

- I. Son of Joel Msimang, founder of the Independent Methodist Church of South Africa, he was born at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg in 1886.
2. He was one of the Kilnerton Training Institutions first students. He continued his studies at Healdtown in the Cape where he qualified as a teacher.
3. His first job as an interpreter for a labour controller in Johannesburg made him conscious of the poor wages and conditions suffered by African workers.
4. He later became a clerk-typist for Pixley Seme and through Seme was involved in planning the South African Native National Congress later renamed the ANC.
5. His interest in Labour organization led him to join with Kadalie in planning the national conference at Bloemfontein where the Industrial and Commercial Worker's Union was formally established and Msimang was elected president but he eventually stepped aside to let Kadalie take control. <sup>↑ 1920</sup>
6. After an unsuccessful venture into journalism during which he edited a paper called 'Messenger - Morumioa', Msimang returned to Johannesburg in 1922 where he became a member of the Johannesburg joint Council and continued his involvement with the ANC.
7. He became secretary of the All African Convention and was a member of the Delegation that met the Prime Minister Hertzog to discuss the franchise and land issues in early 1936. He also authored a pamphlet called 'The Crisis'.
8. He moved to Pietermaritzburg and was elected to the Natives Representative Council representing Urban Natal.
9. He was Secretary of the Natal ANC during Champion's Presidency but later moved his allegiance to the Liberal Party of which he was one of the founders in 1953.
10. In 1965 while serving as a national deputy chairman of the Liberal Party he was issued with a banning order prohibiting him from attending gatherings for 5 years.
- II. In 1974 he began writing a weekly column for the Natal Witness. He still lives in Pietermaritzburg.

1. One of the longest surviving veterans of the African political struggle and son of Joel Msimang, founder of the Independent Methodist Church of South Africa, he was born at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg in 1886. (1)
2. He qualified as a teacher at Healdtown in the Cape but his first job was as an interpreter for a labour controller in Johannesburg, a position which made him conscious of the poor wages and conditions suffered by African workers.
3. He later became a clerk-typist for Pixley Seme and through Seme was involved in planning the South African Native National Congress later renamed the ANC. (1)
4. His interest in Labour organization led him to join with Kadalie in planning the national conference at Bloemfontein where the Industrial and Commercial Worker's Union was formally established and Msimang was elected president but he later stepped aside to let Kadalie take control. <sup>in 1920</sup> (2)
5. After he moved to Pietermaritzburg, he was elected to the Natives Representative Council representing Urban Natal.
6. He was Secretary of the Natal ANC during Champion's Presidency but later moved his allegiance to the liberal Party of which he was one of the founders in 1953. While serving as a national deputy chairman of the Liberal Party he was banned in 1965. In 1974 He began writing a weekly column for the Natal Witness. He still lives in Pietermaritzburg. (3)

reference

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