

THE GENEVA SPIRIT WILL TRIUMPH

THE foreign ministers at the Geneva Conference observed last Monday, November 7, as a holiday. It was the anniversary of the Revolution in the Soviet Union when the corrupt government of the czar was overthrown and the working-class took power into their own hands.

It was fitting that this holiday should have fallen during the Geneva conference, whose purpose is to further the easing of tensions and work for a lasting peace, for one of the very first acts of new Soviet government when it took power on that November 7, 38 years ago, was to end the Soviet Union's participation in the First World War and to negotiate peace.

All the foreign ministers at Geneva must have been

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

very conscious of the great changes that have taken place in those 38 years—the rise of the Soviet Union from a weak and backward semi-colonial country into one of the world's most powerful nations.

THEY WANT MORE

The eyes of the whole world have been on Geneva this week. The encouraging results of the July meeting of heads of states there have increased the desire of the ordinary people of all countries for further strides forward to a secure peace.

The conference of heads of states directed the foreign ministers to discuss three main topics:

- A scheme for disarmament.
- European security and German unity.
- The development of East-West contacts.

In the week before the foreign ministers' conference the campaign of those who view the "Geneva spirit" as a catastrophe and see disarmament as their own death-knell, reached its peak of intensity.

American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles seized the opportunity resulting from President Eisenhower's illness to make one

of the worst of his many war-mongering speeches, sneering at the Soviet army reduction as "of no significance" and calling for "an American posture of strength."

As if they were all reading from identical speakers' notes, military men all over the Western world began within a matter of hours to parrot the "no disarmament" cry.

The British chairman of the Atlantic Pact Military Committee, General Sir John Whiteley, echoing Dulles, dismissed the Soviet peace moves as a "tactic." He said that the cut of 800,000 in the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies was "no significant reduction."

U.S. Admiral Wright demanded no reduction in Atlantic Pact naval forces or even any levelling-off, while British Admiral Sir George Creasey complained of not getting enough warships.

On the following day U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Twining boasted of "our bases strategically placed around the globe." Mr. Dulles had defended the right of the U.S. to have bases on the territory of 44 nations.

Washington observers noted "almost a calculated parallel" between the two speeches. General Twining also demanded that there should be no reduction in U.S. armed strength, no withdrawal from any bases.

WANTED—A MIRACLE

The next three weeks—from now until the end of the month—will be of decisive importance to New Age. During that period a definite, affirmative answer will have to be given to three fateful questions. They are:

- 1) Shall we be in a position to buy the newspaper we need?
- 2) Shall we be able to pay the printer?
- 3) Shall we be able to pay the rent, wages, postage, railfare, telephone and other overheads?

If the answer is no, then even going back to four pages might not be sufficient to save New Age from complete extinction. There is a limit to the burden of debt we can carry.

Unlike an ordinary business, we cannot go along to the bank and ask for an overdraft to tide us over our difficulties. Big business isn't interested in seeing New Age survive. You are the only bank on which we can rely.

As always, the answer to our dilemma lies entirely in our hands. No other miracle ex-

cept the perennial miracle of your generosity can keep New Age fighting back against Fascism. If you fail us now, then there is nothing further we can do.

We must have £1,500 by the end of the month, and we can only get it if every one of you sends in whatever you can spare. No amount is too small or too large.

KEEP YOUR CONSCIENCE CLEAR! HELP SAVE NEW AGE!

F. Carneson.

On the same day he re-echoed in Paris by the U.S. Supreme Commander in Europe, General Alfred Gruenther, who demanded the continual build-up of the Western Powers' armed forces.

Only another 24 hours elapsed and Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery was on his feet before the Royal United Service Institution in London outlining his strategic plans for a global East-West war, with the demand that "the men must be kept for two years," to maintain "the high standard required for a future nuclear war."

FIRST A TOAST—THEN SLANDER

At luncheon on a recent Thursday, Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral Mountbatten, was toasting Anglo-Soviet friendship at Admiralty headquarters in London with the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, Admiral Golovko.

Yet a few hours afterwards he was mouthing the Dulles anti-Soviet propaganda in a speech at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom at Grosvenor House, London.

The Soviet Navy, he declared, had become "the greatest potential threat the Royal Navy has ever been called upon to face."

THE OTHER PICTURE

But the positive actions of nations which wanted peace, spoke louder even than the insistent clamour for more bombers, battleships and big guns. The ministers at Geneva are fully conscious of the concrete steps in the direction of peace. The reduction of 640,000 in the Soviet armed forces and the Soviet withdrawal from its military base in Finland were an important beginning, followed by a 160,000 reduction in the forces of the People's Democracies.

Britain has announced that it is preparing to cut its armed forces by some 100,000 men. The Belgian defence budget shows that Belgium is to reduce her army from three divisions to two. Greece and Canada are considering cutting their military spending—Greek curtailment may reach 11 per cent of the present military budget.

The first point discussed by the Ministers at Geneva was that of European security and German re-unification.

Mr. Molotov put forward a plan for step-by-step re-unification through the development of co-operation between the East and West governments on a joint all-German council. German unity should not be argued in the absence of the Germans, he said. The conference should invite both the West and the East German governments to attend the discussion.

As a first step towards such independent co-operation, Mr. Molotov proposed that all foreign troops in Germany should be withdrawn.

Here too the foreign ministers had, to spur them on, the positive achievements of the past months—the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, opening the way for direct communications at the ambassadorial level of West and East German representatives. In addition there was the growth of trade and cultural interchange between the two German states.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Perhaps most meaningful of all the signs of the Geneva spirit for the man in the street has been the sudden spurt in exchanges of tourists, the growth of trade, the visits of cultural and scientific groups.

The possibility that even South Africa will be affected arises with the announcement that a Hungarian athletic team has been invited to compete here.

It is still too early to predict what the result of the Geneva foreign ministers' conference will be—but one thing is certain. Having tasted what peaceful co-existence is like, the ordinary people all over the world have been inspired in their struggle against war and to place peace on a permanent foundation.

Mass Removals are Order of the Day

200 Families Uprooted At Lambert's Bay

CAPE TOWN.—THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT IS CREATING WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA A GROWING BAND OF "REFUGEES"—PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES AND PLACES OF WORK AND MADE TO WANDER HELPLESSLY AND HOPELESSLY ON THE HIGH-WAYS AND BY-WAYS OF THE LAND OF THEIR BIRTH.

To the stories of evictions of individual African men and women from the towns in terms of the Urban Areas Act must now be added the wholesale eviction of a village: Two hundred African families are to be uprooted from the small West Coast fishing village of Lambert's Bay at the end of the year.

All African women and children will have to leave the village on December 31, by order of the Village Management Board, acting at the instance of the Native Affairs Department and in terms of the Urban Areas Act.



Pedro Majendani has seven children, all of whom were born in the Union. This picture shows his wife, his five youngest children, Rebecca aged 15, Margaret, 13 years, Michael 11, Cecilia 7 and Lucia 6 years old, and the twin daughters of the Majendani's eldest daughter.

"FOREIGN NATIVES" TOLD TO GO

(Continued from page 1)

men not working for any employer; and, of course, those Africans from outside territories who are in industry but for some reason or other lose their employment and apply to be registered at other factories.

Tragic cases are occurring in Johannesburg and several Reef municipalities of men who have lived here, married here and brought up their families here, now being ordered to return to territories they have not seen for almost 30 years.

In Springs alone there are 19 such men who have made desperate last-minute appeals to be permitted to remain in the Union. Some of the appeals are still awaiting the decision of the Native Affairs Department in Pretoria.

TWO TAILORS Two African tailors, originally from Portuguese East Africa but who have lived and worked in the Union for over 30 years, are now under a court order to quit the urban area of Springs and to accept work on a farm in the rural areas or return to Portuguese East Africa.

These two men are Francisco Jose Quintino and Pedro Majendani. The Springs Town Council was, in their cases, quite content to allow them to remain in the Springs area and applied to the Department of Native Affairs for permission for the two tailors to carry on their trade in the town of their adoption. The Department of Native Affairs refused.

The Portuguese authorities in the Union made it plain that their government did not ask for the expulsion of these two men. On the contrary the Portuguese made representations against their banishment, quoting their long residence in Springs and their good character. The Department of Native Affairs was unconcerned with these representations.

TOO OLD FOR FARM WORK Both are too old to work on a farm. They are also too old to start life anew in a country they have not seen since the 'twenties.

Their sentence in the courts for being in the Springs area illegally was suspended for a period on condition that they leave the area. So they have a few months to wind up

NGO DINH DIEM who has proclaimed himself "President" of the puppet republic of South Viet-Nam, is described by the London Times as "the equivalent of Syngman Rhee in rank as well as in policy."

TENSE SITUATION IN PEDDIE

African Parents Resist Bantu Education

From GOVAN MBEKI

PORT ELIZABETH.—A SERIOUS SITUATION IS DEVELOPING IN THE PEDDIE DISTRICT OF THE EASTERN CAPE, WHERE THE AFRICAN PEOPLE HAVE DECLARED WAR ON THE BANTU EDUCATION ACT.

Scores of people have been arrested on various charges, including arson, as a result of various incidents which followed the introduction of Bantu Education in the area. Police raids at all hours of the day and night, and a display of force by a large number of armed police, constantly patrolling in vans and army trucks, have turned the district into an armed camp.

The trouble began after the Native Commissioner had called a meeting of taxpayers to explain the Bantu Education Act. Those present voiced strong opposition to the Act, contending that the Bantu education was specially designed to condition their children to accept measures against which the people as a whole were bitterly opposed.

Soon after, fifty men are alleged to have visited a school they had built with their own hands and out of their own materials. They ordered their children home and locked the doors.

MORE ARRESTS

A few days later 30 men were arrested, among them Mr. Solomon Nongubo, an Evangelist, and an executive member of the Peddie branch of the A.N.C. Police vans patrolled the area and homes were raided at all hours of the day and night.

When the men responded to this terrorism by taking to the bush, their womenfolk were pressed for information as to the whereabouts of their husbands, brothers and sons.

The police man-hunt continued for several days, dislocating the normal life of the people and arousing intense indignation throughout the area.

One night a thatched school building went up in flames, then a teacher's hut, another school building and the houses of several

headmen. A further wave of arrests followed.

Following on these incidents, a large force of armed police in vans and army trucks moved into the area, patrolling the reserve by day and by night in an obvious show of force designed to terrorise the people. The people, however, have remained calm in the face of provocation and refused to abandon their opposition to Bantu Education. The boycott is complete in a number of the schools while others are almost completely paralysed.

COURT CASES

Of those who were arrested on allegations of arson, three were tried without legal representation and sentenced to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. The matter is being investigated with a view to applying for a review of their cases.

Over 30 of the people arrested in the earlier mass raids paid £5 each under the impression that it was for bail and only subsequently discovered that they had signed admissions of guilt.

Evangelist Nongubo, who was amongst the first to be arrested, was held in gaol for over a month on the grounds that "investigations were still proceeding." He and three others have now been released on bail of £30 each and are due to appear in Court on November 14. A Port Elizabeth attorney has been engaged to defend them and others who are due to appear.



Mr. Pedro Majendani.

know how to feel," she said. "I do not know the place." (Portuguese East Africa.)

When Majendani first came to the Union he worked underground in the mines but in the years since 1925 he built up a flourishing tailoring business, employing four machinists. He has a house in the Springs Payneville Location.

His customers owe him money, he said, and he had debts he wanted to repay "slowly but surely." "But," he said with a sweep of his hands, "they said to me 'You'd better go, so I must go.'"

issued to all African residents of Lambert's Bay. Signed by the secretary of the Village Management Board, it said:

"Take note that my Board, in co-operation with the Native Affairs Department, has decided that all Native women and children must leave the village area as soon as possible, but not later than 31.12.55, seeing that the factories are now building compounds for 'single' (enkelpende) Natives, and no Native families may or will be allowed in the village.

"Also take note that no Coloureds will be allowed to live in the location where Natives are now living."

ONECED NOTICE

Towards the middle of August, a oneced notice in Afrikaans was

sternation in the village. Where are we to go? ask the people.

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which has a large membership in the village, has conducted a survey of the families in the area and has ascertained that of about 90 families, twenty have been settled in the area for over ten years, some of them for 13 and 15 years. Fifty women have lived and worked in the area for from five to ten years.

In most cases, both husband and wife have been employed in the fish canning factories since the time of their arrival in the village. There are also families who settled in the village before the establishment of

the factories. At that time, African women were employed in cleaning and salting fish for sale to farmers.

CASE HISTORIES

Mrs. S. Makoko, who has four children, has worked at a fish factory for 10 years. So has her husband. So have Bellina Mafa, widowed, with 10 children, and Amala Dzala, also widowed, with six children. Mrs. M. Yedwa has worked at the fish factory for six years, but she has lived in Lambert's Bay for 15 years, during which time her husband was employed in the factory.

Mrs. Florence Mpulayana has lived and worked in Lambert's Bay for 11 years. Her husband arrived in the village a year earlier, and has worked there for 12 years. They have eight children. Mrs. A. Dingalihalala's record is 12 years. So is her husband's. They have five children.

"Where are we to go? What will happen to our children? Where will we find work?" These are the questions the residents are asking. A large number of them no longer have any roots in the Reserves. All of them are being pushed back into an area from which they escaped because of the urgent necessity of earning a livelihood. Driven by hunger and need from the Reserves, they are now being callously forced back.

Although the eviction order does not apply to them, many men will leave Lambert's Bay if their wives and children have to go—they want to keep the family together at all costs. Some will be forced to take work at low wages on farms. Others will drift—they know not where.

COUNTER-ATTACK

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to stop this cruel eviction from taking place. Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P. African representative, will shortly state the people's case to the Secretary for Native Affairs in Pretoria.

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union, too, is exploring all avenues.

"The Government's action is a cruel blow to the workers who have set up their homes through hard labour and much sacrifice," said Mr. Oscar Mpetha, union secretary. "If the eviction order is carried through it will cause immeasurable hardships."

ANC Women's League Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—The African National Congress Women's League meets in annual conference in the Kurton Hall, Germiston Location, on Sunday, November 13, starting at 9.30 a.m.

The conference will discuss passes for women and Bantu Education.

"I Am Optimistic That Liberation Is Near"

—HUDDLESTON

JOHANNESBURG.

"I am far more optimistic to-day as to the nearness of our liberation than I was a year ago," said Father Trevor Huddleston at a public meeting held in the Trades Hall last week to protest against the recent police raids.

"There are certain signs of the crumbling of this unreal basic structure of our country."

Father Huddleston said that though things would get darker before the dawn, yet "we must never lose our objective, which is quite a simple one—unity in our common struggle to strive for freedom."

To-day fear had gripped all sections of the population as a result of police raids, bannings, arrests and deportations.

"The movement for liberation will suffer if we allow fear to grip us. In the coming months you must intensify your efforts."

Over 500 people of all races attended to hear one of the broadest platforms that has been assembled here for some time. Late-comers to the meeting had to push their

way through the members of the special branch of the police who thronged the entrance to the hall. Other police sat inside taking notes.

LIBERAL PARTY

"One of the terrible features of the police raids," said Mr. Leslie Cooper of the S.A. Liberal Party, "is that people are beginning to accept police raids as ordinary—until they come face to face with them. Police raids are a technique which is spreading and engulfing the white population."

"Freedom is indivisible—we cannot have a society where one section's rights are infringed without affecting the rights of the other sections."

Mr. Cooper went on: "The official excuses given for these police raids don't stand up to five minutes' argument. The tragedy is people believe them because the alternative is to stand up and protest. It is the duty of all those who value their freedom to stand up and protect the freedom of everybody."

Mr. A. E. Patel, Joint Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, said: "In 1950 when Dr. Dadoo and J. B. Marks were banned they warned the people against the introduction of this Act." The Suppression of Communism Act was aimed at rendering the people—the only effective opposition—leaderless and thereby breaking the united opposition of Non-Whites and democratic Europeans. But the Government had failed because for every Dadoo banned 1,000 Dadoos have arisen.

In concluding he said: "We must strengthen our respective organisations; endorse the Freedom Charter. We must collect signatures for the Freedom Charter."

REAL OPPOSITION

Mr. Alex Hepple, member of Parliament for Rosettenville, on behalf of the South African Labour Party said: "Treason and sedition are becoming the real opposition in the country," because there were "so many people in Parliament who do not understand the point of those who do not have the vote." The struggle in this country was for the preservation and winning of democracy. In the course of that struggle we must defend "civil rights, freedom and liberty."

"Police raids are a weapon of intimidation and terror. It is the duty of everyone to give the lie to this intimidation."

Giving a vivid picture of the police raids at the Congress of the People conference last June, Mr. Moretsele, president of the African National Congress, Transvaal, said: "They came like gangsters carrying arms; they came looking for something they didn't know. They don't know what treason is, they are still looking for treason."

"Africa will never be a happy place until we are free."

TYRANTS OF THE PEOPLE

"Treason and sedition are ugly words but in the words of the Prime Minister any 'opposition to the principle of Apartheid is treason,'" said Mr. Beyleveld, President of the Congress of Trade Unions and Congress of Democrats. The Suppression of Communism Act, Public Safety Act, Criminal Laws Amendment Act were making the police not the protectors of the people but the tyrants of the people.

The chairman, Mrs. Jessie McPherson, in closing the meeting said: "Evolution of man may be hindered but can never be stopped." Better men than the leaders of the Nationalist Party had fallen.



Our photograph shows a happy band of children who attended a party given by the agents of Johnny's Xmas Parcels in Cape Town recently. The children presented bouquets of flowers to Mrs. Dora Tamana (left) and Mrs. Gladys Smith (right), who had just returned from a visit overseas.

Gorky's "Mother" Banned

JOHANNESBURG.—The latest classic from the world's treasury of great literature to be placed on Dr. Dinges' black list is Maxim Gorky's novel "Mother," banned in the Government Gazette last week.

As if emboldened by the failure of public opinion to react sufficiently strongly against previous bannings, the Minister has hit out right and left in his latest list.

Tennessee Williams' famous play "Streetcar Named Desire" is banned, as also a number of novels by the American authors Erskine Caldwell, James T. Farrell and Howard Fast. A number of Chinese novels and short stories are also banned.

Books on Africa whose importation is now prohibited include Basil Davidson's "The Darkening Shadow Over Africa" and an unspecified publication entitled "This Happens in Africa."

Other noteworthy publications banned last week include among many others:

"A Book for Parents" and "Learning to Live," by the Soviet educationalist A. S. Makarenko; the "Soviets in Central Asia" by W. P. and Zelda Coates; "Born of the People," by Louis Taruc, the former leader of the peasant guerrillas in the Philippines; "My Song is for All Men," by Peter Blackman; a treatise on the Kinsey report; and "The Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels.

Swart Orders Men Not To Be Women!

JOHANNESBURG. Banning orders have been served on Mr. Frank Modiba of Newclare, and Mr. Z. Legodi, of Brakpan. Both have been prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of five years.

Legodi is ordered to resign immediately from the African National Congress and the Congress Youth League and not to take part in the activities of 34 organisations, among them the Brakpan Advisory Board and the "Save Our Children Committee."

Modiba is prohibited from the activities of 35 organisations among them the Basutoland African Congress.

Both men are ordered not to become office-bearers of the Federation of South African Women!

WORKERS DON'T BENEFIT FROM INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Speed up and exploitation—that was Schoeman's recipe for economic progress. It has been taken over by his successor as Minister of Labour, Senator de Klerk, who has made a number of speeches recently promising that he would follow Schoeman's policy of pushing production incentive schemes.

On October 13 he said he would not register any industrial council agreement that prohibited such schemes.

This is a direct challenge to the policy of the trade union movement which for years refused to have anything to do with piece-work rates.

MORE FOR LESS

The worker knows that the object of piece-work is not to benefit him, but to intensify exploitation. It is a way of making the workers do more and more work for less money. The workers have discovered time and again when piece-work is introduced that the amount of work required of them becomes greater and greater until in the end they are producing more per hour or per day for the same amount of money.

Let Schoeman ask the men in the railway workshops what they think of his favourite recipe.

The bosses and Senator de Klerk tell the workers that by piece-work, i.e. incentive schemes, they, the workers, can benefit.

This is not the reason why they advocate incentive schemes.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE

They also argue that South Africa is suffering from a manpower shortage which can be overcome, in the words of the Chamber of Commerce, "only if the productivity of labour per man hour is increased." (Cape Argus, 19/10/1955.)

The workers are said to be loafing on the job. "It is a regrettable fact," complains the Cape Argus leader writer on 17/10/55, that "production rates in the Union are considerably lower than in most of the leading industrial countries." This is the bosses' real grouse.

The Chamber of Commerce is worried by dwindling markets. The ordinary wage-earner is forced to lower his standard of living, because of high prices, so he cuts

down on clothing, food and other essentials and does without any luxuries. The result is that the shopkeepers cannot sell the goods.

What the workers of South Africa need is to struggle for higher wages. Since the Nationalist Government came to power there has been no big increase in workers' wages while the cost of living is rising steadily.

While the rise in cost of living has led to a wave of militant action in other countries and the workers have won wage increases, this has not been the case in South Africa.

AWAKENING

The recent spontaneous action in various factories for wage increases is a sign that the workers are awakening and getting ready

By

E. R. BRAVERMAN

to struggle for higher wages. It is also heartening to note that even big unions like the Bank Officials are taking action and the Mining Unions Joint Committee are also demanding a 50 per cent increase in the basic wages of 26,000 men in the mining industry. This is the only reply to make to the employers.

The Chambers of Commerce hope that by sweating the workers more, prices can be cut without reducing profits. But these great financiers who are so anxious to increase productivity are also very definite in their demand that their income tax should be reduced. They agreed to make representations to the Minister of Finance that "bonus shares issued and dividends declared both specifically out of capital profits should be free of tax to the recipients." (Cape Argus, 22/10/55.)

The so-called manpower shortage which is put up as an excuse for incentive schemes exists only because of the colour bar. There are plenty of people in our country who would give a great deal to learn a skilled trade or to receive university education or become a clerk in the civil service, banks or insurance offices.

There is nothing wrong with their minds. The only reason why they are not given an opportunity

is because of the colour of their skins.

No, Senator de Klerk, the workers are opposed to incentive schemes under capitalism, because they do not benefit from them. When the workers can see that incentive schemes are designed to increase production for the benefit of all, and not merely to keep up or increase the profit rate, then they will give them their whole-hearted support.

South Africans Want Friendship with USSR

JOHANNESBURG. — The 38th anniversary of the Soviet Union was marked in Johannesburg by a public meeting of all races which reaffirmed the desire of the people of South Africa to live in close friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Opening the meeting, the chairman, Reverend D. C. Thompson, said the Soviet Union had been instrumental in great strides forward being taken by the nations for world peace.

Speaking for the A.N.C., Mr. Henry Makgothi said: "When we see the Soviet Union we feel there is hope in the world to-day. It is possible for people with different social systems to live together. The world wants peace, no one wants to die needlessly."

Mr. A. Patel spoke for the Transvaal Indian Congress. While in other parts of the world suspicion was fostered of the world peace movement, the U.S.S.R. gave it support and encouragement, said Mr. Pieter Beyleveld.

The meeting "welcomed the government's relaxation of travel restrictions to the Soviet Union and hoped this would be applied to allow all people to be able to travel to the Soviet Union and not merely a small handful, as the Minister of the Interior's announcement seemed to indicate."

Closer diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and South Africa was urged.

Messages were received by the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union from the Transvaal Region of the Federation of South African Women, S.A.C.T.U., the Cape Town Peace Council, S.A.C.O.D., the Natal Indian Congress, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, Paul Joseph, the A.N.C. Youth League, and Mr. Brian Bunting.

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