



1. Xuma was born in 1893 at Manzana in the Transkei where he had a rural Christian upbringing . tending his fathers stock and studing at a mission primary school.
2. Having qualified as a primary school teacher Xuma set out ✓ to study at several American Universities completing a M.D. in 1926 after a years internship at St. Louis City Hospital No2. He spent a further year abroad studing surgery and gynecology in Hungary sitting for qualifying exams in Scotland before returning to Johannesburg in 1928.
3. Xuma helped organize the first meeting of the All Africa Convention , and was later elected Vice President of the Convention.
4. He firmly opposed the Establishment of Separate voters rolls for Blacks and Whites.
5. In 1940 Xuma was elected president of the ANC , a position which he held for 9 years during which time he tried to extend the membership of the ANC and to pull its factions together under his strong leadership.
6. In December 1949 he lost his bid for 4th Term as ANC president. His critics felt that he did not sufficiently engage in leading mass action. He died in Johannesburg in 1962.

reference

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XUMA, Alfred Bitini

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1. Xuma was born in 1893 at Manzana in the Transkei where he had a rural Christian upbringing tending his fathers stock and studing at a mission primary school.
2. He qualified as a primary school teacher before studying in America at Tuskegee, the University of Minnesota the Marquette University medical school and at Northwestern University completing a M. D. in 1926 after a years internship at St. Louis City Hospital No 2. He spent a year studing surgery and gynecology in Hungary sitting for qualifying exams in Scotland before returning to Johannesburg to establish a medical practice in Johannesburg. in 1928.
3. Xuma helped to organize the first meeting of the All Africa Convention, and was later elected Vice President of the Convention.
4. He firmly opposed the Establishment of Separate voters rolls for Blacks and Whites.
5. In 1940 Xuma was elected president of the ANC which he began to feel held more promise than the A.C.
6. During his 9 years of presidency of the ANC he tried to extend the membership of the ANC and to pull its factions together under his strong leadership.
6. Under his leadership the ANC supported the 1944-1945 Anti- pass campaign and the 1952 Defiance Campaign.
7. In December 1949 he lost his bid for 4th Term as ANC president. His critics felt that he did not sufficiently engage in leading mass action.
8. Although he was considered a moderate, he was listed as a co-conspirator at the Treason Trial in 1958, but was never arrested or tried. He died in Johannesburg in 1962.