

BRITISH LONG MARCH

UNTIL recently it seemed that the days of big political meetings and demonstrations in Britain were gone forever. So addicted has the British public become to television that party political leaders are being chosen for their television personality rather than their ability to arouse an audience at a public meeting.

Yet at a time of emergency, even the British will tear themselves away from the TV screen and emerge into the streets and squares to register their protest at some action or other that they regard as a threat to the British people.

One such example was during the Suez crisis when 40,000 Londoners packed Trafalgar Square to demonstrate against the mad attack launched by the Tory Government against Egypt.

Now once more the British people are emerging from their "castles".

This time the emergency is the H-bomb, and the refusal of the British leaders to take steps to have the bomb banned.

It started with a big rally called in a London hall to launch a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The leading figure in the Campaign was Bertrand Russell, who was enthusiastically supported by scores of well-known trade unionists, intellectuals and religious leaders. The rally was a great success.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW

Then came a significant straw in the wind. The London Daily Herald caused a political sensation by hopping on the CND bandwagon. The clean break with H-bomb "defence" policy, to which the Labour Party committed Britain when it was in power, was

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

particularly startling in a paper long regarded as the organ of Labour's Right-wing.

Coming out in three scare-headlined editorials for unilateral nuclear disarmament as "A Policy for Staying Alive," the Herald after years of sagging circulation suddenly could not meet the demand for copies.

From Labourites came two letters to the paper: 69 MPs, including some Right-wingers, supported the Herald's opposition to U.S. nuclear rocket bases in Britain under any circumstances. Party secretary Morgan Phillips, recalling assurances that the Herald would remain "loyal" after the party relinquished its part-ownership last year, expressed the leaders' "profound disturbance."

He accused the paper of appearing to "undermine the party," and to "interfere in private discussion between the party and the Trades Union Congress" on a defence-policy statement.

Repudiating either pacifism or neutrality, the Herald asked for "the pressure of the people—your pressure" to stop Britain in moving any further "along the road to a nuclear hell".

THE LONG MARCH

Then came Easter week-end, and the now famous Aldermaston march. The march was originally conceived of as a gesture of protest against atomic weapon testing by a handful of pacifists and Christian leaders. It caught the imagination of the British people, who are stirring from their despairing attitude of "Well, there's nothing I can do about the bomb".

In no time the number of volunteers for the 50-mile march from London to the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment had swollen to hundreds and then thousands.

It was a strange, motley crowd that eventually assembled for the peace pilgrimage.

Clergymen and scientists, students and trade unionists, skiffle groups and highbrows who blench at the very name of skiffle, were all represented, and politically, though in different proportions, there were people of nearly all parties and groups.

YOUTH

And, of particular interest, "this was the first political demonstration since the Labour election campaign of 1945 to have caught the imagination of the young" (New Statesman).

(This stirring amongst the youth was further seen when the London News Chronicle offered modest prizes to the best 500-word articles from under-thirties on the "bomb". Two days later the paper reported: "Replies to our challenge came by the barrow load. . . . No more entries, please".)

About 500 people provided the hard core of the march, being met on the way by about 1,500 others. Though the weather turned bitterly cold, and the rain came down in buckets, they struggled through, earning the admiration of the millions of newspaper readers following their progress.

At Reading, their halfway house, they slept on the floors of two schools. All along their route they were cheered and fed by the villagers. At Reading they were given soup and coffee by the local Civil Defence corps, "the first useful thing they have ever done," according to Ian Mikardo, M.P.

By the time they reached Aldermaston their numbers had grown to over 3,000, and outside the Research Establishment itself they were cheered by a vast crowd of several thousand sympathisers.

The last few hundred yards were marched in "dignified silence", and then the rally was addressed by a number of prominent speakers, including the noted anti-Fascist, Pastor Niemoller, who had come all the way from Germany.

A resolution urging the Governments of Britain, America and France immediately to stop the testing, manufacture and storing of nuclear weapons, and signed by thousands along the route of the march, was read to the crowd.

LABOUR RALLY

The four-day march had come to an end, but not the spirit which had motivated the marchers.

Last Sunday 12,000 Londoners responded to an appeal by the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Council to demonstrate in favour of the drive against H-tests, against rocket bases on British soil and against supplying West Germany with nuclear arms.

At last the Labour Party leaders have shown that they are waking up to the advice of the Daily Herald to appeal directly "to the British people" and the prospects are that the anti-H-bomb campaign, with the support of organised Labour, will go from strength to strength.

RESPONSE TO RUSSIAN TEST SUSPENSION

THE world-wide response to the Soviet initiative has been virtually unanimous—a big sigh of relief, and credit to the Soviet Government.

Said Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, 79-year-old ex-Governor General of India: "It is God's Russian miracle—let us hope this noble gesture is contagious."

The Burma New Times: "A clear moral victory over the U.S."

The London Economist: "A boxer who has just received a crisp and efficient blow on the jaw receives no points by claiming that he saw it coming," and, keeping up the boxing metaphor, James Reston of the New York Times: "Like Carmen Basilio, the U.S. has taken a terrible beating."

Democrat leader Adlai Stevenson: The Soviet move might "deprive us of moral leadership."

Even John Foster Dulles is constrained to admit that the Soviet Union has "scored a certain victory."

The only person apparently unconcerned by it all—American President Eisenhower. Said Ike: "The Soviet move is just a side issue. I think it is a gimmick, and I don't think it is to be taken seriously."



★
THEY TAKE THEIR LIFE IN THEIR HANDS—FOR £3 A WEEK

Perched high above Johannesburg, balancing on a narrow ledge where they are demolishing the Old Castle Brewery building, these African workers take their life into their hands. Our photographer was shaking at the knees by the time he climbed down from this height! And they do it for a pittance: just over £3 a week.



WHERE IS THE TREASON TRIAL TO BE HELD?

JOHANNESBURG.

WHERE is the treason trial to be held? Confusion, disorganisation and fumbling have marked every step taken by the government since the "treason" proceedings were first mentioned. The same mix-up is continuing now in the fixing of the place and date of the trial.

When the preparatory examination adjourned last year the prosecutor vigorously opposed a defence request for additional time to prepare its case. The prosecutor said that everything was ready and the Crown wished to push ahead without delay. It was only after the defence agreed to proceed with the trial immediately on the close of the preparatory examination that the adjournment was granted.

That was six months ago—but final arrangements have still not been made nor have indictments been served. And after the Johannesburg Drill Hall had been substantially altered in the last weeks of the preparatory examination—obviously with a view to making it suitable for the venue of the trial—it is now reported that

the trial will take place in Pretoria.

On Thursday the Star announced without any qualification that the trial was to take place at the old synagogue in Pretoria, probably during the latter half of June, and it described the preparations being made to get the building ready. Mr. Justice Rumpf was mentioned as the presiding judge.

But the next morning the Nationalist newspaper, Die Transvaler, without saying anything about the Star report, said bluntly that the decision had not yet been taken as to whether the trial would be in Pretoria or Johannesburg. It also said that it had it on reliable authority that the trial would begin in July.

Unperturbed by Die Transvaler report, the Star the same evening printed a picture of the old synagogue and described it as the venue of the court. It is difficult to understand how the Government could possibly justify a decision to hold the trial in Pretoria, for such a decision would make the most effective defence of the accused almost impossible and would in addition subject

them to hardships even greater than those undergone during the past sixteen months.

Not a single one of the 92 accused lives in Pretoria. The majority live in the Johannesburg area, and those who have had to come from distant parts have, during the course of the preparatory examination, made their living arrangements in Johannesburg.

If the trial is held in Pretoria, it would mean that all the accused would have to travel to Pretoria from Johannesburg each day—and the train fare for each would therefore be an additional eight shillings a day. This alone would add £40 a day to the cost of the trial to the accused. Perhaps even more important, it would mean an additional travelling time of three hours a day for each accused and for all the defence lawyers—three hours added to an already exhausting daily routine.

IS IT THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO PLACE THIS ADDITIONAL BURDEN ON THE ACCUSED IN THEIR DEFENCE? THIS IS THE QUESTION ON EVERYONE'S LIPS.

ETHNIC GROUPING TO BLAME FOR DUBE RIOTS

Jo'burg Commission's Report Slams Verwoerd's Policies

JOHANNESBURG.

THE City Council Commission of Inquiry into last September's Dube disturbances, which the Government boycotted, has now issued its 90-page report in which it slams Dr. Verwoerd's ethnic grouping policy as one of the three immediate causes of the trouble.

Although the disturbances lasted two days and resulted in heavy loss of life, the Cabinet refused to appoint a commission of enquiry. So Johannesburg's Council went ahead with its own inquiry, composed of three judges, and presided over by a former Chief Justice of the Union, Mr. A. van der Sandt Centlivres.

Then the police and the Department of Justice refused to play ball, the Police Commissioner replying formally that his department had "no relevant evidence at its disposal." Yet, as the Commission points out, the police were, before the rioting took place, fully aware of the growing tension in the vicinity and actually took an active part in quelling the riots. More, in a prosecution arising from the trouble eleven members of the Force gave evidence.

"One would have thought," comments the Commission, "that if the authorities considered themselves wholly blameless in respect of the riots," they would have welcomed the chance of giving evidence.

RESPONSIBILITY

Evidence given before the Commission by the Council shows that the Government enforced ethnic grouping on Johannesburg at pistol point and official and African warnings of future trouble and, quoting the words of the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, "... the responsibility for any disorders which may eventually in the future must be borne by the Government."

With one possible exception, reports the Commission, not a single African had a word to say in favour of ethnic grouping, and the evidence of the sole exception did not impress us "on this point."

Significantly three leading Basuto chiefs and three leading Zulu chiefs called in to address their followers during the troubled week's reported to the N.E.A.D. Manager that ethnic grouping was causing friction between the different tribal factions and was one of the factors in the disturbances.

Again, with one exception (a missionary of the Church of the Nazarene) all the European witnesses strongly objected to ethnic grouping. This witness seemed concerned about the need for his Church, without ethnic grouping, to have "interpreters for all of them. I must carry about a suitcase full of hymn books..." (presumably in different languages.)

Commenting on reasons advanced by the Government N.A.D. for ethnic grouping, the Commission says of "tribal discipline": "It remains to be seen whether it is possible to put the clock back and turn urbanised into tribalised Africans and whether the maintenance of tribalism in urban areas is compatible with the advance of civilisation."

The Commission is in no doubt that ethnic grouping was one of the causes that led to and facilitated the rioting. It is significant, they commented, that the rioting did not extend to Orlando where ethnic grouping had not yet been implemented.

NO FINDINGS

In all, the death roll between

September 8 and 15 was at least fifty, the Commission says. Yet because no police witnesses appeared before it, the Commission found itself unable to produce findings on a number of points, among them whether the second police shooting, on the return of the funeral party past the Dube hostel, was premature or excessive; whether tear gas instead of shooting would have dealt with the situation; whether the police should have diverted the funeral procession so that it did not pass the hostel; and why, despite warnings by the Council's Security Officer, armed groups parading with dangerous weapons were not disarmed before the trouble.

HOSTILITY TO POLICE

The Commission devotes some space to the general attitude of hostility towards the police by Africans.

"There is considerable evidence that this is largely due to the manner in which individual members of the police force—Non-European as well as European... carry out... their duties."

The Commission comments, further, that "it cannot shut its eyes to the fact that certain laws (which place restrictions on liberty

Suspension of Atom Tests Welcomed

JOHANNESBURG.

The S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in a statement warmly welcomes the announcement by the Soviet Government that it has decided to stop holding tests of nuclear weapons.

"Not only do such tests pollute the earth's atmosphere with harmful radiation, thus threatening health and life, but also this decision is a major contribution towards the relaxation of international tension and paves the way towards peace and disarmament," says the statement.

"We trust that the unilateral initiative of the Soviet Union will be followed in the near future by both the other atomic powers. We hope that this in turn will lead to successful negotiations for the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the destruction of all stocks of these weapons of mass annihilation, with their terrible threat to all life, and, ultimately to disarmament by all powers and the replacement of the "cold war" with an era of peaceful coexistence among the nations of the earth."

NAZIS BACK

BERLIN.

18,000 former Nazis are back in their old jobs, or in better positions in the West Berlin city administration. At least 23 of Hitler's special court judges responsible for the execution of anti-fascists of many countries are in the West Berlin judiciary, and 74 military organisations, including that of former members of the Stahlhelm and Bear Division, are active.

Church Dignitaries Boycott Apartheid Tea Party

PORT ELIZABETH.

When the Negro dignitaries of the A.M.E. church arrived in Port Elizabeth recently, the Native Affairs Committee of the Council invited them to tea in rather quaint and unusual circumstances. The tea was arranged to take place at the Home for Destitute Africans, a scarcely known place tucked away in an obscure corner of New Brighton.

Some time back the late Mr. Seloape Thema, then in his heyday, referred to it as the only "Zoo" in Port Elizabeth. He was reported to have said this after Councillor Adolph Schauder had taken him and his party on a tour of New Brighton.

For some reason or other the American Church dignitaries failed to turn up for the Apartheid Treat, and the Patriarchs from the Council NAD feasted quietly on the eats they had provided to impress the American Church dignitaries.

Smoke and Enjoy

JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

Mine Captain

Chapman's Special**

Silver Cloud

Greyhound Mixture

Wayside Mixture

Champion Plain

Champion Mixture

Vryburger Mixture

Iris Mixture

★
CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

COLOURED ELECTIONS

DETAILED RESULTS

CANDIDATES sponsored by the United Party won all four seats in the Coloured elections held throughout the Cape Province last week. Nationalists who contested three of the seats, and Mr. L. Kellner in the Peninsula, lost their deposits.

Mr. Piet Vogel, SACPO candidate in Outeniqua (Eastern Cape) received 96 votes and also forfeited his deposit.

The small number of votes cast for Mr. Vogel is attributed to the inexperience of SACPO organisation in the Eastern Cape and its inability to contact the voters throughout the vast constituency which stretches from Mossel Bay to the borders of Natal. The Eastern Cape branch of SACPO entered the field very late in the campaign, even later than the Peninsula organisation, and was able to do only a limited amount of canvassing among the voters. Organisation on election day was also weak, especially in comparison with the U.P. machinery.

These are the results in the four constituencies:

Outeniqua (Eastern Cape):

W. Holland (U.P.)	3,001
G. Smith (Ind. U.P.)	942
P. Vogel (Sacpo)	96
A. W. Louw (Ind. Nat.)	53
Spoilt papers	50
U.P. Majority	2,059
Percentage poll:	65.59.

Karoo:

G. S. P. le Roux (Ind. U.P.)	3,155
E. J. Conradie	205
Spoilt papers	84
U.P. Majority	2,950
Percentage poll:	54.7.

Boland:

C. Barnett (Ind. U.P.)	2,474
C. G. Starke (Ind.)	587
J. R. Fuchs (Ind. Nat.)	270
Spoilt papers	91
U.P. Majority	1,887
Percentage poll:	41.9.

Peninsula:

A. Bloomberg (Ind. U.P.)	2,138
P. Beylveid	813
L. Kellner	448
Spoilt papers	44
U.P. Majority	1,568
Percentage poll:	44.2.

BAN ON MEETINGS

JOHANNESBURG.

Just before the week-end Dr. Verwoerd struck again to use his wide powers to ban all meetings of more than ten Africans in all major urban centres.

The ban will last, it was said, a few days or a few weeks. No time limit was set.

Excluded from the ban were only church services, funerals, sports meetings and meetings held by M.P.s and Provincial Councilors.

A swift beat-the ban meeting filled Sophiatown's Congress square the very night of the proclamation when after a few short hours of blitz campaigning over 5,000 people from Sophiatown and some neighbouring areas converged to re-affirm their stay-at-home decision for the following week, and to condemn the Verwoerd measure. The African National Congress said officially of the ban:

The banning of meetings in urban areas throughout the country by Minister Verwoerd is as reckless as it is uncalled for. It is an interference with the rights of the people which can only result in unrest and increased tension. There must be something seriously wrong with a Government policy which compels its authors to resort to restrictive measures, one after another, as a reply to the just demands of the people.



Reg. September.

RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG.

As part of the drive to build up panic and intimidation—and again in the hope of finding damning evidence of "agitation," bands of Special Branch detectives—all the old familiar figures—made several swoops on Congress offices in different parts of the country. They produced warrants empowering them to seize documents relating to National Protest week. In addition to this the Special Branch raiding the Johannesburg A.N.C. offices demanded passes from the officials. The raids lasted for about an hour.

In the haul was the usual collection of publications seized in raids of this sort, among them journals and papers on sale to the public.

UP MY ALLEY

THE thousands of Africans who bear the scars of baton charges and who have prison records because they didn't possess a scrap of paper must have wondered at the sudden change of heart that came over the perpetrators of their sufferings during the period preceding the days of protest at election time.

Everybody who would be good children and behave themselves and go to work like nice little slaves would receive a pat on the back from our warm-hearted cops. They were even offered free rides in UDF transport.

Never before had the Africans been offered such kind consideration. Never before did the Africans need more protection than they did this week. There was a big bogey waiting around the corner to gobble them up.

But the pie-crust promises must have given a lot of people indigestion, because all the nice words were spiced with a lot of threats too. Nobody in his right mind could fall for the Strijdom-Div combination.

● It all reminded me of the little rhyme which starts: "Will you come into my parlour said the spider to the fly . . ."

AS somebody told me, there are three degrees of dumbness. You can be just plain dumb, terribly dumb, or Strijdom.

SO they are thinking of building a separate monument to the Coloureds who died along with Retief and his Voortrekkers when Dingaan got mad at them.

The idea was amended the next moment because somebody thought the Coloured monument might turn out to be bigger than the present one, so they settled by deciding to see whether they could just add a line to the plaque on the present one saying "(So many) Coloureds."

● I'm surprised they did not pursue the "traditional policy"

THE ELECTION RESULTS MAY NOT SHOW IT, BUT THERE IS

A New Wind Blowing Amongst Coloured People

THE success of United Party candidates in the Coloured elections should not be overemphasised. Though they all won by big majorities, their victory does not mean that the Coloured people are wholly behind the policies of the United Party.

The voters' rolls are old ones, originally compiled for the 1948 elections. Few of the younger Coloured men have registered since then. In consequence, most of the voters are of the older generation of Coloured people, steeped in the United Party tradition, looking backward to what they think of as the "good old days" when they were General Smuts' "boys," rather than forward to the day when they will enjoy full and equal rights with all sections of the population.

The election results have at least this merit—that they demonstrate clearly the Coloured voters' clear rejection of the hateful apartheid policies of the Nationalists. But they also indicate that most of the voters who could be bothered to go to the polls have

not yet lost their faith in the United Party to "put things right."

U.P. Machine

In the Peninsula seat there were other factors at work. For all his faults which were so freely criticised during the campaign, Mr. Bloomberg was a strong candidate, well-known in the constituency, and with a very well-oiled election machine at his disposal. He had been working the constituency for months. It can be said that every voter who was likely to

levelled received support from the mass of the people which Bloomberg never dreamed of—especially from the workers. Beylveid received an ovation from a crowded City Hall meeting where Bloomberg's two meetings in Woodstock and Wynberg ended in uproar. Beylveid received a vote of confidence in Athlone, the boycott stronghold, which Bloomberg never even dared to enter.

Universal Suffrage

If there had been universal suffrage amongst the Coloured people—if every Coloured man and woman over 21 had been able to vote—the result would have been very different. As it is, even on the old roll, the fact that 813 people endorsed the Congress policy is of the highest significance.

It means that even amongst the older generation, there is substantial support for a policy of militant struggle for equal rights for all.

It means that 813 people decided to abandon the traditional isolationism of the Coloured people and throw in their lot with the Africans, Indians and progressive Europeans in the Congress movement.

The 813 Beylveid voters are a reflection of a strong new current which is stirring amongst the Coloured people. The old ties which bound them to the master-race parties in the past are being loosened. New ties are being forged with the Congresses. As Nationalist laws like the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts begin to bring hardship into Coloured homes, the whole complexion of Coloured politics is changing.

SACPO Gain

SACPO itself made great strides during the election campaign. Its positive approach to politics made a great appeal to the Coloured people, who are obviously tired of "do nothing" tactics and waiting for a strong lead. Even boycotters were telling the voters: "If you do vote, vote for Beylveid."

Many Coloured people who refused to go to the polls will support SACPO in its future campaigns—against the Group Areas Act, against Population Registration, against the whole edifice of "Europeans only" politics.

A Fine Start

SACPO has made a wonderful start. Its general line has the support of the people. The task now is to get down to the job of organisation. SACPO branches must be set up in every area. Members must be enrolled, subscriptions collected. Constructive tasks must be placed before the membership. Above all SACPO must enlist the support of the Coloured working class and the organised trade union movement. The Coloured workers have a fighting tradition which must be mobilised in the liberation struggle. Only if SACPO leadership and policies reflect its working-class support will the organisation be able to forge ahead.

When SACPO organisation is as good as its policies, the Coloured people will for the first time be able to make their full contribution to the freedom struggle. The Beylveid election campaign has brought that day so much the nearer.

by REG. SEPTEMBER
General Secretary
of the S.A.
Coloured People's
Organisation

vote Bloomberg was brought to the polls.

Piet Beylveid, the treason candidate, was on the other hand, almost completely unknown when his campaign was launched, a bare six weeks before the elections. The policy for which he stood—alliance with the Congress movement on the basis of the Freedom Charter—was also unfamiliar to the voters. Beylveid had to start from scratch, build up a team of workers put his line across, convince a whole community—all in a few short weeks.

The election result does not in any way reflect the real, almost sensational achievement, of the Beylveid-SACPO campaign. Congress policy was put across. The Freedom Charter entered into thousands of homes where it had never been heard of before. The issues behind the treason trial were explained to eager listeners in every corner of the Peninsula.

So enthusiastic was the reception for this policy that even a newspaper like the "Golden City Post" was freely predicting a Beylveid victory by a landslide. Bey-



★
By ALEX
LA GUMA
★

CANNING WORKERS PROTEST

CAPE TOWN.

A joint meeting of the National Executive Committees of the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union was suspended indefinitely as a result of the proclamation issued by the Minister of Native Affairs banning all meetings of more than 10 Africans in Cape Town and other specified areas.

The executives resolved to send a protest to the Minister of Labour against this undemocratic and unwarranted interference with the legitimate rights of South African citizens and in particular against the invasion of the rights of workers and trade unions who are prevented by this proclamation from carrying out their statutory and legitimate business. The executives placed on record their unqualified opposition to the recommendations of the Wage Board published under Government Notices published on the 10th and 31st January, and undertook to continue their campaign for the rejection of these recommendations.

in the company of "Duiveltjie," another of Abie's prominent supporters.

● The Unity Movement became grave-diggers in order to jack up their estimated percentage of the "boycott". They included all the dead people on the roll too, when they announced their "results".

I SEE that The Great White Chief, Verwoerd, has decided not to abdicate. I suppose the first thing he'll do is try to dispute the findings of the Commission into the Johannesburg riots. The judges' findings were exactly what Congress has been saying for a long time — that ethnic grouping is one of the causes of strife in our country.

● But, knowing the attitude of "Die Kaffer Koning" from past experience, the best we will get from him will probably be an announcement that the Commission into the riots were all supporters of the ANC.

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