

No-one is safe with the NEW DEATH ROCKET

THE arms race continues. We poor members of humanity who were told a few years ago that the ultimate in destruction had been reached with the development of the hydrogen bomb and long-range bombers capable of carrying it, are now being informed that a new 'ultimate' has been arrived at—the inter-continental ballistic missile.



The inter-continental ballistic missile has the advantage over the long-range bomber that it is almost incapable of being intercepted before it reaches its target.

Travelling at great speed, it soars high above the earth's atmosphere, beyond the reach of anti-aircraft weapons, before plunging down in its mission of death right on top of its target.

No suicide pilots are needed—only a man with enough strength in his thumb to press a button in a safe retreat thousands of miles from the target—safe, that is, until the retaliatory rocket comes flying his way.

Yes, the arms race continues, more horrible than ever in its intensity. The only new feature is that this time it is the Russians who are taking the lead, for it is they, and not the Americans, who have been the first to test the new rocket successfully.

At the end of the war the Americans had a clear lead in military technology. The Soviet Union was four years behind America in evolving the atomic bomb, but caught up and went ahead with the hydrogen bomb. Now it is further in front in the development of long-range guided missiles.

How is it that the Russians have managed to take the lead in this crucial field of scientific endeavour?

BARRIERS DOWN

The old story, spread so assiduously by McCarthy and his kind, was that "Communists in high places" in America had passed on secrets to the Russians.

A rather more convincing explanation of the surge forward in Soviet science is given by persons from the West who know a bit more about science than McCarthy ever did, namely the Western scientists themselves.

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

The past years have seen a most heartening lowering of the barriers dividing scientists of the East and the West. A British scientist who recently took advantage of this new atmosphere to attend a scientific conference in Moscow, produced an interesting series of articles in the London Observer. They throw much light on why the Russians have made so much scientific progress of late.

The British scientist was a well-known physicist at Oxford University, Mr. K. Mendelssohn, F.R.S., who, along with five other physicists from Britain, accepted an invitation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences to attend a conference on low-temperature physics.

Mendelssohn writes that the "American witch-hunters have done the West a singular disservice by implying that Russian achievements depend on espionage. There is no doubt whatever that Soviet science can be completely self-sufficient, and that in any future interchange (between scientists of East and West) there will be as much give as take.

"Indeed," he continues, "unless the Western Powers succeed in stepping up scientific development rapidly, they must face the possibility of becoming technologically inferior to the Russians within ten years.

"The problems of research facilities and, above all, scientific manpower which are confronting us at present have been most adequately solved in the Soviet Union."

At the beginning of his articles, Mendelssohn emphasises that progress in nuclear physics, conditioned as it is by armaments considerations, is not necessarily a significant measure of the general scientific potential of a country.

Low-temperature physics, on the other hand, is a branch of fundamental physics which at present does not offer much scope for practical application.

RESEARCH SCHOOLS

He thus had the opportunity to see the Soviet effort in a field of purely academic value, where the only reward is the long-term development of Soviet research schools.

"While low-temperature work in the Soviet Union has not achieved the same wide scope as in the

West," he reports, "the quality of the Russians' experimental research is of a high standard." He remarks on the degree of originality in their experimental approach and then goes on to say that the emphasis on originality is even more pronounced in the Russian approach to theory.

Of all physicists, good theoreticians are the most difficult to produce. Landau's school of theoretical physics in Moscow, he claims, is without equal anywhere in the world.

"To see the Landau school in action was a unique experience. The young men to whom his teaching has given supreme self-confidence are in turn subjected to his merciless criticism, and they are expected to stand up to it.

"They are not allowed to shield behind mathematical skill—'Stand away from the blackboard! Tell us your ideas,' was Landau's most frequent comment. Technique is taken for granted; only ideas matter."

He refers to the "brilliant predictions" made time and again by Landau and his pupils and then says: "In this superb training of the scientific mind a delicate balance is struck between Landau's acute criticism and his great human kindness."

"The flair for new ideas and original solutions, so assiduously fostered and encouraged, is an outstanding feature of Soviet physics," he concludes.

Mendelssohn records that even in the hardest times through which the Russians had to pass, the "Soviets" never economised on their scientific effort, and "these sacrifices are now amply repaid."

As examples of the solid Russian technical achievements, he mentions the fine new civil airliners which he travelled in, the construction of the first large atomic icebreaker, which is now well under way, and the new accelerator for atomic bombardment, by far the most powerful in the world, which has just gone into operation.

NEW IDEAS

Scientific ingenuity, he says, is regarded as a most precious commodity. The scientists are expected to turn out the ideas, and not to worry about obtaining the means of their realisation.

Further, the scientists have no worry about the supply and maintenance of equipment, and "it is significant that Russia employs more technicians per scientist than Britain or America."

Scientists are very well paid in the Soviet Union, unlike in Britain and America where a scientist in industry is much lower paid than the man on the sales or administrative side.

Moreover, scientific achievements are considered a source of pride and satisfaction to the country as a whole and are well popularised. The Soviet citizen "is made to feel that by his work he has contributed towards this achievement and that the scientists report their progress to him".

Scientific education is very thorough. There is far less specialisation than in Britain. School gives a general education ending at 18, and this is followed by a 5½-year University course. It is only in the last three years that there is any specialisation, with a minor research problem in the last year.

"The experimental problems are a good deal more advanced than those set at any Western University," he writes.

"We were impressed, and sometimes appalled by the lavish equipment of the teaching laboratories, where the students are turned loose on large quantities of costly and advanced research equipment.

"The same generosity characterises the academic staffing. There are twelve times as many physics students at Moscow as at Oxford, yet there are 70 professors and readers at Moscow as compared with five at Oxford.

"Counting up numbers, salaries and equipment, Russia spends possibly more on science than the rest of the world put together."

MACHINES OF PEACE

Perhaps the most encouraging part of the articles lies in their conclusion. Mendelssohn writes:



"For better or for worse, the world now has to live with the Soviet system. It was encouraging to find that Russian scientists, the basic force in their country's progress, are most emphatic in their sincere wish for peace and understanding."

HOW MUCH HAPPIER THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WOULD BE IF INSTEAD OF PRODUCING BIGGER AND BETTER BOMBS AND ROCKETS, THE SCIENTISTS OF ALL COUNTRIES COULD DEVOTE THEIR FULL ATTENTION TO CONSTRUCTING MACHINES OF PEACE.

The arms race continues, but it can, and must be halted.



Prof. Chisholm conducting the U.S.S.R. State Orchestra in the Bolshoi Hall of the Tchaikovsky Conservatoire in Moscow.

"I never heard one word of Communist propaganda", said Professor Chisholm on his return to South Africa from the youth festival in Moscow. He found the RUSSIANS BUBBLING OVER WITH FRIENDSHIP AND HOSPITALITY

CAPE TOWN.

"WHAT is my most lasting impression of Russia? It is the wonderful kindness, hospitality and real friendliness of the Russian people. In the short time I was there, I feel that I have made some life-long friends," said Professor Chisholm, director of the S.A. College of Music, University of Cape Town, in an interview with a New Age reporter.

When Professor Chisholm received an invitation to conduct the U.S.S.R. State Orchestra in Moscow and to give a series of lectures, he enquired from the South African Education Department whether such a trip would be in order. He was told that they considered it an honour that a South African should be invited to conduct in Russia.

From the moment Professor Chisholm and his wife arrived in Moscow, where they were welcomed by the composer Kabalevsky and many "amiable youths and charming young ladies," they

were "treated like princes," he said.

"We had a suite of rooms in the Ukraina hotel, and a car with a chauffeur and guide to take us around."

MUSIC JURY

He was invited to serve on the jury to judge musical entrants in the Festival competition and listened to 200 different works from the countries of Eastern Europe and France, Belgium, etc. The jury were in session for eight hours a day for 10 days, under the chairmanship of the Soviet composer Shostakovich. This competition was one of many organised for the Festival.

More than 120 nations were represented at the Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship. Among them was a small South African delegation composed of people of all races.

"The Festival was an emotional experience. People not only got on together, but really wanted peace and friendship."

The professor often found his car mobbed—he and his wife were showered with flowers and kisses.

"We wondered whether this warm spirit existed only in Moscow because of the Festival, so one day we drove out into the country about 100 miles from Moscow and there we found the same warmth and friendliness which seems to be part of the Russian make-up."

FESTIVAL

Speaking of the festival, Professor Chisholm said that it was usually completely misrepresented in the Western Press. Many of the participants went only for the sports programme, many for the programme of art and music, many to discuss their mutual problems in different fields of science and technology.

"I never heard one word of Communist propaganda. The young people there were really inspired with the desire to live in peace and friendship with all nations," he said.

Highlights of the festival were the opening ceremony, when Soviet youth formed the word "peace" in many languages in the huge Lenin stadium; the ceremony to mark the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb in Japan, and the closing ceremony with its torchlight demonstration.

MUSICAL STANDARD

In the field of music Professor Chisholm had nothing but praise for the standard of technique, the conditions of study and teaching and the opportunities for composers in the Soviet Union. Talented children go to special schools where they do a 10-year course specialising in their own particular branch of music and receiving a general education as well. They then go to one of many colleges of music for further study.

The students are paid to study. Composers can retire to country houses to work on their compositions and have ideal conditions.

Soviet musicians are aware of new trends in Western music, but feel that it would not suit them. "They say their music is essentially for the mass of the people, whilst they feel that much modern western music is only for the intellectual elite."

UP MY ALLEY

THIS Thursday it's many happy returns of the day to Doctor Yusuf Dadoo, who was born forty-eight years ago.

Doctor Dadoo has had a long and hard career. Passive resistance leader, representative at the Asian conference in 1947, elected to put the case for the Non-European people at the Paris session of UNO in 1948, jailed and banned under the Suppression Act, his history could fill a long book. Today his name has become a household word.

Worry gives one grey hairs, they say. But so does going to jail and having to lead a people. These are probably the reasons for Doc's white temples. In politics since his schooldays, he is still the implacable enemy of the oppressor. To them he is the stern, grim-faced leader of the Indian people. To the Indian people and everybody else who has the pleasure of knowing him he is a friendly, jolly man, eager to give advice, to teach, to help.

On June 25th, 1955, the oppressed of South Africa bestowed its greatest honour on a great son of the people, when he was awarded the silver wheel, Isitwalandwe.

I am sure all our readers join us in wishing Doc a long life and a happy one.

THE offices of the Congresses in West Street, Johannesburg, like the offices of liberation movements in many parts, are not big, flashy places. The building is drab and dusty, the upper floors

deserted and gloomy. However it is dear to the hearts of all Congressites. And the presence of Special Branch dicks Douglas Ndaba and Gladwell Ngcai do not help to brighten the front of our premises in any way. These two gents spend a lot of their time holding up the wall around the entrance, and they are beginning to look like permanent fixtures.

They look as if they could do with a coat of paint too.

he just can't keep a check on the number of cups he serves every day. He is set up near the Drill Hall, and what he does confess is that business has been booming since the Treason Trial started.



BY ALEX LA GUMA

Textile Workers' Rally

DURBAN.

Between three and four hundred people attended a mass rally of textile workers which was held at Clairwood, Durban, on August 25. The rally was sponsored by the Textile Workers' Union (Durban branch), and the chairman was Mr. R. J. Singh.

The meeting was addressed first by Mr. Johannes Mkwamazi and by Mr. Don Maitman. Mr. Maitman read messages from Dr. Conco, Leon Levy and Dr. Press, which he had brought from Johannesburg.

The guest speakers were Mr. Alan Paton, who spoke on the Treason Trial Fund; Adv. M. D. Naidoo, who spoke on the relationship between trades unions and the Congresses, and Dr. Margaret Hathorn.

CHOKED OFF FOR RAIDING CULTURAL CLUB

JOHANNESBURG.

The Moroka Cultural Club for African children, a branch of the African Education Movement, was raided for the third time by police last week. An African police sergeant demanded passes from not only the club leaders, but also the older boys.

Yet when Sergeant Shadrach of the Moroka police took club leader J. Mphahlele to the charge office he was ticked off by the station commandant for raiding the club. Sergeant Shadrach said about Mr. Mphahlele: "He's keeping loafers there all day long," but higher-ups at the police station said the club was not a school and should not be interfered with.

And that was the end of that raid on the club where 300 Moroka children go each day.

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

Smoke and Enjoy

JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

Mine Captain

Chapman's Special * *

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Wayside Mixture

Champion Plain

Champion Mixture

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Iris Mixture.



CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE : No. 17 : MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

Long-playing gramophone records were of good quality, though perhaps not up to the latest extravaganzas in American hi-fi. On the other hand they were plentiful and cheap, costing only about 6s. a record.

Professor Chisholm found the Russian orchestra wonderful to work with and after his last appearance with them received an ovation and was embraced by every single member of the orchestra.

VISITS TO SOUTH AFRICA

He was invited to meet the Minister of Culture and his four deputies. The possibilities of musical exchanges were discussed and he hoped that as a result of this interview, famous violinist David Oistrakh and pianist Richter might soon be visiting South Africa.

"Among other nice things the Ministers of Culture did to me, was to offer to publish the entire 200 songs in my Celtic song book collection; to present to the U.C.T. Music Library with the complete works of Tchaikovsky in 84 volumes and the complete works of Rimsky-Korsakoff in 79 volumes (usual selling price £850), not to mention the few thousand roubles given to me for four lecture-broadcasts and articles I wrote for various Soviet magazines on art and education in South Africa."

The professor gave a lecture on S.A. culture and was asked such questions as: "How many opera houses are there in Cape Town? How many orchestras of more than 100 members do you have?"

LAND OF CONTRASTS

Giving his general impressions of Russian life, Professor Chisholm said he found the Soviet Union to be a land of contrasts. In education they were tops, but their clothing styles and shops were drab. The homes which he visited were furnished in a Victorian fashion, but the new university was "incredible" with ideal conditions for the 35,000 students who study there.

"Whatever we may think of it, the system works. In the Soviet Union to be a member of the Communist Party is the greatest honour. You cannot simply sign your name and join; there is a two-year apprenticeship. The word 'Comrade' does seem to bind the people together."

Professor Chisholm and his wife were able to go where they liked and had absolutely no restrictions on their freedom of movement or speech. When asked whether at any time he was scared that he might not be able to get out of the country, he replied "ridiculous."

"As far as getting into Russia is concerned, there is no Iron Curtain, but it is a pity that more Russians are not yet able to travel in Western countries. However, it seems likely that in time these restrictions will be removed. We ourselves met a group of engineers on their way to spend a holiday in Finland."

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

Do the Russians really want peace? "No country that has lost 20,000,000 dead, had 25,000,000 made homeless and whose government is willing to spend £30,000,000

WHY I AM GOING TO THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

WE shall soon be holding a meeting of the sponsors of the Multi-racial Conference. This meeting will decide what the agenda of the conference is to be. NEW AGE has asked me to write of my hopes for this conference. This I gladly do.

I suppose we all know that this Conference is to be the successor of the important Bloemfontein Conference called in October, 1956, by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation. This non-white meeting, attended by three hundred prominent and representative non-white people, produced some notable resolutions. These resolutions did not play down non-white aspirations, but neither did they attempt to play on the fears of white people. Conference saw all our South African races as "interdependent." There was straight talk, but it was the talk of straight men.

PUT IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE SAID, "WE WANT DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA, FOR ALL ITS PEOPLES."

THE GREAT PROBLEM

What is the great political problem of South Africa? Let me give my own views. I put them down on the table before you. I expect you will put yours down too. Let us examine them all, and see where we can agree, if we can agree.

My view is that the great political problem of South Africa is how to move from white supremacy to non-racial democracy, as expeditiously, as efficiently, as possible. **Of one thing I am convinced. All of us will have the same immediate goal. We will differ on the pace and the method.**

Some South Africans are suspicious of others who talk of pace and method. They think this hides hypocritical motives. They think people who talk about pace don't want to move at all. They think people who talk about method are only trying to stall.

Also some South Africans are suspicious of others who grow impatient when pace and method are discussed. They think this hides a cruel inhumanity that will plunge a country into bloodshed and chaos for the sake of a political goal.

We shall have to overcome such suspicions if we hope for anything from this conference. We need not leave our wits behind, and we certainly must not debar straight speaking. But one mustn't suspect intrigue, and there must be no intrigue to suspect.

NEED FOR TRUST

I wouldn't mind the Conference failing if I felt that there had been an incompatibility of honest minds. But I should hate it to fail in an atmosphere of distrust. That would set back the cause of non-racial democracy for many years.

Will any one organisation be trying to use others at this Conference? Well in a way we shall all be trying to use one another. There is nothing wrong with this, provided we recognise that we are all using one another for a common purpose which is greater than any of us.

As the National Chairman of the Liberal Party, I pledge the support of my organisation. The

real purpose of the Conference will be to guide South Africa out of its present impasse. Its present impasse, to put it simply, is that non-white South Africa is pressing for justice, and that white South Africa, while recognising that the

programme of common action. Our great enemies are race intolerance and discrimination and the baasskap mentality.

NO EASY SOLUTION

If this Conference is successful,

By ALAN PATON

At the end of June a call for a multi-racial conference to be held in Johannesburg from November 26 to 28 was issued by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation: the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg; Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress; Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, prominent Indian leader; Mr. Alec Hepple, Labour Party M.P.; Mrs. Ruth Foley, of the Black Sash; Mr. Leo Marquard, of the Institute of Race Relations; and the national chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Paton, who this week launches a discussion on the aims and objects of the conference.

New Age hopes to publish the views of the other sponsors of the conference in future issues.

position is unstable, is terrified of making any real concessions. It will be our duty, if it is possible, to point the way out. Such a way out cannot under any circumstances satisfy those who want no change. But it will give hope to those who want change, yet do not see how change is to be made.

There are certain things we shall all be agreed about. We want a society in which there will be no race discrimination. We want a society in which our children, and many of us who are not children, will find no barrier to the future, no occupation that we may not enter, no education that we may not have, no right or duty that we may not exercise. The great question, that puzzles even the best of us, is how this new society can be created.

LIBERALS' AIM

I am aware that Liberals (and liberals) are distrusted by some members of other organisations. These persons think that Liberals—and by this they mean in the main white Liberals—are only trying a new device to buttress white supremacy, that their noble principles conceal ignoble motives. I do not know any such Liberals. I do know of some Liberals who are anxious to avoid a conflagration in which all human beings may suffer, and in which all democratic values will be lost. This is a sincere anxiety, and to distrust it will not help the Conference.

I also know Liberals who distrust members of other organisations, particularly those to the left of themselves. They know that courageous and far-reaching steps must be taken, but they shrink from steps they think will alienate almost all white opinion, and lead us into that irreconcilability of white and non-white interests that is so much to be feared.

Is there any way out of this bog? I believe there is a way to begin getting out of it. It is to agree on objectives, and to agree on a programme of action which will lead us to those objectives. This will not be easy, but there is no easy way out of a bog.

I myself, supported by my colleagues, will go to this Conference with an overwhelming desire to clear out of the way those barriers of suspicion and distrust that prevent us from finding a resolute, informed, and effective way of opposing nationalism, and that prevent us from formulating

if this programme of common action is successful, will that dispose of the many problems that will confront the new South African society? Of course it will not. Some people find these problems so terrifying that they will accept, uneasily and despairingly, the present state of affairs. I am not one of these, nor are any of my colleagues. The present state of affairs is so unjust, so unstable, that I only wish it gone.

And if we can change the present state of affairs by our common efforts, we shall have learned so much of one another, and have suffered so much together, that we shall be all the better able to face the future with a confidence we do not have now.

This is the first time I have written in New Age, a paper that has attacked the Liberal Party from time to time, just as Liberals have attacked it. New Age has not conquered me, and I have not conquered it. But both New Age and I have grown aware that this is neither the time nor place to attack one another, while the real



Mr. Alan Paton.

enemy of human dignity and happiness attacks us both.

That enemy is racial intolerance and discrimination, the enemy of religion, justice, liberty, and man. When it is destroyed, there will no doubt be other problems to face. But let it be destroyed first.

TONY SCOTT SENDS THEM



TONY SCOTT, the leading American clarinetist, has been on a short visit to the Union and gave great pleasure to many hundreds of lovers of Jazz music who flocked to his entertaining concerts. He made his audiences sway to and fro in excitement and most of the time had them clapping wildly to the rhythm of the music. Once you had been to one of the concerts you knew exactly what you missed when another music group from America, the 'Elis Chosen Six' which was invited here by the Union of South Africa Artists, was refused entry by the Ministry of the Interior. Still other musicians like Ted Heath don't even want to come because of the racial policies of this country.

Tony Scott has continuously topped jazz polls for the clarinet in both America and Europe. His landslide wins in fact have made such well-known names as Benny Goodman appear like amateurs. He is really brought up in the tradition of Jazz and has played with the orchestras of the famous negro band leaders like Duke Ellington, Count Basie and Art Tatum. He was a great friend of

the late Charlie Parker, the negro alto saxophonist, and has also frequently accompanied the calypso singer Harry Belafonte.

He has mastered 'showmanship.' The compere's job ended as soon as he finished announcing 'Ladies and gentlemen . . . Tony Scott!' From then on the maestro took over the whole show.

He strides along the stage with great confidence, showering smiles, and soon he has established intimacy with the audience.

The show is on and he plays a few numbers from his hot bag of music. A state of semi-riot is created in the hall with solo 'jivists' filling up the aisles. Then you suddenly realise that the rhythm section which accompanies him is hardly needed as the audience claps wildly with the rhythm.

At one of the concerts I attended he started off with the tune 'I remember April.' Someone sitting next to me remarked that it sounded "different from last time." That is precisely what also places Tony Scott in the Modern Jazz school. "It can never be the same,"

argue the Modernists, boasting about what they regard as "liberation from the slavery of the composer." This characterises most of the songs he plays on his programme, such as 'Lullaby in Birdland,' 'Jumping with Symphony Syd,' 'Perdido' and others. Only the theme is retained whilst he improvises freely.

More thrills were in store for the listeners because Tony Scott is also a master with the baritone saxophone and he came nearer home when he played the well-known old favourites like 'Things aint what they used to be' and 'Tuxedo Junction.' Yet not until he plays the 'Blues' do you understand his great skill on the clarinet. More outstanding, however, is the feeling and passion with which he plays them. This is understandable, for Tony Scott grew up in Brooklyn where, save that there was a street dividing the White section from the Negro section, he virtually rubbed shoulders with the great Negro musicians.

Introducing the song he has composed in tribute to the late Charlie Parker, 'Blues for Charlie Parker,' he stated that the 'Blues' emerged in those days when the Negro people were 'very sad and often went hungry!' "I am happy to play this song to the people of Afrika—where the music came from."

Jazz fans will still listen to Tony Scott, for he has left a real souvenir in the form of a recording of one of the township songs with a penny whistle group, the Alexandra Deadend Kids. The song is entitled 'Manga-Manga' and will soon be on sale.

TENNYSON MAKIOWANE.

Nepalese Demonstrate Against Gurkha Recruitment

NEW DELHI.

The Nepalese people recently staged a demonstration in Dharan in eastern Nepal against recruiting Gurkha soldiers for the British Army in Malaya, reported the Delhi Times weekly.

They told the British to withdraw their recruiting centre in Dharan and condemned them for using Gurkhas in a war against the Malayan people.

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