

Abako leader arrested in Leopoldville

# MORE TROOPS IN TERROR-CITY

<sup>7/1/59</sup>  
**34 die, 100 hurt  
in African riots**

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION-REUTER

LEOPOLDVILLE, Tuesday.

**M**ORE paratroops flew into the Belgian Congo terror-city of Leopoldville to-day — to protect Europeans from rioting and looting Africans. An advance company arrived last night and took up positions in residential areas early to-day. Thirty-four people are reported killed and at least 100 injured.

Meanwhile, Daniel Kanza, vice-president of Abako — an African political organisation which on Sunday provoked the two days of arson, bloodshed, rioting and looting in Leopoldville — has been arrested. A man-hunt is on for a second Abako leader named Masabavu. He may have escaped across the Congo River to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

Police and troops were to-day putting down continued acts of disorder and looting in three of the seven districts of the African township. But order was restored in other areas, according to Belgian Government sources.

Eighty Europeans whose homes have been destroyed by fire have been given refuge in the Portuguese Consulate.

A dispatch from Brazzaville said many Europeans were quitting their Leopoldville homes. Although there was an overnight curfew, rioting continued late into last night and young Africans set fire to pillaged houses.

The African township is ringed with barbed wire. African troops, armed with sub-machine guns are on guard.

Among the reasons given for the unrest among the population in the African quarter is the long delay in any announcement by the Belgian Government outlining its plans for political and social progress in the Congo.

A number of African leaders have been calling for independence. A Government statement on Congo policy is now expected on January 13.

The other Congo provinces are quiet and there has been no trouble in Elizabethville.

## Inquiry plea

The Belgian Lower House of Parliament in Brussels has been recalled for Thursday, to hear a statement on the riots and shootings in Leopoldville.

On the Brussels Stock Exchange Belgian colonial shares, which suffered losses of up to five per cent. yesterday, showed further losses in to-day's quotations.

The shares of the giant Congo mining concern, Union Miniere, dropped a further three per cent. Yesterday they registered a five per cent. fall.

## Salk urges 4 shots

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — Dr. Jonas Salk, the American scientist who developed the anti-polio vaccine that bears his name, to-day recommended a fourth injection to increase immunisation against infantile paralysis.

Dr. Salk said that tests with mass-produced vaccine had indicated that a fourth injection might "compensate for the deficiencies" in the effects induced by three doses of vaccine of possibly less than "optimal potency."—SAPA-Associated Press.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1959

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**Daily Mail**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1959

## MINDS AND BODIES

REPORTS from Leopoldville suggest that one of the factors in the riots there is the discontent of the unemployed. There are said to be 50,000 Africans out of work in the town and this is a dangerously high figure in a population of 300,000. In Johannesburg this would mean 100,000 idle Africans. Political agitation inevitably flourishes in such circumstances of economic distress.

This gives special point to the speech which Professor Lewis, of Ghana, made at the week-end to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa now sitting in Addis Ababa. Apparently irritated by the amount of time that the Commission had wasted on profitless political discussions, Professor Lewis urged the members to confine themselves to practical financial matters and to work out some realistic plans for improving the economic co-operation of African states. In this down-to-earth attitude he was backed by Chief Ekotie-Eboh, from Nigeria, who begged the Commission to cut the cackle and get down to business.

It is encouraging that these voices should have been raised at the Commission's inaugural meeting, but the same point will probably need stressing again and again, since it is one of the defects of African nationalist thinking that economics comes a very poor second to politics. It is much easier to demand freedom than it is to pay for it; yet none of the basic problems of economic backwardness is going to be solved by paper constitutions. Poverty is the primeval curse of Africa, and unless it is tackled, all the freedom talk in the world cannot do much more than change the colour of a flag here and there and substitute a few black faces for a few white ones.

As the "Economist" has pointed out, one of the problems of Africa to-day is to rectify a lack of balance by working for economic betterment in the politically advanced territories and for political advancement in those that are more economically mature. In Central Africa, it could be said, heads are too full and stomachs too empty. Perhaps Leopoldville is a small example of what can happen in these circumstances.



much as we do.  
*The Star*  
Behind the Congo  
riots  
7/1/59

THERE have been clear signs during the last few years that the tide of African aspirations is flowing into the Congo Basin, but there have also been signs of Belgium's determination to satisfy them.

The rioting which has broken out in the Native quarters of Leopoldville and the political meeting which led to it would seem to indicate that in the Congo the pace set by the colonial power for the integration of the Native elite in administration and government is much too slow to satisfy political leaders conscious of what has happened in the Sudan and Ghana and what is happening in French Africa.

It is significant that the corner of the Belgian Congo where authority and urbanized Natives have clashed is that nearest to French territory. Only the width of a river separates Leopoldville from Brazzaville and since the *lingua franca* of both regions is French the 300,000 Native inhabitants of Leopoldville are necessarily influenced by the political changes recently brought about in half of Africa by the new French Revolution.

On one side of the frontier the population already enjoys universal suffrage and autonomy in internal affairs while on the other side democracy operates only in municipalities. White paternalism still dominates the Congo structure although everybody knows that it is on the way out and that the Government is willing to see it go.

Good government there is in the Belgian Congo and also economic opportunities for all, but the Leopoldville riots illustrate once again the old aphorism that good government is no substitute for self-government. This is particularly true in a continent in which the "good" is rapidly giving way to the "self" thus arousing the envy of the few whose hands are itching for the reins of government and the many who yearn for the franchise.

Two years ago a manifesto published in the Lower Congo demanded complete White-Black partnership in the territory within 30 years. Leopoldville rioters want it now.

It is to be expected that these riots will speed up the process of decolonization which was already under way.



# FATE OF R.C. MISSION

## SCHOOLS IS IN BALANCE

7/1/59  
500 not sure  
of future

## MONEY GOING— NO STATE AID

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Wednesday.

**T**HE FATE of about 500 Roman Catholic mission schools is in the balance, the Catholic Bishops' Conference announced today in a review of the effects of the Bantu Education Act and the attempts the Church has made to maintain its schools rather than turn them over to the State. The scaled-down subsidies the Church received from the Government have ended.

*A statement said: "Two factors are effectively undermining the Catholic system of African education. The first is the removal of State subsidization and the second is the withdrawal of Government registration of some schools."*

Despite the £750,000 raised by the bishops' campaign in 1955, several bishops have had to close some of their schools for lack of funds.

"At most, the present Catholic Mission Schools Fund can last only until just into 1961," the statement said.

Since the passing of the Bantu Education Act in 1953, 24 Catholic mission schools for Natives have had to close.

Some schools have been refused registration, many have been given only temporary registration and an increasing number are being refused it, said the statement.

Of the 662 schools, about 150 have received definite registration—subject to restrictions and to withdrawal.

### "Stranglehold"

"In the near future only two of the Church's six teachers' training colleges will remain and their degrees are not recognized any longer by the State."

The statement said that the implementation of the Bantu Education Act has just begun.

"But the stranglehold on teacher-training institutions and secondary education will soon take its heavy toll.

"By the end of next year there will scarcely be any of these latter institutions in the hands of the Church."

### "Gloomy picture"

The statement continued: "As financial resources dwindle, the Church herself finds it increasingly difficult to maintain such a complex and expensive educational system.

"The picture is indeed a gloomy one for the future of Catholic education in this country.

"This fact is all the more distressing when seen against the background of the rising tide of rebellion and religious indifference being given birth in the neutral State-aided schools."



*the Star*

# NON-WHITES MAY REPRESENT S.A. AT ATHLETICS

*8/1/59*

## But will stage own meetings in Union

**T**HE SOUTH AFRICAN Bantu Amateur Athletic Association said in a statement in Johannesburg today that an extraordinary general meeting in Bloemfontein has agreed on terms for affiliation with the European South African Athletic Union.

The statement, which was issued jointly by Mr. F. Rodseth, president of the S.A.B.A.A.A., Mr. D. Panovka, a member of the executive, and Mr. D. F. Botha, the national secretary, said that for the past two years the association has been negotiating for affiliation with the European union and the application is under consideration.

Another non-European athletic organization—the South African Amateur Athletic and Cycling Board of Control—had suggested, the statement said, that the two organizations should present a united front to obtain direct affiliation with the International Athletic Organization.

This policy is in direct conflict with that of the South African Bantu Amateur Athletic Association, which seeks to co-operate with the European union and avoid any action independent or in opposition to it.

### LAWS OF THE LAND

The European union is affiliated with the International Athletic Organization, which would not accept a separate application for affiliation by combined non-White organizations.

The South African Bantu Amateur Athletic Association feels that as the South African Athletic Union cannot but conform to the laws of the land, the Bantu association should not be unreasonable," says the statement.

"It is prepared to stage its own championships separate from those of the Europeans as long as records are accepted and provided teams are chosen to represent South Africa on merit."—Sapa.



to the slacks form of wear, all male eye.  
(Continued in next column) I AM DISILLUSSIONED.

# NATIVES "BETTER CREDIT RISKS THAN EUROPEANS"

By a Staff Reporter

**M**OST NATIVES are better credit risks than Europeans. This is the surprising verdict of a group of hard-headed Johannesburgers—men in the hire-purchase business.

Several I questioned today were unanimous that Native customers were the promptest payers on their books.

Said the manager of a big furniture business: "When it comes to furniture, we have found that most Natives are unbelievably good risks."

"We have trouble getting the money in perhaps only 1 per cent. of cases, as against about 15 per cent. among Europeans."

## "LIKE CLOCKWORK"

When it comes to bicycles and radios, however—goods easily stolen in the townships—the picture is not quite so rosy, he added.

Another said: "On the face of it, a Native is a bigger risk. But if he has his own house in one of the municipal townships he is possibly the finest risk in town."

"They pay like clockwork every week and, if they can't manage the whole amount, they come and tell you about it and pay what they can."

His firm extends credit not only to "middle-class" Natives, such as teachers and clerks, but also to labourers.

## NOT MUCH TROUBLE

"In fact, the higher-income Natives—like wealthy Europeans—sometimes turn out to be not such a good proposition after all."

The director of a finance house said: "Native credit customers are very carefully selected in the first place. A firm might refuse them credit and allow it to Europeans who, strictly, ought not to get credit."

"So comparisons are not quite fair. But certainly, we do not have much trouble getting our money from Natives."



Apartheid ruling may delay scrapping of trams

## CITY TRANSPORT CRISIS

'Birthday'  
of bus  
boycott

Staff Reporter

A BIG crowd of Africans, singing and chanting "Freedom" songs, packed a hall in the Lady Selborne location at Pretoria last night to commemorate the second anniversary of their bus boycott. Watched by men of the Police Special Branch, the Africans — among them women with babies strapped to their backs — listened enthralled as African National Congress leaders passionately attacked the Government.

At the end of the meeting a resolution was taken to ask the authorities to withdraw the subsidy at present paid to the Public Utility Transport Corporation in Pretoria, and pay it instead to the South African Railways.

The speakers maintained that, in Lady Selborne in particular, they were getting a better service from the Railways.

Costs up—returns  
go down

MUNICIPAL REPORTER

JOHANNESBURG'S municipal transport department is facing a critical year. Before a conversion can be made from trams to buses in the north-eastern areas, the city will probably be forced by the local transportation board to introduce costly apartheid.

The Council has not yet heard from the Government if it can employ non-Whites to operate trams and buses for their own people — and so save money.

The number of passengers carried continues to drop.

And the council is finding it increasingly difficult to get men to work in the Tramways Department.

City Councillors are complaining that Government red tape and interference is making it almost impossible for the city to keep pace with its transport problem.

The council is working on applications to convert the important north-eastern routes. It is considered inevitable that the board will demand full apartheid before it issues licences.

## 'Uneconomic'

But so few Indians and Coloureds use these services that it would be uneconomical, say councillors, for special separate services to be run for them.

A further problem is that Coloured people have already demanded "apartheid" from Africans on services to the southern suburbs. This has meant "three-way apartheid" — separate services for Whites, Indians and Coloureds, and Africans.

Full apartheid on transport is expected to cost Johannesburg more than £100,000 a year.

## Union objects

The Council has asked the Minister of Transport for permission to employ non-Whites on non-White vehicles. The municipal Transport Workers' Union has objected before tribunals and says it will only agree if non-Whites get the same wages as Whites.

Tram and bus fares in Johannesburg were raised last year because of increasing costs and decreasing numbers of passengers.

The Council may have to consider raising fares again soon. The Transportation Board, which demands apartheid, pruned the fares increase last year. If it does this again, there may have to be an increase in property rates to subsidise transport services.



*Heftan*  
*8/1/59*

## Advantage questioned

# Wage Board report is setback to rural industry

By the Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY of dispersing industries to the borders of the Native reserves has had a severe setback in the form of a discouraging report by the Wage Board on the efficiency and payability of rural enterprises.

It now seems likely that if the policy is to be pursued the Government will have to be prepared to offer special and substantial inducements to industries to move into the country. The lure of cheap labour alone is not enough.

The Wage Board, in its recent report to the Minister of Labour, Mr. de Klerk, on rural clothing factories—which form the prototypes of "border" industry—says it realizes that its recommendations, if implemented, could very well affect the establishment of other industries in the rural areas.

### 15 FACTORIES

There are at present 15 rural clothing factories, employing about 3,000 people and producing roughly £3,000,000 worth of clothing in various stages of completeness a year.

But their labour turnover is high, and the level of experience of their workers is on an average low, the board says.

Their land and buildings and rates are on the whole cheaper than in the bigger centres.

But this is not invariably so.

In some instances buildings cost more in the country than in the big towns because materials have to be carried farther.

And in any case rates and depreciation are only a small part of the total production cost.

### LABOUR POSITION

Labour in the rural factories is generally supposed to be cheaper and less restless.

But at the same time it is hard to induce highly qualified staff to leave the big towns, with the result that rural factories have either to pay such staff a lot or go under-staffed on the administrative and technical side.

"This is indeed a serious disadvantage," the board says, "particularly where an industrially raw labour force is employed."

Rural industries often have to carry larger stocks of spare parts, accessories and raw materials than their urban competitors, with the result that they run greater risks of obsolescence and price fluctuation.

They require more capital, and on the whole find it harder to raise for rural than for urban enterprises.

### TRANSPORT AND MARKETS

Railway rates for rural factories are disadvantageous and markets are for the most part far away.

The board concludes: "Though it is not in this particular case possible to adduce cost data to prove this, there is no doubt that generally speaking the balance of advantage and disadvantage favours the centralized location."

With the low wages paid (in the country) well-managed establishments located not too far away from the highways may indeed have a certain net advantage in the production of certain types of clothes.

"But by and large the financial state of the clothing industry in the rural areas indicates that under present conditions of labour productivity there is either no net advantage or only a small one."



THURSDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1959.

## WRONG AGAIN

RELATIONS between the Government and the larger municipalities, notably Johannesburg, are deteriorating so rapidly that no excuse is needed for returning to the dispute between the Minister of Bantu Administration and the Johannesburg City Council. This dispute entered a most alarming phase yesterday with the issuing by Mr. De Wet Nel of an ultimatum to the City Council: either it co-operates with him in the banning of mixed drinking parties in European areas of the city or he will ask Parliament to relieve the Council of its responsibilities in such matters.

This threat is deplorable enough but it has been coupled with two public statements by the Minister so objectionable in tone and so irresponsible in content that the strongest possible protest must be voiced against his conduct. The fact of the matter is that the Minister has been wrong in every conceivable aspect of the quarrel since it began with his letter to the Council on December 12th stating his intention to issue a banning notice affecting the city.

First, the Minister is open to criticism for choosing a period in which the Council was known to be in recess to raise an issue that clearly required serious discussion. There is no known element of urgency about the matter that demanded action within the Christmas recess.

Second, the Minister was wrong in accusing the Council of misrepresenting his intention regarding the ban. The terms of his letter to the Council and of the accompanying notice have been made public and they refer clearly to "The holding of any meeting, assembly or gathering, including any social gathering, in the urban area of Johannesburg outside a Native residential area which is attended by any Native." There was no suggestion anywhere that the Minister had in mind only certain "mixed drinking parties."

Third, the Minister is wrong in attacking the Council for not replying within the specified time to his letter. A registered letter from the Council reached the Minister's office well within the time period required. It was a muddle in his own office that caused the delay.

Fourth, the Minister is wrong in saying that the Council did not seek fuller information if it was doubtful about his intentions. The Council's letter did complain about insufficient information and did indicate what its own assumptions were.

Fifth, the Minister is wrong in accusing the Council and the "English Press" of collusion in trying to embarrass him. It was an Afrikaans Nationalist newspaper that first published a report about his proposed ban and this paper said specifically that the Minister intended a general ban on gatherings between Whites and Blacks in the city.

Having been wrong all along the line, the Minister is now threatening to override the City Council in Parliament and, as another Nationalist newspaper puts it, "clip its wings." His handling of this affair has been grossly inept and inexcusably discourteous. He deserves to be put in his place in the firmest possible manner.



-8/1/59

# Rand industry 'warned'

## Rural factories 'uneconomical'

STAFF REPORTER

**SOME** Rand clothing manufacturers see a warning to all Rand industrialists in the Wage Board report to the Minister of Labour on the clothing factories in the "uncontrolled areas."

They say these factories can be considered pilot plants in the Government policy of directing industries to the rural areas in or around the African reserves.

But they find a clash between ideology and economics in the full report:

The factories fit the Nationalist scheme, but the facts do not show them to be any great economic asset.

The preamble to the board's report says:

"The significance of the investigation extends beyond the clothing industry, since the board's (wage) recommendation, if implemented, could very well affect the establishment of other industries in the Union's rural areas.

### 'No profit'

"Thus, were it to recommend wages which, if incorporated in a determination would render the rural clothing factories unprofitable, the establishment of other industries in these areas would most probably be discouraged.

"Obviously, the board cannot lose sight of the wider implications of its actions."

But Rand manufacturers point out that the board admits elsewhere in its report that many rural factories are "badly financed, badly run," and that their

management is often muddled and confused.

This is apart from the natural disadvantages, including raw, inexperienced labour, and general inaccessibility, which make the board conclude that many of the factories would be better off nearer developed areas.

### 'Low wages'

In spite of this conclusion the board decided to encourage these factories and other factories to move to the rural areas by suggesting that they be allowed to "pay very low wages."

There was a threat here to all industries that the Nationalists would put ideology above economics. If the Government accepted this principle and perpetuated it, there was considerable danger to the whole economic complex — not only to particular industries, but to commerce as well, right through the big bazaars down to the greengrocer on the corner.



most easily administered  
hospital.—ANOTHER MEDICINE

# Ban non-European

MANY of your readers must have been disgusted to read about the rioting at Clairwood race-course.

Several jockeys were injured and two horses had to be destroyed.

Surely it is time non-Europeans were excluded from sporting events as they seem to be deficient in sportsmanship. This is by no means an isolated incident—there have been others of a similar nature but fortunately not involving animals.

I should like to suggest that non-Europeans organize their own sports in their own areas—and that these should not include animals.

If this were done unjustified suffering would be prevented. —  
E. R. BENNETT, Hon. Secretary.  
Horse Protection Society.



*The Star*  
**Counter to  
Black  
nationalism**

SALISBURY, Friday.—A European national congress aiming to achieve unity among Europeans throughout Africa, as a counter to Black nationalism, is being formed by a Salisbury man, Mr. D. W. W. Blackman, and others.

Advertisements are being placed in local newspapers to publicize the new congress and to invite people to join.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Blackman said the idea of forming the congress was to achieve White unity, not only in the Federation but throughout Africa ultimately.

**ONLY ANSWER**

"We feel that this cohesion of the White races, regardless of political affiliations or class, is the only answer to the hostile wave of Black nationalism rising from the All-African Peoples' Conference at Accra."

The statement added: "In all parts of Africa the Europeans are being driven out and countries handed over to a handful of Black agitators, regardless of the well-being of the African majorities in general and without a single voice raised in protest."—Sapa.



England 259 and 1st Australia won

*The Star*

# Natal breaks new ground on apartheid

From Our Correspondent  
DURBAN, Friday.—A new refinement of the principle of apartheid—separation on the grounds of race in the transportation of goods—is being contemplated by the Road Transportation Board of Maritzburg.

Mr. C. C. L. Klopper, a member of the board, said today that the innovation would apply to the rural areas of Natal falling under the jurisdiction of the board.

Maritzburg and its immediate environs would not be affected and neither would Durban.

## NOWHERE ELSE

A circular said that the board intends to "consider the advisability of confining the activities of cartage contractors to the conveyance of goods for or on behalf of persons belonging to either the European or the non-European race."

The board in Maritzburg is breaking new ground with its proposal, extending apartheid to a field in which it does not apply anywhere else in South Africa.



*The Star*  
**Blacks do not want to be  
anything but happy Natives  
sleeping in the sun**

To the Editor of The Star

SIR.—Mr. V. S. Goldberg in his letter to The Star on December 30 quotes the claim that there is no scientific evidence that mankind can be classified into groupings with distinctively different mental and physical characteristics. Carrying it to his conclusion, blacks can be just as brainy as whites and, given equivalent conditions, environment and historical factors, could be just as culturally advanced.

That deepens the mystery. Why have the mentally equal Negroid people of Africa remained primitive for all those many thousands of years during which other peoples of all colours, in all climates and conditions, developed important civilizations and cultures of great diversity?

Generally speaking, the African Negroes made no contributions to the sum of human knowledge. They originated nothing of practical or lasting value, they understood and improved nothing and only performed skilfully under superior direction or compulsion and only for as long as obedience was enforced.

Is Mr. Goldberg serious in contending that this backwardness was due to the presence of non-nutritional chronic liver disease?

***They were enslaved***

The slave trade is a comparatively recent occurrence, and it adds to the mystery. African Natives are good fighters when well trained and led, and skilful with modern weapons. Yet, while other peoples were developing the arts of war and the skilled use of primitive weapons such as bows African millions were being enslaved by handfuls of White men or Arabs armed with muzzle loaders.

Before we even discuss the possibility that Black should equal White we should consider very seriously the question of why, in all recorded time, have they lacked either the capacity, or the ambition, or both, to be anything but happy Africans sleeping in the sun.

EVANDER MURRAY.

***Natives are being  
pushed around  
like cattle***

Sir.—I fail to grasp the meaning of apartheid. To me, an African, apartheid is ruthless oppression.

Since the Nationalist Government came into power the following has happened to Africans: Bantu Education, school feeding withdrawn from the poorest section, forceful removal of Sophiatown, ruthless application of the obnoxious pass laws, refusal of passports to students, Bantu Authorities Act, banishment of African leaders and chiefs who disagree with the Government, and the extension of the pass laws to our women.

It is gloomy for us Africans in the land of our birth. We are being oppressed as never before.

What future is there for the coming generation under apartheid? I see no future — only hatred.

We shall have to pay higher taxes but our wages remain below the bread-line. We Africans are being pushed around like cattle.

P. H. RABBS.

Orlando East.

***Non-European  
apartheid***

Sir.—Contrary to Mr. Cecil Garrow's views in a letter in The Star on January 2, I welcome the new regulation forbidding Natives to attend Coloured and Indian cinemas. We should stop pretending that these races have any respect for the Natives. Coloureds and Indians do not tolerate Natives in their hotels, restaurants and social circles in South Africa or the Rhodesias.—DUNA NKOSI.



*The Star*

**"Confusion Government"**

**There IS a draft Bill  
to abolish the  
Natives' M.P.s**

By the Political Correspondent

FROM 1934 TO 1939 South Africa had a Fusion Government; since 1958 it has had a "confusion Government." Hard on the heels of the confusion over the training ship General Botha and the mix-up over mixed drinking parties in Johannesburg there is now a misunderstanding over the proposed abolition of the Native representation in Parliament.

On Tuesday I wrote—on the best authority available in Pretoria—that "The Native representation in both the Assembly and Senate is to be abolished this year."

Yesterday the Nationalist newspaper, the "Transvaler," reported from Cape Town—possibly on the authority of the Prime Minister himself—that no legislation was expected this year for this purpose.

The Government had not yet decided.

**BILL DRAFTED**

Yet the Department of Native Affairs has drafted a Bill for presentation to Parliament this year to give legislative authority to the appointment of tribal ambassadors to the towns and at the same time abolish the Native representation in Parliament.

Up to today the Department has had no contrary instructions from the Prime Minister or any other Minister.

Furthermore, the terms of office of all the Natives' Representatives in Parliament will expire at different times during this year.

If the Native representation is not abolished in the coming parliamentary session, new elections must take place at a cost to the State of several thousand pounds.

**FIVE YEAR WAIT**

Unless the Government are prepared to wait another five years to carry out the proposed abolition they will be unable to do it "bloodlessly."

They will have to remove sitting members from Parliament.

These may well include at least one Nationalist, since Nationalists intend to contest the Native elections, and in one senatorial constituency there is an improving chance of a Nationalist winning.



Integration policy will be pressed

# WORLD WATCHES US, SAYS IKE



**PRESIDENT EISENHOWER**  
... "We must guard against feverish building of vast armaments."

## U.S. 'can't trust' Red pledges

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION-REUTER

WASHINGTON, Friday.

**I**n his State of the Union message to-day, President Eisenhower pledged himself to "continue to take every action necessary to uphold the constitution and the courts against any challenge in the areas of race discrimination and civil rights."

The President said that the eyes of the world were on America as never before.

"The image of America abroad is not improved when schoolchildren, through the closing of some of our schools and through no fault of their own, are deprived of their opportunity for an education."

**Memorial  
for the  
toper  
pig**

Of foreign affairs President Eisenhower said: "We have learnt the bitter lesson that international agreements, historically considered by us as sacred, are regarded in Communist doctrine and practice to be mere scraps of paper."

"As a consequence, we can have no confidence in any treaty in which Communists are a party, except where such a treaty provides within itself for self-enforcing mechanisms."

The world had come to understand that it was the firm policy of the United States not to countenance aggression.

### United stand

"In the Lebanon, Taiwan, Formosa and Berlin our stand has been clear, right and expressive of the determined will of a united people."

"Acting with other free nations, we have undertaken a solemn obligation to defend the people of free Berlin against any effort to destroy their freedom."

The President appealed for a continuation of United States commitments to its allies overseas; for sound measures to reduce the risk of inflation and to eliminate duplication and waste in the economy; and for a new crusade against poverty, disease and human degradation wherever they might be found.

### Arms fever

He warned a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the economic and military dangers of the "feverish" building of vast and unbalanced armaments stocks.

"The United States seeks to prevent war at any place and in any dimension."

Because the United States' own strength was only a part of that required for dependable security, it had joined with nearly 50 other nations in collective security arrangements.

"There can be no such thing as 'Fortress America.'"



You are immediately struck by the fact that there is less noise than you could have expected from a bar in, say, Johannesburg.

Those Mozambique Africans drink beer and wine. That is what they are permitted officially. But it is not hard for them to buy brandy at 30s. a bottle, or gin and whisky at up to £3 a bottle.

Also an African in Mozambique may go into any hotel. He may mix with White men. He may even take out a White woman under the laws of the land. But can he actually do all these things?

While he is given every right he may want and more when he becomes educated, he is crippled economically. The economic colour bar is as strict as the social colour bar and far worse than anything that exists in this country.

## They never tell what they pay

The Portuguese will never tell you how much they pay their domestic servants and employees, but from what I could work out it is little—as low as £7 a year in some cases.

So how can the African afford to drink the heavily taxed spirits? He cannot. But he can enjoy the cheaper wines and beers. And has it turned him into a bad Black man?

On three visits to Mozambique I have never seen a drunken man—except for a few South Africans.

Official figures show that drunkenness affects 2 per cent. of the population. And that includes 5,500,000 Africans.

Bars are open 24 hours a day



## AN ALARMING TREND

WHETHER apartheid is good or bad remains a matter of opinion in our country, and very decided views are held on either side. We wonder, though, whether the supporters of apartheid have quite appreciated the dubious methods that have to be used to attain the desired but elusive state of apartheid.

The picture, to say the least, is alarming. It reveals a system of bannings, restrictions and encroachments upon civic rights and liberties, imposed at an increasing tempo and on an ever-growing scale. Almost any month now one can find a crop of examples; and we think that even democratic Nationalists may be surprised to see what has happened even in recent weeks. Here are some items:

In Johannesburg the simple device of engaging a domestic servant is bedevilled with restrictive regulations.

The Bantu Education Act, which refuses and denies and prohibits, has placed about 500 Roman Catholic Mission Schools in jeopardy.

The Johannesburg City Council is threatened with more restrictive legislation because a Minister wants to ban social contact between Europeans and non-Europeans.

The Natives Representa-

ment are under threat of being abolished. The Universities are to be deprived of their fundamental right to admit whom they please.

By means of job reservation, workers have been deprived of their right to work. Now they work only on sufferance.

The Group Areas Act has imposed tremendous hardship on many people.

The list is by no means complete—one can add a good deal more to this catalogue of tighter control, restrictive laws and assaults upon fundamental rights.

Our rulers who resort to these instruments can hardly enjoy doing so. What has happened to them is that they are caught up in their own machine. They are committed and dedicated to the task of trying to fit an irrevocably integrated society into the pattern of apartheid—and, as we now see, not only is the task a hopeless one, but the means used are repugnant to the normal practice of a free and democratic society.

A new issue has crystallised out of the apartheid programme, and the people of South Africa should now consider its implications. They must ask themselves whether the methods used to achieve apartheid are not creating graver problems than the apartheid problem they seek to

## Way

SOVIET scientists deserve congratulations they are an enterprise which has given our system a new planet, and a fresh demonstration of man's skill.

Yet pleasure and interest are only reactions to the amazing Russian rocket fired beyond our horizon. It is a disturbing experience that we are entirely dependent on their knowledge of what is going on in their heads. So far, we can choose our use that is being made of the information that is coming to us.

The venture obviously has a meaning and a political significance. It suggests that the time has come when the people of the Earth must decide what to do about space. Are they to make themselves masters of space or to destroy themselves?

The question needs to

## The

BECAUSE the Belgian Congo has long been regarded as a land of tranquillity in Africa, the recent riots there have come as a shock.

But, beneath the tranquil surface, important forces have been at work for several years; and they provide a pointer to the growing difficulties which the Belgians must now inevitably face.

Indeed, government in the Congo has been something of a gamble; and the authorities virtually depended on an absence of economic discontent to avoid a flare-up. They have been unlucky. Growing unemployment among the Natives has coincided with a sudden political awakening.

In April, 1956, a political group, "La Conscience Africaine," called for a 30-year plan directed to self-determination, with a genuine offer of co-operation. It was ignored. Early in 1957 an effective boycott as a demonstration for higher wages was followed by strong threats of a strike.

During 1957 and 1958 there was small-

## Stars

which Space is being written out as a theatre of war. The excuse Russia of "enslaving" the purpose of world domination. The Russians say that America has nightmarish plans to attack from the Moon."

ectors and threatens. She regards the Moon as a platform for adventures. On the other side, week passes without some press-hat discussing the use of or spying on the enemy or he who controls the Moon Earth at his mercy.

on the verge of explorations useful for the human race than geographical discoveries of But, in so brilliantly blazing Stars, the great nations are turning it into a trail to

## riots

ite rioting; and the first riots, held early in 1958,

revealed a nationalist trend.

Here, indeed, were tell-tale signs; and superimposed above it all was the fact that the Belgians, while building up "a stable and middle class of Africans," refused to allow an élite or intellectual leadership to develop.

It is perhaps not so difficult, then, to see why the Congo riots occurred. No effective African leadership, because the Belgians feared it; no means of normal political expression; then discontent and resentment, aggravated by unemployment; and the spark is good enough to start a riot.

It may be unwise to try to draw any parallels between the Congo and our own country because, in spite of apparent similarities, the conditions are in fact vastly different.

Yet there are some lessons which we might profitably learn. Are we wise to give our non-White peoples scarcely any means of political expression?



# Minister to Get Full Powers Over Job Reservation TRIBUNAL TO "REPORT" ONLY

SUNDAY TIMES POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

**A** BILL to vest in the Minister of Labour the absolute right to make final decisions on job reservation will be introduced in the coming Parliamentary Session.

*An amendment is planned to the notorious Section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act. It will reduce the powers of the Industrial Tribunal merely to those of an investigating body. The Minister will have the final say. The Tribunal will submit only a report, not recommendations.*

Another section of the Bill will prohibit all contact, except through union officials, between White and Coloured members of the same union, even at union conferences.

## Workers to Protest to Minister

**A** deputation from the Trade Union Council will interview the Deputy-Minister of Labour and Mines, Mr. Marais Viljoen, in Pretoria on Friday.

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, secretary of the T.U.C., said yesterday that the deputation would express opposition to most of the amendments, particularly those dealing with the separation of trade unions and the powers of Industrial Tribunals.

Mr. L. Levy, national president of the Congress of Trade Unions, said that the proposed amendments reflected the Government's desire to weaken trade unions and to divide workers by race.

"The effects of the amendments will be to undermine the bargaining power of trade unions, and so cause a lowering of workers' wages and living standards."

Miss Johanna Cornelius, secretary of the Garment Workers Union, said that the amendments would vest the Minister with absolute powers to dictate workers' wages in South Africa.

The Industrial Tribunals would be reduced to the status of "office boys for the Minister," she added.

This follows a dispute between the Industrial Registrar and the National Union of Distributive Workers over whether the Registrar had the right to insist that the union's constitution should provide for separate conferences.

The Union took legal advice and was told that the Registrar was exceeding his powers. Now he will get the power to insist.

A third provision will prevent Natives from sitting on any industrial council conciliation board or committee established by an industrial council.

Finally, the Bill will declare part of the food and canning industry an "essential" industry and thereby ensure that all strikes are forbidden.

The Bill is still "hush-hush," but it has been circulated confidentially to commerce and industry, to the Trades Union Council and to certain other trade union bodies.

Commerce and industry and the T.U.C. regard the Bill as repugnant, I am told.

## Racial Crisis

A leading Cape Town industrialist said to-day that it was clear that Senator De Klerk was basing labour legislation mainly on racial considerations.

Instead of "safeguarding" the interests of White workers, as he claimed to be doing, the Minister would simply throw the industry into chaos and defeat his own ends, he said.

The prohibition of mixed conferences in a union would lead to friction between White and non-White workers.



11/1/59

# Women Servants to be Banned From Flats

## GOVERNMENT ORDER: LIVE IN NATIVE AREAS

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

DR. VERWOERD'S "watchdog" committee has demanded that the Johannesburg City Council move several thousand Native women servants out of Johannesburg in terms of the "Sky Locations Act." The council may refuse to do this.

The committee's latest demand "promises to develop into the biggest row of the year between the Council and the Government," says a leading United Party councillor.

Some councillors are so concerned about the implications of moving thousands of Native women that they are suggesting that the City Council should refuse to accept the delegated power to do so.

The Government wants all Native women who live in flats in the White areas to leave. Women who have relatives are expected to live with them in the south-western Native areas; the others — including thousands of single women — are expected to live in a special hostel.

### Quarrel

The Sky Locations Act has not yet been applied to Native women. But the Act was responsible for a quarrel between Dr. Verwoerd and the Johannesburg City Council over its application to Native men.

Many councillors are urging the United Party caucus to refuse to have anything to do with the "watchdog" committee's demands.

An official of Johannesburg's municipal non-European Affairs Department told me yesterday that all Native women living in special quarters and flats will have to leave for the Native areas if the "watchdog" committee has its way.

### More Difficult

This official as well as other officials and councillors I spoke to, said that it would be more difficult to move Native women than it had been to move the men.

The Native women of Johannesburg had recently shown their stubborn attitude towards the Government's plans for them when

they refused to carry reference books.

A councillor who believes that the City Council should have nothing to do with the "watchdog" committee's latest demand summed up the position for me yesterday:

### "Do It Themselves"

"I think that we should refuse to accept any delegated authority from the Government this year. We should tell them to do it themselves, and take the consequences. They can establish another special 'local authority' like the Group Areas Board to do this work for them.

"I oppose moving Native women from the so-called Locations in the Sky because it is unfair to force them to travel to and from work each day on tsotsi-infested trains and buses.

"It is a mistake to think that the City Council of Johannesburg has any powers of its own to-day. But we can refuse to take any part in this latest move, likely to create a feeling of hostility among the Native population."



# Congo riots were worse than reports disclosed

## Black death toll nearer 500: Whites are uneasy

From Our Central African Representative

THE LEOPOLDVILLE RIOTS were far more serious than official statements and other reports sent out from the Congo capital have made out. The official figure of Natives killed in three days of chaos was given as 42—but 500 is nearer the mark, according to information received from reliable sources. Although order has been restored in Leopoldville the wave of violence has shocked the Congo's white settlers to the extent that a number of white families have left the territory.

Leopoldville, Monday.

### Three reasons for riots

Brussels, Monday.

THE Belgian Government, in an atmosphere of political suspense, this week-end drew up the final text of its long-promised policy declaration on the political future of the Belgian Congo.

The declaration is to be read to Parliament by M. Gaston Eyskens, Catholic Prime Minister, on Tuesday—eight days after the Leopoldville riots.

#### CONGO TENSE

The situation is now calm, but tense, in the Congo where the nine Native mayors of the Native communes of the city have threatened to cease all co-operation with the Belgian authorities unless their fellow-burgomaster, M. Joseph Kasavubu, who was arrested after the riots, is released.

In Brussels three arguments are being advanced for the outbreaks of violence, the first serious clash to have occurred in the 70-year-old Congo capital.

Firstly, it was believed to be due to a combination of fortuitous circumstances, and was not a planned uprising. But M. Maurice van Hemelrijck, Minister for the Congo, told the Belgian Parliament on Thursday that, according to his information, troubles were planned for next Tuesday to mark the Government's policy declaration.

#### DRAGGED FEET

Secondly, members of all political parties agree that the Belgian Government has dragged its feet in preparing a "new look" policy for its 50-year-old African colony. "We have skirted catastrophe," the Minister for the Congo told Parliament.

Thirdly, it is believed that the recent pan-African conference in Accra, which was attended by several Congolese intellectuals, and the recent declarations of independence in West African states such as Guinea, have had a profound effect on Native political circles in Leopoldville.—Sapa-Reuter.

I have no figures of those who have left, but several South African families, wives and children of airline pilots, left Leopoldville via Elizabethville for Rhodesia yesterday.

Portuguese families who had their shops and stores destroyed in the rioting have asked to be repatriated to Angola. The damage to shops, stores and other buildings in the area, many of them owned by Portuguese and Greeks, is estimated at something like £2,000,000.

In the main towns of the vast territory (populated by more than 13-million Natives and 115,000 Europeans) there has been an unprecedented clamour for firearms by the Whites. There is an uneasy feeling that more trouble is coming.

The fact that more paratroopers from Belgium have been flown into Kamina, the Congo's military base, has not eased the tension among the Europeans. Troops and police in the territory are constantly on the alert in all parts of the Congo and not just in Leopoldville.

In Leopoldville I spoke to many people who were near when the Natives, estimated at more than 2,000, started their stone throwing, pillaging and mad rush through the streets near the zoo area.

#### OPENED FIRE

They said that when the situation got out of hand, police and troops opened fire with rifles and machine-guns. That night, and for the two following nights, machine-guns and mortars blazed away continuously.

Several men I spoke to who carried out rescue work—taking women and children away from the trouble spots—said they saw an aircraft drop grenades on advancing rioters.

A senior official at the Town Hall told me that at least three Europeans had been killed, but this was later denied.

#### BODIES IN RIVER

Many of the rioters carried away their dead and buried them somewhere in the jungle or threw the bodies in the Congo river.

Families in the troubled areas were told to go to houses where people had arms. Four families, South Africans among them, barricaded themselves in a house where the only firearm was a .22 rifle.

Troops formed a tight ring round the European sector making it impossible for the rioters to break through. Several photographers attempting to take shots of the mobs, were driven back by flying stones and sticks. Some had their cars badly damaged and one car I saw had all its windows broken.

#### NOT CONFIRMED

A Belgian correspondent was hit on the head by a stone and had to go to hospital for stitches. Another newspaperman, a Frenchman, was struck full in the face by a stone, which cut his nose.

Leopoldville was (and still is) kept on tenterhooks by rumours. Newspapermen and correspondents who flew into the capital from various countries in and out of Africa, found it increasingly difficult to get facts about what was going on.

Officials had all their time cut out attending to hurried meetings as reports came in from all

more especially in Leopoldville, are stunned at what has happened.

They still cannot believe that the stable Congo, where it is generally believed that the Natives are better off than Blacks in other territories in Africa, has erupted.

Apart from the result of the riots, Leopoldville Europeans are angered by the wanton destruction of the technical school for Natives near the city. As one Belgian put it: "It was not even a European school. It was for their children and money for its construction came out of White pockets."



That 18-month-year — and what it accomplished

# Man extended his frontiers

ON December 31, 1958, 18 months of intensive scientific research in many fields officially came to an end. During this period, known as the International Geophysical Year, man extended his knowledge beyond all previous frontiers.

Undoubtedly man's greatest achievement during the IGY was the launching of several Earth satellites. As the year ended five man-made moons were circling the earth.

Most people are still ignorant of the benefits which will eventually accrue to them as a result of this gigantic programme of research.

The man in the street asks: How will the International Geophysical Year benefit me?

That, briefly, sums up the layman's attitude to the work of 10,000 scientists in 66 countries (including South Africa).

A cursory glance at the work done during 1958 is enough to reveal that the IGY was a very necessary programme.

Perhaps the most important development we can expect after the success of the satellites, is a much improved world-wide system of communications.

In ten years' time, world-wide television transmissions are expected to be commonplace. Telephonic conversations between Australia, South Africa, England

and America will be easier, more economical and certainly more frequent.

Great benefit is also expected from improved weather observations obtained from instruments lifted into space. Meteorologists expect forecasting to become more accurate once a satellite equipped as a weather station is circling the earth.

While interest was mostly centred on space exploration during 1958, advances were also made in the development of aircraft, airplane equipment and flight control methods.

## Jets across the Atlantic

Jet planes were put into commercial trans-Atlantic service by Great Britain and the United States. The flight time between Europe and America was thus reduced by half.

Captain Walter W. Irwin, of the United States Air Force, became the fastest man alive when he flew a turbojet plane at 1,404 miles an hour.

Not only speed, however, but safety too, occupied the attention of the aeronautical engineer. A remarkable navigation and flight control method called "Hidan" was designed for the prevention of collisions in the air.

Research conducted on nuclear batteries suggests that this is the power source of the future.

Russia, in fact, claimed to be working on a nuclear-powered

aircraft, and America also has plans to build an A-plane.

The most significant development, though, was the experimental rocket plane, the X-15. Some time this year this tiny ship may carry a man to the fringes of space and bring him back alive.

In the field of geophysics, scientists now have a better all-round knowledge of Planet Earth than ever before.

A swift-flowing river was discovered in the depths of the Pacific Ocean.

It flows eastward along the equator for at least 3,500 miles.

A new mountain range, with

## A survey of I.G.Y. by ROY W. TERRY

peaks 9,000 feet high, was also discovered in Antarctica.

Research conducted by Great Britain during the trans-Antarctic expedition led by Sir Vivian Fuchs also contributed greatly to the knowledge of these regions.

By using an electronic computer, meteorologists greatly increased the accuracy of predicting temperatures five days to 30 days ahead.

Balloons carrying radio transmitters were placed in the centres of hurricanes. This was part of a programme designed to develop an automatic tracking system.

## Over and under the top

The U.S. nuclear submarine, Nautilus, made the first undersea voyage across the top of the world under the polar ice pack.

The voyage started from Hawaii and ended in England, a distance of 8,146 miles. Shortly afterwards a sister ship, the Seawolf, with about 100 men aboard, remained submerged for 60 days — a record.

In agriculture scientists made a major advance in the battle against the serious Newcastle disease in chickens. A safe and effective vaccine was produced from dead virus.

United States scientists also developed a rust-resistant strain of wheat. Now experiments are continuing to grow it commercially.

Another medical advance was made in research on the common cold.

British scientists found that it could be prevented by weekly injections of vaccine prepared from the individual's own nose and throat bacteria.

## There's hope, too, in 'R.L.'

Hope, too, was held out for the final conquest of TB. A new anti-tuberculosis vaccine, called R.L., was announced.

In brain surgery electronics played an increasingly important part in enabling doctors to discover more about this intricate portion of the human body.

What has been detailed here is merely a small part of the enormous amount of work that was done in IGY and is continuing.

The coming of the New Year has not rung down the curtain on scientific advances. Russia has sent a rocket past the moon, and President Eisenhower has approved a resolution that America make two further attempts to send a missile in a similar direction.

The inquiring minds of the scientists will continue adventuring to the Endless Frontiers beyond the horizons of common understanding.



# Daily <sup>Rand</sup> Mail

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1959

## THE EYES OF THE WORLD

**T**HOUGH President Eisenhower's message to Congress on the State of the Union may not have been of the kind to set his audience cheering, it contained much matter that might well have been said of other countries besides the United States. The watchword Mr. Eisenhower offered his countrymen can be summed up as "The eyes of the world are on us." But the eyes of the world are to-day on any country, large or small, which aspires to play a part in world affairs, or is placed in a position where it is called upon to set a standard in human behaviour.

Mr. Eisenhower was thinking particularly of racial relations among the people of the American Union. His words on that point demonstrate how closely the American problem resembles the South African, despite the disparity of circumstances. "The image of America abroad," he said, "is not improved when schoolchildren, through the closing of some of our schools and through no fault of their own, are deprived of their opportunity for an education."

No one in America is deliberately depriving any children of an education. No one in South Africa is doing so either. But when the South African Government orders the closing of certain non-White schools, or when it expresses an intention to prevent non-European students from attending certain colleges, it certainly gives the impression abroad that it is making education more difficult for non-White children. In consequence, what the President says of America applies equally to this country. The image of South Africa abroad is not improved.

It is worth noting that Mr. Eisenhower does not blame the foreign Press. He places the responsibility for maintaining America's good name on Americans themselves, and makes it a charge upon them to maintain institutions which can resist racial discrimination and invasion of civil rights.

Within its own country, government is sovereign. But no government to-day can afford to turn a blind eye to the eyes of the world. Conduct in one country has reactions elsewhere. Moreover, provocative conduct at the south of this continent has inevitable reactions in other parts of Africa.

The eyes of the world are in fact much closer than they used to be. They are right upon us now, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for anyone in South Africa to pretend that no one is looking.



*Mesa*

# Moves against South Africa at Uno cause concern

*12/1/59*

By the Political Reporter

IT IS A MATTER of "sinister portent" that Canada and the United States felt they could cast their votes against South Africa in the United Nations apartheid debate, says a review of proceedings at the session of Uno this year published in the "Digest of South African Affairs," issued by the State Information Office.

The review says that the fact that the resolution against South Africa was a "meek and rather mildly worded one" is a matter of somewhat cold comfort for South Africa.

"It raises apprehension as to how much longer the remaining stalwarts in support of South Africa (chiefly Britain and Australia) would be able to continue to resist the pressures of public opinion and diplomatic expediency which ultimately forced Canada and the United States to capitulate this year," says the review.

#### NOTED WITH CONCERN

It had been noted with concern for South Africa that the two votes "gained" by the Afro-Asian bloc against South Africa were not only those of major Western powers, but also of traditional allies of South Africa, and that in the case of one the even stronger bond existed of Commonwealth connection.

"It may be assumed that stronger pressure than ever will henceforth be brought to bear on Britain and Australia," the review says.

"The United Kingdom position on the apartheid item, in the face of Canadian-United States defection, can only become less and less tenable in future."

Australia might also, within the foreseeable future, be forced into an "agonizing decision" because practical politics concerning her Asian neighbours may well create the necessary dilemma.

The review says that there is a new approach by the Afro-Asian bloc.

It means isolation of South Africa rather than intervention.

#### USE OF PRESSURE

"In a state of isolation, presumably, indirect and undivided pressures could be brought to bear against South Africa in the hope that they might ultimately achieve what outright attempts at intervention thus far have failed to achieve.

"And to promote this process of isolation, Asian sagacity is more than likely at work already to contrive even more 'moderate' resolutions with which to compromise South Africa's remaining supporters."



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