

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT HUNGARY— THE NEWS THE DAILY PAPERS DIDN'T PRINT

HERE is a round-up of views expressed in many quarters about the Hungarian issue which have been either totally or partially suppressed by the daily press.

PEOPLE'S CHINA:

An editorial in the Peking People's Daily last week said:

The joyful news has arrived that the Hungarian people have set up a workers' and peasants' revolutionary government, headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, and, with the support of the Soviet armed forces in Hungary, have overthrown the reactionary Nagy Government, which betrayed the Hungarian people and the Hungarian nation.

The Hungarian people have defeated the scheme for a counter-revolutionary comeback and have the entire situation in Hungary under control. The Chinese people, who have been deeply concerned about the fate of Hungary in the past 10 days or more, warmly greet this great victory of the working people and all patriots of Hungary.

Our Hungarian brothers have gained freedom from the terror created by the counter-revolutionaries. Hungary's Socialist cause, national independence and people's democracy have once again been made secure.

A successful restoration of counter-revolutionary rule in Hungary would mean a serious threat to the independence, freedom and security of all the European and Socialist countries from the imperialist aggressive forces.

In fact, the Hungarian people, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, have rapidly defeated the danger of a counter-revolutionary comeback. This is also a tremen-

The importance of the great friendship of the Soviet Union for the peoples of Socialist countries has been gloriously proved once more in the Hungarian events.



Mao Tse Tung.

Some people underestimate the immense importance of Soviet friendship, the spirit of internationalism of the Soviet people, the necessity for solidarity among all the Socialist countries, the necessity of the Warsaw Treaty, the need to hold fast to the principle of proletarian internationalism and seriously propagate internationalism among the peoples of all countries to overcome the tendency to national chauvinism.

The shocking recent events in Hungary should serve as a grave lesson to such people.

EARLIER, A STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ON THE EVENTS IN POLAND AND HUNGARY HAD SAID:

"The people of Poland and Hungary in the recent happenings have raised demands that democracy, independence and equality be strengthened and the material well-being of the people be raised on the basis of developing production.

"These demands are completely proper. Correct satisfaction of these demands is not only helpful to consolidation of the people's democratic system in these countries but also favourable to the unity among the Socialist countries.

'FEW REACTIONARIES'

"We note with satisfaction that the people of Poland and their leaders have taken notice of the activities and danger of reactionary elements who attempt to undermine the people's democratic system and unity among the Socialist countries.

"We consider it absolutely necessary to take note of this and to differentiate between the just demands of the broadest mass of the people and the conspiratorial activities of an extremely small number of reactionary elements.

"The question of uniting the broad mass of the people in the struggle against an extremely small number of reactionary elements is not only a question for individual Socialist countries but one deserving attention by many Socialist countries, including our country.

"Because of the unanimity of ideology and aim of the struggle, it often happens that certain personnel of Socialist countries neg-

lect the principle of equality among nations in their mutual relations.

"Such a mistake by nature is the error of bourgeois chauvinism.

"Such a mistake, particularly the mistake of chauvinism by a big country, inevitably results in serious damage to the solidarity and common cause of the Socialist countries."

INDIA:

Prime Minister Nehru announced last Saturday in the Indian Parliament that he had received a communication from the Soviet Premier Bulganin on the basis of which he was not prepared to condemn the Soviet action in Hungary, nor to call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

There was no comparison between the situation in Egypt and that in Hungary, said Nehru. The Soviet Government had indicated



Pandit Nehru.

it was prepared to withdraw its troops from Hungary and had offered to negotiate with the Hungarian Government to achieve that end. But the fighting inside Hungary had not ceased, the Soviet troops had a duty to put down lawlessness before they could withdraw.

EAST GERMANY:

The East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl, said:

The continued presence of Soviet troops in Eastern Germany is entirely the fault of those aggressive circles who prevented and continue to prevent the creation of a peaceful Germany.

The German Democratic Republic, however, maintains its view that all occupation troops—in both East and West of the country—should be withdrawn.

POLAND:

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has appealed to the people not to call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland.

Voices "here and there that the Soviet troops should be withdrawn are, in the present international situation, a blow against the most vital interests of our people and are directed against the interests of the State."

The statement said the decision of the Hungarian leaders to call in the assistance of Soviet troops to put down counter-revolution

was due to their own failure to carry out the necessary reforms beforehand.

Hungary's defence and the maintenance of her Socialist achievements "can be settled by internal forces of the Hungarian people, led by the working class, and not by intervention from outside."

The first secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, Gomulka, told leading members of the party at a national conference that the restoration of capitalism in Hungary would have meant a serious weakening of the Socialist group of countries.

The Polish Party maintained that no country should interfere in the internal affairs of another and that the people and the working class should decide for themselves on internal developments in their own countries.

"But," Gomulka added, "every-one must be a political realist."

Earlier, Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz, who was formerly a Socialist Democrat before the Socialists united with the Communists to form the Polish Workers' Party, told the Polish Parliament: "The fundamental thing today was to keep calm and disciplined. Equally fundamental was unity with the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and respect for sovereign rights.

"Socialism without the Soviet Union, or as some misguided people might think, against it, was impossible. Anyone who was against the Soviet Union was against socialism."

FRANCE:

Resolutions denouncing the Soviet action have been passed by a large number of political and other groups and by some of the intellectuals. One protest signed by, among others, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Vercors, denies the right to protest about Hungary to those who kept silent when the revolutionary Government of Guatemala

was overthrown, and to those who applaud Anglo-French action in Egypt.

The French Communist Party said it "fully approves of the conduct of the Hungarian Workers' Party."

The restoration of fascism in Hungary, opening up a way for foreign intervention, would not only be a grave menace to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies but to world peace, already in danger from German rearmament.

Faced with the fascist offensive, it would have been inconceivable for the workers' and peasants' army of the USSR not to respond to the appeal made to



Marshal Tito.

it, while the best sons of the Hungarian working-class were massacred, hanged and tortured.

ITALY:

The Italian trade union federation C.G.I.L., generally regarded as under Communist leadership, ordered its members to stop work for five minutes on Saturday, November 3, to commemorate the

"heroic stand of the Hungarian workers in their recent rising."

In the Italian Parliament, the Italian Foreign Minister started an uproar when he called on Russia to accept a United Nations police force for Hungary.



Signor Nenni.

Officials intervened to prevent Communist and non-Communist M.P.s from coming to blows, and it was 20 minutes before the uproar subsided.

At the time of going to press, the Italian Communist Party's statement on Hungary was not available, but the Italian Socialist leader Nenni had protested against the Soviet action in Hungary.

AMERICA:

The New York Daily Worker sharply criticised the Soviet Union's use of force in Hungary. Socialism, it said, could not be imposed on a country by these means.

(In a recent statement, the Chairman of the American Com-

MORE INDIAN HOMES THREATENED DURBAN ATTACK CONTINUES

DURBAN.

WITHIN one week of its decision to inform the Group Areas Board that Clairwood, with its population of over 30,000 Indians, should be proclaimed a "White" Industrial area, the Durban City Council has decided to uproot all Indians living at the Duffs Road Village, which is about seven miles away from Durban.

The Council, which has just concluded a deal with the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, to establish an African township at Duffs Road, has purchased over 3,000 acres of canelands and also wants to use approximately 150 acres of Indian-owned land for this new glorified African location.

This scheme which is intended to house over 30,000 African people who will be uprooted from the Cato Manor area if the Group Areas Act is implemented, has been condemned by a wide-section of African opinion.

NO HOUSING

Apart from taking the decision to uproot the Indian families of Duffs Road, most of whom have been living in this area for over seventy years, the Council has also decided that no alternate housing would be provided for the people concerned, but that "adequate compensation" would be paid to the affected owners of the land and properties.

The only City Councillor to

voice opposition to this move by the Council, when this matter came before a meeting of the full Council, was Councillor C. Williamson, who queried what the Council meant by "adequate compensation." Stating that he may be wrong and that he hoped he was, Councillor Williamson said that the people who would be uprooted would be out of pocket.

"HUMAN BEINGS"

"I am not taking the part of these people just because they belong to one particular racial group, but because they are human beings," he said.

In a statement to New Age, the Natal Vigilance Committee on Group Areas, states that monetary

compensation can never equal the disruption that will be caused in the lives of the people of Duffs Road who have settled in this area for over seventy years.

Recalling the public outcry which followed the Council's proposal some years ago that European-owned properties should be expropriated in the Seaview, Belair and Hillary areas and the complete withdrawal of these proposals because of the widespread opposition to the Council from the European population of the City, the statement points out that the 150-odd acres owned by Indians at Duffs Road are absolutely unnecessary for a scheme for which over 3,000 acres of canelands have been bought.

The statement concludes by urging the City Council not to interfere with the people of Duffs Road who have lived in this area "for all these years in peace."

munist Party, William Z. Foster, accused the editor of the Daily Worker of having shown "Browderite" tendencies.)

INDONESIA:

Two Government Party leaders condemned Russia's action as aggression, but the Foreign Ministry said Indonesia was adopting

a "wait and see" attitude.

BRITAIN:

The British Labour Party sent a deputation to the Soviet Ambassador protesting against Soviet action in Hungary.

The British Communist Party said it had become clear Soviet intervention in Hungary was

necessary to put down fascist counter-revolution.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said Yugoslavia approved the policy of the new Hungarian Government headed by Mr. Kadar and hoped that relations between Hungary and the Soviet

Union on the basis of full equality and non-interference in internal affairs would be established.

Yugoslavia could not be indifferent to the development of Socialism in Hungary. The news agency deplored the fact that it was necessary for Soviet troops to intervene in Hungary, but said the internal situation in the country demanded it.

On October 31st, at the height of the disturbances in Hungary, the Soviet Government issued a statement on the relationships between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, with special reference to Hungary. NOT A SINGLE WORD OF THIS STATEMENT WAS REPRODUCED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS. New Age this week prints the document in its entirety, believing that it will contribute to a better understanding of what happened in Hungary after November 1st.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

THE policy of peaceful co-existence, friendship and co-operation between all states has been and remains the immutable foundation of the foreign relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This policy finds its most full and consistent expression in the mutual relations between the socialist countries. Being united by the common ideals of building a socialist society and by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the countries of the great community of socialist nations can build their mutual relations only on the principles of full equality, respect for territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty and non-interference into each other's domestic affairs. Far from excluding, on the contrary, this presupposes close fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance between the countries of the socialist community in the economic, political and cultural spheres.

It was on this basis that in a number of European and Asian countries, after the Second World War and the routing of fascism the system of people's democracy was formed, gained in strength and demonstrated its great viability.

Many Difficulties

In the process of building up the new system and the deep-going revolutionary transformations of social relations there were many difficulties, unfulfilled tasks and outright mistakes, including those in the mutual relations between the socialist countries, violations and mistakes which belittled the principle of equal rights in the relations between the socialist states.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union denounced these violations and mistakes and set the task of consistent application by the Soviet Union of the Leninist principles of equal rights of the peoples in its mutual relations with the other socialist countries. It proclaimed the necessity of taking full account of the historic past and distinctive features of each country that has embarked upon the road of building up a new life.

The Soviet Government is consistently putting into effect these historic decisions of the 20th Congress which create conditions for the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the socialist countries on the immutable basis of respecting the full sovereignty of each socialist state.

Recent events have shown that it has become necessary to issue an appropriate statement on the Soviet Union's position in the mutual relations between the USSR and other socialist countries, primarily in economic and military spheres.

Ready To Talk

The Soviet Government is prepared to discuss jointly with the governments of other socialist states measures as would ensure the further development and strengthening of the economic relations between the socialist countries so as to remove any possibility of violation of the principles of national sovereignty, mutual benefit and equality in economic relations.

This principle must also be applied to the advisers. It is known that in the first period when the new social system was taking shape the Soviet Union at the request of the governments of People's Democracies sent to those countries a certain number of its specialists — engineers, agronomists, scientific workers and military advisers. Of late the Soviet Government has more than once raised with the socialist states the question of recalling its advisers.

In view of the fact that by now skilled national cadres have been formed in all economic and military spheres in the People's Democracies, the Soviet Government regards it as urgent to examine jointly with the other socialist states the expediency of the further stay of the Soviet advisers in those countries.

Warsaw Pact

In military affairs an important foundation of the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is the Warsaw Treaty under which its signatories undertook appropriate political and military commitments including the commitment to take

"agreed measures necessary to strengthen their defensive power in order to protect the peaceful labours of their peoples, guarantee the inviolability of their frontiers and territories and provide defence against possible aggression."

It is common knowledge that Soviet units are stationed in the Hungarian and Rumanian republics under the Warsaw Treaty and in conformity with governmental agreements. In the Polish Republic Soviet military units are stationed on the basis of the Potsdam Four-Power Agreement and the Warsaw Treaty. There are no Soviet military units in other People's Democracies.

With the object of ensuring the mutual security of the socialist countries the Soviet Government is prepared to examine with the other socialist countries, parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the question of the territories of the aforesaid countries. In doing so the Soviet Government proceeds from the general principle that the stationing of forces of any state, party to the Warsaw Treaty, on the territory of another state, also party to the Warsaw Treaty, is effected on the basis of an understanding between all its parties and only with the consent of the state in whose territory these forces have been stationed or are to be stationed at its request.

Hungary

The Soviet Government finds it necessary to make a statement in connection with the events in Hungary. The developments have shown that the working people of Hungary which has made big progress on the basis of the people's democratic system, justly raise the question of the necessity to eliminate the serious shortcomings in economic development, of the further rise in the living standards of the population, of the struggle against bureaucratic distortions in the state machinery. This just and progressive movement of the working people has however been soon joined by the forces of black reaction and counter-revolution which are trying to exploit the discontent of a section of the working people in order to undermine the foundations of people's democracy in Hungary and to restore there the old landlord-capitalist order.

The Soviet Government, in common with the entire Soviet people, profoundly deplore the fact that the developments in Hungary have led to bloodshed.

At the request of the Hungarian People's Government the Soviet Government agreed to the entry into Budapest of Soviet military units in order to help the Hungarian People's Army and the Hungarian authorities to restore order in the city.

Bearing in mind that the further stay of Soviet military units in Hungary may lead to further aggravation of the situation, the Soviet Government has instructed its military command to withdraw the Soviet military units from the city of Budapest as soon as the Hungarian Government finds it necessary.

At the same time the Soviet Government is prepared to enter into appropriate negotiations with the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the other parties to the Warsaw Treaty on the question of the presence of Soviet forces in Hungary.

Workers' Task

The defence of the socialist gains of people's democratic Hungary is today the chief and sacred obligation of the workers, peasants and intellectuals of the entire Hungarian working people.

The Soviet Government expresses confidence that the peoples of the socialist countries will not allow the external and internal reactionary forces to shake the foundations of the people's democratic system, gained and reinforced by the selfless struggle and labour of the workers, peasants and intellectuals of each country. They will do their utmost to remove all obstacles standing in the way to the further strengthening of the democratic foundations, independence and sovereignty of their country and then to develop further the socialist basis of each country, its economy, its culture for the sake of the steady advance of the material well-being and cultural standards of all the working people. They will consolidate the fraternal unity and mutual assistance between the socialist countries for reinforcing the great cause of peace and socialism.



Mr. Kruschov.

dous contribution to world peace and to the entire struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

CHECKED

The defeat of the Hungarian people would encourage the imperialists and the colonialists to rampage; on the other hand, the victory of the Hungarian people damps their ardour and confidence.

It is quite clear that the Hungarian people have won their victory with the help of the Soviet Union.

To help the working people of their brother country rid themselves of agonising disaster, the gallant Soviet people did not hesitate to shed their own blood, as they did once before.

WHERE MUST THEY GO?



Port Elizabeth's basket makers, the Hossanas, were an industrious and thriving community until Verwoerd ordered them out of South Africa and back to their "homeland," Mashonaland, Rhodesia. But where will they go? The Government of the Central African Federation has refused to accept them as they say that more than half the Hossanas were born in the Union and those who came from Mashonaland left that country before the government of the Federation came into existence. The first batch of 25 families should have left Port Elizabeth by October 1, but they are still there. New Age learns that their legal representative, Mr. S. J. van der Walt, will shortly be going to Pretoria to interview the Native Affairs Department.

GERMISTON USES VERWOERD'S BANISHMENT LAWS

STORMY COUNCIL DEBATE

JOHANNESBURG.

GERMISTON is to execute its banishment orders against four leading Nataalspruit Africans. It is the first municipality to use the deportation powers under the Urban Areas Act.

After a stormy Council debate last Thursday Messrs. Timothy Rampai, Onions Ngwenya, Philip Mofokeng and ANC branch chairman C. Mkwazi were given seven days' notice to leave the Germiston proclaimed area within seven days and not to return to the area without the permission of the Council.

Voting on the deportation order reached a deadlock, with the voting by the Councillors 5-5 till the Mayor cast his vote for deportation.

Four Councillors then left the Council chamber in protest but the action of a United Party member in remaining behind maintained the Council quorum and permitted the decision to go through.

Though the four asked for an opportunity to make oral representations against the allegations made against them by the Council, this was refused. They replied in detail by letter to the charges that their presence was detrimental to good order in Nataalspruit.

The chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee took a leaf out of Minister Swart's horror story book when he said that he had a

STOP PRESS

The four Nataalspruit Africans who were served with deportation orders to leave Germiston by Friday and never return will defy these orders.

They maintain that they were not given a chance to state their case, so they will court arrest and prosecution. This will be the first test action and protest under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

file of the actions committed by agitators in Nataalspruit location.

"Hands have been chopped off," he said . . . There has been bloodshed. This is not an evil law but a law to eradicate evil . . ."

At the start of the Council meeting the Mayor tried to have it held in private but councillors refused to agree to this.

EVATON PEOPLE REFUSE PERMITS

Government Policy Fails

EVATON.

THE fierce Government attempt to force the people of Evaton to take out permits has so far failed in the face of united people's opposition, in spite of the deportation of leading citizens.

The authorities admit there is an almost complete boycott of the registration vans and the figures they give of the numbers of permits issued—though exaggerated—serve only to emphasise the unity of the people.

The vans at which permits are issued are still standing by at two main points in the area and the groups of police attached to the registration units still cluster round, but the people are keeping their distance. An official loudspeaker car warning the people to take out permits "for their own good" and

to avoid trouble was being ignored last week. Women and children mocked it: "You are telling lies."

Attempts are being made to get shopkeepers and property-owners to co-operate in the permit issue, and standholders are being asked for the names of their tenants.

Small traders dependant on daily

labourers' passes, like hawkers and coal and firewood dealers, who have to present their reference book for monthly renewal stamps were ordered to take out permits last week. They refused. The authorities told them they would have one month's further grace but if they still refused permits then their passes would not be renewed.

The deportation of the three Evaton men last week, far from frightening the people or under-

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MENUHIN PLAYS TO NON-WHITE AUDIENCE

"EXCHANGE — NOT GIFT"

PORT ELIZABETH.

YEHUDI Menuhin, one of the world's greatest violinists, took special care on his visit here recently to play to a non-white audience in Korsten.

The concert was arranged at his own request. He took no fee, and people paid only one shilling each for their seats.

He played more or less the same programme which he had given to the white audience the night before in the Feather Market Hall, and, according to the Evening Post, "if anything, he played with more spirit this time."

At the end of the performance Menuhin was garlanded. When the applause died down, he said:

"I have played for you because I owe your tradition in India and Africa a great deal—particularly Africa for the colour and vivacity people from Africa brought to American music. So my playing for you is an exchange, and not a gift."

What is a Procession?

CAPE TOWN.

A DECISION of the Cape Town Supreme Court last week, upholding the appeal of SACPO leader Mr. R. September and a number of other trade unionists against their conviction for taking part in a procession without the permission of the City Council will be welcomed by progressives in all cities which have similar municipal regulations.

The Cape trade unionists were charged following a political demonstration against the passing of the Industrial Conciliation Act, in which they had paraded past Parliament carrying posters, but keeping from fifteen to twenty yards apart.

The Supreme Court held that to constitute a procession it was necessary for people to be walking in a body, and if they kept fifteen to twenty yards apart they could not be said to be in a body.

The regulations were concerned with traffic control and were not intended to give the City Council the right to control political processions as such, said Justice van Winsen.

Mr. L. Forman, instructed by S. Kahn and Co. appeared for the appellants.

"NOT ENOUGH TO MOURN"

Peace Council At Armistice Commemoration

CAPE TOWN.

"It is not enough for us to mourn our dead. We must so act to ensure that they did not die in vain," declared a leaflet distributed on Sunday by the Cape Town Peace Council at the Remembrance Day ceremony in the city to commemorate the fallen in two world wars.

The Peace Council laid a wreath at the cenotaph in memory of those who lost their lives so that others may live in peace.

"As we think of those who died and honour their memory, the world is once more torn with strife and dissension," said the Peace Council leaflet.

"In the Middle East and Europe the embers of war are once again being fanned into flame, passions and tensions are being roused which can finally explode into an all-out war with hydrogen weapons.

"Thirty million men, women and children died in the last war alone. Did the world's peoples suffer and die in vain, that nations are once again threatening to let loose the terror of atomic conflict? Are we really honouring the fallen in two world wars if we passively allow ourselves to be dragged into another bloodbath—one, moreover, which scientists say may well culminate in the total extinction of the human race?"

"It is not enough for us to mourn our dead. We must so act as to ensure that they did not die in vain. Mankind cries out for peace, for an end to war and suffering, for the chance to live and work in happiness and contentment. We can help to bring this about

● BY CALLING UPON OUR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE NO ACTION WHICH WILL INVOLVE THIS COUNTRY IN AN UNNECESSARY AND UNJUST WAR.

● BY CALLING FOR A TOTAL BAN ON THE USE, MANUFACTURE AND TESTING OF ATOMIC, HYDROGEN AND OTHER HORROR WEAPONS.

● BY INSISTING ONCE MORE THAT ALL INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATION AND NOT BY FIGHTING.

● BY CALLING FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT." The leaflet was well received and many people commented favourably

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mining their struggle, is helping to build a united anti-permit struggle for the people of Evaton, and the "Russians" from the Small Farms can also see that the deportations are aimed at undermining their opposition.

All three—J. Kumalo, the chairman of the Evaton African National Congress branch; S. S. Nhlapo, a member of the bus boycott committee; and Ralekeke Rantuba, the leader of the "Russians"—were banished under the 1927 Native Administration Act.

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