa.

Ukutula kube nawe Ngonyama. Ungakohlwa ukuti umhlangano omkulu wamakosi, uzoba kona futi uyohlangana e Bloemfontein ngo April,1928.

Umhlangano wamakosi eya ihlangene e Bloemfontein ngo 15th April,1927,yatuma u Mongameli ka African National Congress uba ze abheke kubekona incwadi yesicelo,ekulekayo ku Hulumèni,ukuba izindaba zamakosi esuliweyo ebukosini bawo zibuye zi kunjulwe, kucingwe ukuti amazwi akulunywa ngumufi inkosi u General Botha ati "Forgive & forget" tetelelani nikohlwe, lamazwi aqondene kakulu nodaba lwamakosi awe suliweyo.

Ngazisa amakosi ukuti u Mongameli nabasekeli bake lezi zindaba baya zi sebenza salomkhosi yikwazisa amakosi ukuti iyalungiselelwa inhlangano yamakosi, iyakubutana eBloemfontein ngo April,1928. Ngiza kupinda futi ukuwa lobela amakosi ngo September, engi kucelayo yikuba amakosi angakohlwa yizindaba nesicelo esise ncwadi enga itumela ngo July odhlulileyo.

Imvula, Bayete!

Imvula, Bayete'.

Imvula! Bayete!

Yimi inceku yenu.

D.S. LETANKA.

Umbhaleli wezindaba zamakosi.

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PHONE 637, CENTRAL.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. P. O. BOX 31, JEPPE

LENTSOE GO MARENA A MERAFE EA AFRIKA.

Mo lengolong leo ke ileng ka le ngola maloba mo khoeling ea July, leo ke ileng ka le gasanya le marena kaofela a rona ba batsho ba South Afrika, ke ila tlhaba mokgosi oo ka ona, nna yoale ka Tlhaba- Mokgosi oa Lekgotla lena la Marena a Morafe, ke ke ila ka bontsha Marena a rona gore Morena le Morena oa morafe mona South Afrika, le gore le ona Marena ao a tsebe gore ena Morena oo o phela yoang le morafe oa gagoe. Ke ile ka bontsha gore go lira yoalo a kakgona Ofisi ena ea litaba tsa Marena e be le "Ligrreiskapa" kapa lintho tseo Mongoli a ka sebetsang ka tsona.

Kajeno mona ke tla sebetsa feela kamoo nka sebetsang ka teng, le ha go iso be tseo nka sebetsang ka tsona. Thuso ea tse ke sebetsang ka tsona kajeno ke eo ke e fumaneng go Marena a le mararo feela.

Taba ea lengolo lena la kajeno ke go tsebisa Marena gore lengolo ge letsoa Ofising ena le ea Marenang le kgona go fitlhe litsebeng tsa Marena kaofela a South Africa. Pitso e kgolo ea Marena eo e ileng ea kopanela Mangaung (Bloemfontein) ka la bo I5th. April, I927 e ile ea byala peo eo maungo a ona a bontshang tsoelopele e kholo magareng a Marena, eleng moea oa kopano. Seo Lekhotla lena la Congress le ntaelang sona gore ke se fetise-tse litsebeng tsa Marena kaofela ke gore:-

"A"Pula e nele morafe eotlhe ea Marena a rona a South Afrika,
" Khotso e be teng magareng a morafe,
"Moea oa Kopano o be teng magareng a Marena,
"Matlhogonolo a Molimo a be golimo ga lefatshe lena la Afrika".

Seo nka se begelang Marena mona ke gore mo sebakeng sa Mariga ana a fetileng, gofitlhela kgoeling ena ea August, I927. botloko bo ile ba ba bongata magareng a batho ba morafe ea Marena a rona, gagolo botlhoko ba mali le ba sefuba, gomme ke batho ba le bantsi ba morafe ea Marena a rona bao ba ileng ba tlogela lefatshe lena ka go bitsoa ke lefu, empa le ge gole yoalo Molima O bontsha ka litsupo tsa ona tse kgolo gore selemo sena sa I928 e tla ba selemo sa katlego e kgolo go morafe ea Likgosi tsa rona babatsho ba South Afrika ;-

"Khotso e be le eena Tau Tona,
"O seka oa lebala gore Pitso e kholo
"Ea Marena e tla boela gape
"E kopanela Magaung ka April, I928."

Pitso ea Marena eo e ileng ea kopanela Magaung kala bo I5th. April I927 e ile ea laela Mookameli oa African National Congress gore a tlhokomele gore lengolo la kopo (Petition) le ngoloe leo le kopang ba Mmuso gore litaba tsa Marena ao a ileng a tlosioa mo bogosing ba ona, li boele li gopoloe, go bonoe gore a na lentsoe leo le ileng la boleloa ke Motlhomphegi, mofu Tau tona General Botha ge ane are "FORGIVE AND FORGET"(Tshoarelang mme le lebale) a ga lea lokela tshoarelo ea Marena ana a folositsoeng litulong tsa ona ? Ke tsebisa Marena gore litabatseo Mookameli oa African National Congress, le bathusi ba gagoe, ba li tlhokometse mona Ofising ea Litaba tsa Marena.

Mokgosi oa mafelelo oa lengolo lena o gopotsa Marena a morafe gore pitso e kgolo ea Marena e ntse e lokisetsoa, e tla kopanela mola Mangaung (Bloemfontein) ka April, I928. Ke tla boela ke bua gape le Marena mo kgoeling e tlang ea October. Seo ke sa ntseng ke boetse gape ke se kopa mona ke gore Marena a seke a lebala litaba tsa lengolo laka la kgoeli ea July.

Pula. . ... Pula. . ..... .Pula.....Tau Tona.

Nna Mohlanka oa lona,

September, I927.

D. S. Letanka,
Mo'.letsi oa Lepotata la Marena.

NATIONAL

CIRCULAR TO PROVINCES

and

BRANCHES.

It is the earnest desire of the present Executive Council, of the African National Congress, to re-organise Congress on lines which will ensure success. I have to point out, however, that this cannot be done without funds, and without the co-operation of the Provincial Leaders and leaders of the district branches.

At the present time the affairs of Congress are in a muddle. There are many debts to be paid abroad and in this country. For instance, the Transvaal Province has just send us an account of One Hundred and Ten Pounds (£110), from the Lawyers who fought against the Pass Laws for women in the Transvaal. This debt and others must be paid because they are damaging the good name of Congress.

For the purpose of liquidating these debts the Executive Council has found it absolutely necessary to call upon every Province and district branch to forward the sum of Five Pounds (£5) without delay. Those branches which are unable to send this required sum at once, can send it in instalments until the Five Pounds is paid off.

The Transvaal debt of One hundred and ten pounds was incurred, as I have already pointed out, in fighting the Pass Laws for Women. This being so, it is only necessary that I should urge upon the branches of the Women Section to send us whatever monies they have in their possession in order to enable us to pay off this debt incurred on their behalf.

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The Bloemfontein Covention, held in June this year decided as follows, with regard to the Womens' Section, their funds and the administration thereof.

(a) That the annual membership fee shall be three shillings.
(b) That all membership fees shall be transfered, through Provincial Treasurers, to the Treasurer-General of the African National Congress, and shall be banked in the name of the "Womens' Section".
(c) That any branch of the Womens' Section, that has banked its funds through centralization, may requisition to Head Office for the sum they require for Petty Cash, Stationery, Travelling expenses et cetera, provided their credit balance of such branch permits.
(d) That the "Womens' Section" shall be represented in the Executive Council, of the African National Congress, through Provincial Presidents of their Section.

Yours fraternally,

A.B. Xuma

President-General.

Countersigned by

Eddie P. Khaile

Secty. General.

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The African National Congress is the only political Organisation of Africans, which fights for the political and economic emancipation of the Africans, for their progress and advancement.

All Africans who love the race should join this National Association. Join now! for united we stand, divided we fall.

Congress's programme is to give assistance to those Africans who are in business, those who are employed and those in difficulties.

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NA.
COPY.

NATAL NATIVE CONGRESS.
(Durban Branch).

228, Grey Street, DURBAN.
6th March, 1930.

Town Clerk,
DURBAN.

Dear Sir,

Attached is a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the above Congress held at the Native Location Depot Road last night which I request you to pass it on to the Advisory Board.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) F. M. XULU.
Chairman.

The following resolution was passed at a mass meeting of the above Congress at its sitting of March 5, 1930, for presentation at the first meeting of the Advisory Board :-

That the Natal Native Congress (Durban Branch) has no connection whatsoever with the Beer Boycott, but that the sale of beer as a money making concern is a bad principle and that this meeting has decided to request the President to petition the Government against the sale of kafir beer and the withdrawal of the monopoly scheme.

That this meeting requests the members of the Durban Town Council to introduce measures to uplift the black race other than the sale of kafir beer which iw degenerating and barbarous whatever the pecuniary benefit.

(Sgd.) F. M. XULU,
Chairman, Durban Branch, Natal Native Congress.

AXEXXXIXE XXXX

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LF

S. P. BUNTING
Sidney Percival Bunting, M.A. (Oxon) LL.B. (Cape).
ATTORNEY,
NOTARY AND CONVEYANCER.

Telephone: Central 7831.
P.O. Box 1915.
Telegrams: "ADROIT."

42 & 43, ASHER'S BUILDINGS,
Corner Fox & Joubert Streets.
Johannesburg.

June 4th 1931.

J. T. Gumede,

C/o Abantú Batho,

18 Marshall Street (cor Wolhuter Street)

LOCAL.

Dear Sir,

re: SEIZURE OF PRINTED MATTER

The police state that the matter in question was handed to them as found property and will be handed over to anyone on satisfactory proof that he is the legitimate owner. I have no doubt you can prove this at Marshall Square, and suggest that you call at once to claim the property.

re: DESAI

Messrs. MacIntyre & Mottram say that you were to get in touch with Thompson Bhamha and Samuel and bring them to see MacIntyre and Mottram. Failing this by tomorrow they call on you to file your plea. Please let me know tomorrow whether you can comply with their request.

Yours faithfully,

S P Bunting