

PEABODY MUSEUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
11 DIVINITY AVENUE
~~LABORATORY NOTEBOOK~~
Cambridge 38
MASS. U.S.A.
If Lost please ~~Physics 1~~
Return to:
NAME L.K. Marshall
SECTION Bushman 1957-8
INSTRUCTOR "

Bryant St Harvard-Coöperative Society
Cambridge 38 Mass. U.S.A.

2003. 36.1.22.

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO

L K M.

6th Harvard Peabody Smithsonian
Expedition

CLASS OF 1957

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

E 10165

2003.36.1.22

2 Jury & Barrett Sloane St London Double Gloucester Cheese

Peter Sempel & Mr & Mrs Clas Sempel 50 So. Molton St. Pigeons & coming to see us in April.

Laferris Gallery
Marlborough Rd Bond St.
Tate Gallery Mary Chawort.

Dr N.J.v Warmelo, Dept of Native Affairs Telegraph Bante
P.B. 384 Pretoria
his son 44 Merry Hill Mount, Bushey, ~~Herts~~ HERTS.
works in Computer Section, Elliot Bros, Borehamwood.
or % Netherlands Bank of S.A. 37 Lombard St London EC3.

Dr. H. Arthur Jones The Doctor at Ondongwa - I liked - would like
Starlocke Mine Ansbros Group copies of articles & books.
P.O. Emlembe - Swaziland.

A. R. Willcox did book on rock pictures of Drakensburg.
55 Kallenbach Drive wants Bushmen hand prints.
Linksfield Ridge Bob. Best. is making them. Done.
Johannesburg

At Gwat. Manfred Kruh knows movies.

AHila Port Farm Valencia P.B. Windlocke phone Frensdahl.

J.D. Marnewick ^{Tel.} Kirstonia 18 B.P.

G.B. Silberbauer 46 Stanrose Court 52 de Korte St. Braamfontein Johannesburg.
or % Govt. Secy Mafeking ↓

If one wishes to obtain official act
note The Government Secretary
P.O. Box 106
Mafeking So. Africa (Telegrams Kalahari Mafeking)

July 19, 1957 Peterborough R.G., John, L.K.

Total of 4 sleeping tents single 4

2 Store tents from Windhoek
1 " tent 9x12 with Fly also 12x15 with fly 19x26

Sail - 4 - 12'x15' 2 light Nylon & Neoprene 2 heavy

Ship equipment Sept. 1.

Proposed: - leave about Nov. 10 Arr. Windhoek about 20th
Arrive S'Amangezei about 30th (Walvis Bay problems)
(Maybe Windhoek is Customs Office
& stuff can be in bond to there)

Have 10 lbs petrol at S'Amangezei
Establish base at Chassis (not sure about this at this time
on account of guard problem.
Better whole outfit go to Nyae Nyae area leaving some things
with Bushman guard at S'Am.

Torrence - Bedford Park 53-1220 call him Sunday he will come
Date with Silber Power 10³⁰ Sat AM. at 1145
" " Mavis? 2³⁰ P.M.
Raphael 43-2317 will call in Sat. AM. & arrange for Sat eve ± had dinner with
Van Warmelo Mon. train @ 1⁰⁰ PM ± N. Affairs Bldg 206 4-3553 home
Story. Pretoria 4:5408 maybe go Mon AM. Thursday
Lunch to at Darts at 12⁰⁰ Mon.

At Wray's dinner with Mrs Mrs Ryan who had been at Mawn - now
on staff Mafeking. Cocktails at Resident
~~His Honour~~ M.O. Wray C.M.G. O.B.E. District Commissioner
Tel Mafeking 38 Protectorate House British Protectorate of Bechuanaland
Mafeking So. Africa. S. Africa Mafeking So. Africa
referring to his say His Honour the Res. Commr.

Regina vs (1) Xhan Xae Xwi main reference J/14/57 of 10/10/55
"our" people (2) Khao Xhan Xae These 2 killed an adulterer at Kai Kai or Gums

Latin words Galago Mahole (Bush Baby) come from Sechuana

4 In Windhoek the artists are ^{has phone} Otto Schroeder, Jensch,
Otto Voigts, Poulson - Nietsche is agent Mr Reuter.

On Free St. 5 blocks from Carleton toward P.P. Sta is German Restaurant (Pfeffer)
The Pretoria Club is in Waterkloof District. Country Club Lunch with Nesers Fri 13

Harry Fiedler did the two wonderful pictures Impressionistic at Mr Gardner's
where I had lunch ^{30th Oct.} - write Mrs Danish Gardner. Mafeking

David at Tsane is partly Bushman - married to Proctor's daughter.
speaks Afrikaans & Bushman

J. D. MARNEWICK - KIRSTONIA 18 B.P. was with Debenham
and van der Post.

Mr Blacking is at Tracey's. ^{resigning or} being released - was in Venda Land -
~~Dr.~~ Dr. Jackson thinks entirely of him.

↘ Hans Bjerre can be found thru Danish Consul ^{Callesse} in Windhoek
came out to make film of Bushmen P.O. Box 222

Francois Krige is a S.W. artist.

Met Mrs Robertson - Secy to Office of Cultural Affairs Pre.
3-3031 - Gray hair - stout - level eyes. Am. Legation Van der Stel Bldg

Mr Hyde at C.S.I.R. sent Oosterhuisen to take care of me.
Pret. 4-5931

Bob Storey 4.5408

Van Wanneo 2-6431

Mr. Healey Jan Suits airport Ext 62 held up our film.

At Mabel - a - pudi ^{between Chapman & Selitser} London Missionary Society Evangelist
lives and travels among Masarwa (1937 report) Writes L. Miss Soc
for any info re missionaries to Masarwa or Bushmen.

In Washington Dr. R. G. Shuttleworth

D. R. Masson - ^{1907 K St} Acting head ^{Executive 3-2020} Liaison Division ^{So. Africa} C.S.I.R. ^{officer}

KL-361526 is # of film baggage check KLM red
^{not in our Research headquarters at Victoria.}

Kernel Ledimo P.O. Box 6 Maun - Ngamiland - B.P. - So. Africa

Dr. C. J. Joubert Sen. Med Officer Okovango N. Terr. met him at Karakore

Books to get

5

- On the Threshold of Central Africa - Francois Coillard.
Mackenzie, John. Day Dawn in Dark Places London 1895
Du Plessis J.A. A History of Christian Missions in S. Afr. Lou. 1911
Hepburn J.D. 20 years in Kama's country Lou. 1895
Wesleyan Missionary Notices An appeal from Bechu.. and Pretoria Lou. 1842
Bryden, Henry Anderson Guns & Camels in S. Afr. Lou. 1893
Bechuanaland Bibliography by Pamela Stevens 1947
Frank Thorold London is good books seller w/ Silberbauer

Two beautiful paintings in home of Hamish Gardner - Head of Education Dept of B.P. were done by Harry Fiedler - impressionistic style.

"David" at Tsane is part Bushman. He is married to Proctor's daughter speaks Afrikaans + Bushman (? which)

Artists in S.W. Jensch in Klein Windhoek, Otto Schroder, Otto Voigts Paulsen (does etchings) Reiter is agent for them.

"Day Dawn in Dark Places" - A Story of Wandering and Work in Bechuanaland by Rev. John Mackenzie; Cassell + Co, Ltd London Paris & N.Y. Preface dated 23 Oct 1888 is thought by Silberbauer to be book telling about /Gom.

6

At Mafeking first met ^{S.V.} Laurensen O.B.E Govt. Secy
 J. Van Riet Lowe will be ant Dist Com - Francistown
 D.M. Robinson Asst Secy
 Mr. Hamish Gardner - Director Education B.P.
 Imperial Reserve
 Mafeking

Prof. D.T. Cole Dept. Bantu Languages W. Univ Milner Park J. Bay
 " M.G. Marwick Dept Social Anthropology Tel. Address University, Joburg

G.B. Silberbauer 46 Stanrose Court 52 De Korte St. Braamfontein
 Tel. Address (Kalahari Mafeking in B.P. Govt telegr. address)

Prof. R.A. Dart Med. School 45-4241 44-1492
 " Philip Tobias " " home 23-5494 " -

26 Park St
 Oakland

Prof Jackson ^{Dept.} ~~Prof~~ of Geography
 Mr. Hartigan - W.N.L.A. officer for Bechuanaland

In London talked with Leslie A Smith Secy of Race Rel. Committee of
 the Society of Friends Friends House Euston Road, Lon. N.W.1 Euston 3601
 also a Mr Roderich Ede - Secy or Asst to Smith.
 Smith told of a Dr. F.W. Fox a nutrition expert now in Peru.
 also said in Joburg Christina D. Agar P.O. Box 7205 is clerk to Friends.
 By telephone to P.O. I found that Senator W.G. Ballinger 33-5965 or 41-5151
 is Secy of "Friends of Africa".

Midgeley now on leave - will go to Tati. He is a friend.

- Rittenhouse
 6-9372

Henry J Cadbury Ch. Am. Fr. Service Comm. 20 So. 12th St Phila.
 Home Tel. Midway 2-1739-774 Millbrook Road Haverford Pa.

Douglas + Dorothy Storr from Haverford are in Africa leaving Gana Oct 20 ±
 Cadbury gave me name of Paul Sturge in F.S.C. in London.
 Smith gave me name of Dr. Fred Irvine Pendle Hill Wallingford Pa. much
 interested in veld foods - send him Storr's article.

Sir George Beresford Stooke K.C.M.G
 Green Arden - Spencer Road - Molesey - Surrey - England

where else!

Prof. John Wallington - Geographer - Wits - retiring.

Mr & Mrs Wilcox He made book colored photos rock paintings

Mr & Mrs Stann - Hs. Stockbroker - she sculptor.

Prof. & Mrs. ^{ARNOLD} Lloyd - Dept Education - Quaker - left him S.W.A annual
 + my letter to Cadbury.

In Woodhock See Natig Block 1/2 S.W.A. agencies also Louis Berman
This from guy who sat next me at dinner Frank Murgold was sales director
J.I. Case. said he had just what Kruger or Runkle wanted to clear fire lanes.

Mr. H.J. Klein is ^{live} Stock Inspector at Shikawe. Ledimo reported to him.

Danny Jones works at r.B.C Studio 31 made Victory at Sea. Knows where
documentary film can be found. Solomon edited " " " (how not to)

Jobuy until March

follow Oakland Weekly
Bus Route to Park St do not turn left
turn right. Double story Pink
could

IVOR H. SMITTERS wants Lab at Waun. N.Y. ISO E 72nd will call home Feb.

At Thomas's Sunday 3rd Lawyer lady - Italian wife / metallurgist.
Smitters - reporter. Tobias. Tobias took me out to the
Wilcox (rock painting book) Then back to Thomas's - Mrs. Mrs. Stern - Prof Arnold
Gloyd (Prof Education or Brits)

Mrs Donald at Barclay's is V.P. have seen him. (Commissioner St. Central)

Ronald Benjamin coloured driver St Helena colored - says ^{he is} superior type
21 Middle St.
Bertrams S.B. license # 32374 Torrence will test him if required.
Johannesburg.

J. Von Rensburg of Parry, Leon & Hayhoe at Jan Smuts Airport ~~foot~~ met me
with Mr. Healey, Customs collector at the airport to arrange to ship our film home

Charles ^{Koek} says Dr Weber Dentist Swakopmund will know who is driver for Dr. Afel
who might come with us. Dr Weber wrote me about him. Dr. A.M. Weber P.O. Box 56
Swakopmund - Drivers name was F. Mildner.

8 Nov. 6 sent this telegram 24 words reply paid

Robinson Kalahari Mafeking. William Cunn arrived thank you stop no news yet of interpreter Sedimo despite two telegrams addressed Postbox six Maun stop if any reasonable way reach him and advise me how and when he can arrive we would be most grateful stop Vlok or I will pay Wanela or other transport expenses stop if air transport available will gladly pay stop native Commissioner here will permit his entry regards Marshall Crossberg Hotel Windhoek

also Discom Ghanzi William Cunn arrived thank you very much regards Marshall

Attila Port Farm Valencia P.O. WINDHOEK Phone Friedental

Allen will be at Karakawiese on 30th I am to meet him there.

Mrs Schmidt phone 9685 is mother in law of Attila Port at farm Klein Aub 8 mi from Windhoek Port will be there 7th

SWANLA VLOK Grootfontein 59
Harries Walvis Bay 26

Planes leave for Walvis B. M.T.W.F. 9⁰⁰ am. 10²⁰ return 3⁴⁵ p.m. ^{same day.}

Dr. Meiring is Director Windhoek Museum.

Telegram from Mafeking: Instructed Govt of Maun send Sedimo Ghanzi from Shakawe soonest & District Comm. Ghanzi will contact you thereupon and request further instructions from you & authorized issue travel warrants charged against advances Peabody Howard Institute & Sedimo will need permit travel in Southwest. signed Kalahari

Discom Ghanzi Bech. Prot. Mafeking telegraphed me that our interpreter a Bechuana named Sedimo is enroute Windhoek from Shakawe stop. Chief Nat. Comm. Southwest Africa has instructed Sandfontein issue necessary permits for Sedimo stop. Thank you for helping stop. I will take care any expenses involved. Howard Smithsonian Expedition Marshall

11/10 Called on Dr Wehr ^{has museum (sports biology material)} Swabopmund (Dentist) he will look up boy who worked for Dr Abel as driver. Met Dr Watt at Coffee House - also Mrs. He will write to Fitzsimons re Charles coming in Jan.

245 mi Swakop to Windhoek
95 " " " Usabos.
205 " " " Okahandja.

Sentiment written in book of Mr. Reiter at his home
~~205~~ Thank you for letting me share with you a few glimpses of the glories of South West captured by your sensitive artists.

West Coast fisheries were paying labor 1/6 per hr ordinary time 54 hrs = 4.1.0 per week
2 " " overtime
3 " " Sundays

Van Warmelo's son's address

business % Computer Section Elliot Bros. Borehamwood.

home 44 Merry Hill Mount Bushey Herts.

or % Netherlands Bank of S. Africa.

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Mr. S. Van Der Walt Admin. Officer Immigration Dept (4517)

" I. Rothman Immigration Officer (4508) arranged for the deportation of Joao Raphael, driver who I had wrongly hired at Walvis Bay + whose permission to enter in 1951 illegally and whose permission to stay for 1 month expired Oct 17 1957.

Jentefol is 3 yr apprentice @ Cohens. who Harrison says may be for us.

Robert Stong. We feel that confusion will result from use of term Queen to describe Nyas Nyas people stop We are interested this question and have used King in many publications stop Since no extensive linguistic studies have been done in Nyas Nyas we have chosen King for other reasons stop. They call themselves King stop The question should be kept open for more study but lets stick together now what do you think stop see you soon regards John

Telegram sent Nov 16, 1957.

Tel recd 12th Nov. Please contact Dicom Ghanzi re Fedimo.

Reply Nov 14. ^{Dicom} I telegraphed Mafeking to enquire if they had news of Fedimo's whereabouts stop They advised me to contact you stop If you can give me any idea his whereabouts and when to expect him we would be very grateful as we hope to leave ^{early next week} ~~Monday~~ regards Marshall.

Nov. 12 ^{Kalahari} Thank you for documents permitting entry Bechuanaland stop will send itinerary in few days stop No news yet Fedimo stop If you have any way ascertain his whereabouts and when we may expect him would appreciate information as we would like take off early next week Regards Marshall

Nov. 7 ^{Kalahari} Robinson, Mafeking No news yet about Marnwick stop Could you give me any idea his availability to us stop Mechanics scarce here stop I have not yet telegraphed him directly stop Thank you for all your help. Regards Reply paid ~~unpaid~~

Nov 9: Reply recd. Marnwick not available Kalahari.

Nov. 18. C. Koch. your letter conditions satisfactory writing Fitzsimons stop will Jan 10 at Grootfontein be satisfactory for you please telegraph reply today Unpaid reply paid 24 words.

Nov. 18. Arranged talk Mathias 2³⁰ P.M. radio. We could hear them distinctly but they couldn't hear us. Probably listening on wrong frequency. They said they would try again at 4³⁰ but we couldn't reach them, they were sending telegrams, maybe forgot. Sent them a telegram asking for schedule at 8³⁰ on 19th.

10 Cable Nov 18 Brew Peabody Museum Harvard Univ Cambridge

Can arrange Doctors Story and Koch accompanying expedition for months studying Plant poisons and poison beetle and importantly parasites stop ~~with~~ any drug company making few thousand contribution could get specimens regards Marshall.

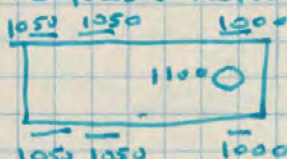
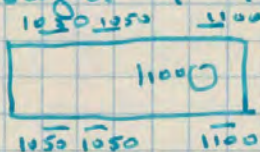
Telegraphed Mathias Nov. 18

I telegraphed Mafeking Nov 6 no news yet Sedimo Nov 8 they replied Sedimo being sent via Shikauri • Shauzi Nov 11 Telegraphed Mafeking again No news yet Sedimo Nov 12 reply Suggest contact Discom Shauzi Nov 14 I telegraphed Shauzi asking for news (No reply yet Nov 14 AM) Sedimo possibly waiting Nau Nau for Silvanla Lories ship What about track from Nau Nau to Kai Kai stop any news about rain Tsau to Kai Kai.

Telegram sent Kerk Nov. 18. Your letter conditions satisfactory writing to Fitzsimons can you and Bob or Grootfontein Jan 10 regards Marshall Reply recd Nov 18 Bob and I in Grootfontein tenth January Charlie.

Rumors around that Sobabis had 3 1/2 inches rain Nov 17. Checked with Meteorological Dept Nov 18 they say 3.5 mm on 17^m and 8.4 mm on 16th !! also Okavango 15.5 " " " " 13.0 " " "

Bought 4 - 1000 x 18 tires + tubes no 10⁵⁰ or 1100 in S.W.



We have 10 - 1050 x 18
4 1100 x 18
4 1000 x 18

pressure 50^{psi} in 1050 and 1100 and 65^{psi} in 1000

Sentefer is Cohens 3rd yr apprentice who wants terribly to come with us.

Nov 19 - 8⁵⁰ AM. just had call from Harrison (new bus driver Cohens) that Gen. Motors in ~~Swaziland~~ was sending mechanic to go with us. Harris hoping his good. Post Elizabeth

Nov. 19. Dear Dr Fitzsimons. Dr Koch has written me, in a letter dated Nov. 12, that you are willing that he should accompany our expedition for a few weeks to work on the poison beetle and its parasites. We are delighted to invite him to join us. Dr. Koch has outlined in his letter certain conditions which seem proper to allow him to devote his time to this work. In this connection (1) we will pay his expenses from Pretoria and return. (2) All zoological material collected by Dr Koch on this trip, with the exception of material related to Diamphidia problem, will go to the Transvaal Museum. If the expedition wishes duplicates we understand they will be made available. (3) I am sure that a grant for working our results, as described by Dr. Koch can be arranged, and will discuss it in detail with him when he joins us. I have arranged with Dr Koch that if agreeable to you I will meet him and Dr Story in Grootfontein on January tenth. I should estimate the time needed for this work to be of the order of four to five weeks. Thank you very much for your greatly appreciated cooperation. H.M.

Telegram from Discom Ghanzi Nov 19. No news yet Sedimo. Will make enquiries. Reply by phonogram Discom Ghanzi have located Sedimo Shakaue will arrange his transport. Thank you for all you have done Marshall.

Estimate petrol requirements Windhoek to Kakai via Nauvan.

Mind. - Grootfontein	320 mi.	1 st 400 mi	G.M.C	6 m/gal	65 gal x 2 = 130
Groot. Muzas	60		L.R.	15 m/gal	27 x 2 = 54
Mur. Karakauis	130	2 nd 250	G.M.C	3/gal	83 x 2 = 166
Kar. Nauvan	100		L.R.	8/gal	33 x 2 = 65
Nauvan Kakai	70				
	<u>680</u>				
			<u>Required</u>	<u>18 drums</u>	= <u>415 gal.</u>

Nov 19 Robinson Kalahari Mafeking Expedition leaves Windhoek twentieth proceeding Nauvan then Kai Kai then in general area for approximately six weeks mostly in Southwest I will fly to Shakaue Friday returning Grootfontein same day then Kai Kai by lorry to join others. regards Marshall

Nov 20. Robinson Kalahari Mafeking Re my itinerary telegram yesterday belatedly wondered if permission needed to fly Grootfontein Shakaue returning same day. Planned good weather flight only plane chartered Southwest African Airways stop will cancel flight if any way embarrassing you.

Nov 19. Kernel Ledimo ZU 269 Shakaue B.P. Please be waiting for me Friday morning nine I arrive by air if weather bad will come probably by Saturday or Sunday by lorry.

Nov 19. Ledimo was instructed report Maun from Shakaue x has not yet arrived and am endeavoring ascertain whereabouts x when contacted where must be report Discom Maun.

Nov. 20. Thanks telegram Sedimo at Shakaue I will corral him Friday or Sunday regards Marshall.

Nov 19. ~~No news yet Sedimo am ^{see top of page.} inquiring Discom Ghanzi~~
Nov 19. My guess is no heavy rain Trade area anyway Kakai is sandvult Discom Ghanzi.

Nov. 19. Harrison Sen Mgr. Cohens told me that Gen. Motors at Port Elizabeth was sending me 2 of their test mechanics to be here Thursday tho the Sen. Mgr Port Elizabeth complained in his telegram that was very short notice! Nov 19th Steve DuPreez arrived via aircick @ 4:45 P.M.

Nov 20. Cohens + Terry's each giving us a driver to go to Grootfontein + come back by train. John + Bob + 2 drivers will take 2 6x6 and 2 L.R.'s. The mechanic from Port Eliz. will bring the Dodge Thursday. I fly to Shakaue Fri at 6 AM. back to Groot with Sedimo then join Dodge + go to Nauvan + catch up with 2 6x6's which J. + B. leave there. They will take the 2 L.R.'s to Kai Kai with Gani and a guide from Nauvan. Later - the mechanic Steve DuPreez arrived in time to go with them with the Dodge.

12 Nov 20 telegram to Robinson Kalahai. Neglected say in itinerary telegram that ~~with~~ South West Africa Airways is requesting permission fly Grootfontein Shakawe & return same day. Stop of any embarrassment you we will cancel flight. (This a/c plane lost in Sept crashed near Aha Uto)

Nov. 22.

To get the story of Sedimo all the telegrams should be read. Then on Nov 19 Ted Pound took me to the radio station to try to talk to Shakawe. We first sent them a telegram asking them to arrange a talk at 3 P.M. We were on the air and tho the sky was full of thunder heard them very distinctly, but they could not hear us. Later it developed (2 days later) that they were listening on the wrong frequency! Telegraphed them again that noon and tried again ~~8³⁰~~ next morning. This time could hear them talking to someone else! Finally they got my telegram to Matthias and advised he Sedimo had just got there. The stock inspector knew Sedimo was at Kai Kai. So he went about 200 miles to Nam Nam. Then sent a "boy" to Kai Kai on a donkey (~~50~~ ⁸⁰ miles) brought Sedimo back then took him to Shakawe. Now we were ⁸⁰ headed for Kai Kai but didn't know ~~that by now~~ when we heard Sedimo was at Shakawe, we sent a wire telling Sedimo not to move from there - we would come to get him - either by air or by lorry. S.W. Air Transport has one very good pilot. Ted arranged for him (Schultz - a war II Ace) to pilot a plane I chartered. (£72-0-0) but the rains the day before were the equal of any we had ever seen + vicious lightning. Then it was set that I fly at 5³⁰ AM. Not promising - I woke in the night - pouring rain. At 6 AM. heavy clouds but not as bad north as South. So we took off. Schultz knew every mountain - we wore our way thru keeping just under the clouds and watching for the favorable passes. Soon we were out over the Sand Veld - then 400 ± miles + we hit Shakawe on the nose. There was a youngster waiting to take us in from the field. He looked at me steadily a moment then "Sedimo is here" was all he said. We landed back at Grootfontein. The others had reached Grootfontein at 3 AM. from Windhoek. So we were together at last. The two drivers Claude had acquired for us in Ovamboland - Louis Boy and his brother Manuel - were there. Terry's and Cohen's had each loaned us a driver for Windhoek - Grootfontein. Away from Grootfontein at 4. Arrived Kaokoville at 10³⁰. Established ourselves in the Administration's shelters. Fortunately no rain so slept under the stars - the best sleep in weeks. John is doing a superb job. Apart from buying a little too much jam + a sin of which I was never innocent, his planning has been good his handling of people perfect. Louis Boy is a wonderful Ovambo. The very best type. He is sound, a good mechanic, a good driver. He was Josh Allen's driver for years and never got stuck, and Josh doesn't know the difference between a spark plug and a spark coil. He also took Claude many times thru the Kaokoveld + the desert. He is probably close to sixty but is young in spirit + quick of limb. We are a mixed lot in age. Philip in his 50's, William 65, Louis 60 ±, L.K. 18 ±, Sko John, Bob, Sedimo, Paul, Manuel. in their 20's

The story of Gani. His difficulties + Dr. Loewning. our solution attempt - Dr. L says yes. We tell G. we will come in weeks to take him. he says yes. We tell Dr. L. he says yes as far as he is concerned. A week passes a few days later Dr. L. asks Gani - he says he wants to stay. We don't hear that. A week passes - we come for G.

he is all packed + ready, has been for several days. We take him + 13
just as we are starting, I go to Hospital to get G's pills. See Dr. L.
He glares at me. G. has broken his contract. You have taken him without
permission. He has no right nor do we! I say but you told me O.K. He
said I must see hosp. Supt. Mr Kemp. W.K. blasts me vigorously -
Didn't I know etc. But I said we are only trying to be helpful. G. is
drinking heavily + will be fired. Dr. L. said so. Yes but he must give notice
and if we take him he will never get his job back. Final. Does G. want
to go. Yes. Bring him here + let me talk to him. So John brought him
back with his baggage. Kemp asked Davis. Do you want to go if you
can't get your job back. Yes. ~~Then~~ So G. came. Meantime Dr
K. who is now head of Health + boss of hosp. had notified Adm. +
Native Affairs of our sin + was wroth. Claude left word for me to
see him. I explained. Claude put the story accurately. We were
forgiven + all is well. G. will be cared for. Meantime I told Claude
that if h.s. of Jesus want to teach Bushmen some English and how to
wait on tables, that I would underwrite G's salary for a year to
get things started. G's life in Windhoek is not good. No real companion +
no feeling of accomplishment. He gets \$16 per mo. but has no incentive to
work. I told him what could be. got him a blue blazer gray flannel
pants (for time when he is teacher) khaki shirt + shorts + knee socks
+ brown cap (for his working clothes (2 pr)) and will get him white coat
like those worn by brook. waiters + white shirts + socks (for his waiting
on table). His face lit up. He waits on table now, very nicely.
As soon as John gets set up in his base camp I will try to find
the right Bushmen 1 or 2 families, will live them for cash wages +
try teaching! Then go hunt up the L.S. of J + see what happens.

The story of why J + B. want to Kai Kai. Two weeks ago Claude
warned me to stay away from Bantcha till 24th as it was
likely that police will shoot Hereros back to B.P. possibly have to
shoot some cattle. He thought I agreed this was not for us. We
shouldn't be mixed up in it in any way. Would have been spectacular
pictures but. The Hereros there are from Tsau. They were 14,000!
cattle in Nyar Nyar. Those from Kubi + Kawonwa went back last
month when police said they must but Tsau will defiant. They have
8000! We were ready to leave Windhoek 20th. Police left 8 AM.
we at 4 P.M. I brought sedimo to brook. + we were in Karahise
the 22nd. John wanted to get some film in Kai Kai anyway
so he + Bob went off this AM. in 2 L.R.'s, leaving Steve + me to find a wet
weather X'ing of the Noma + set up a base near Tsungue. I
forgot to say that yesterday returning from Shikaur we flew over
the Noma + there was a long convoy between charris + Tsungue. We
will set out tomorrow + when we have made a base will wait for John.
John + Bob were advised to go to Kai Kai via Gomas + Mokaneup. 300 miles
new road Mokaneup Kai Kai. Instead they are going to try the narrow tracks
Nau Nau Kai Kai 170 miles. of which 60 is from Nau Nau.

Steve appears to be a very good mechanic. A bit on the defensive - but that
will wear off. This afternoon he taking an "incumbrance" off the top of the cab.
made to hold a tire which weighs 180^{lb} this box weighs 150^{lb}. Coming from brook, this contraption
designed by Mr. H's carpenter almost wrecked the cab. several cracks.

I have asked the question of several people. Do it that the small rains are late and heavy, or is it that the big rains are early. Anything can happen. They had rain in July and Klein Windhoek lost all its olive trees in an October freeze. a/c the atom bomb and Sputnik!
 If any animals are shot the Bushmen will not be allowed to eat the & wear a/c possible reprisals by Hereros. but the bones will be there. should be chance to get some hyena pictures.

Sunday 24th Yesterday we unloaded most of the things from the Dodge and started to find the best crossing of the Nama. We had known that a few miles East Charlie had found a sandy place. John had also crossed with Hereros. Then we intended to make a road connecting with our old road. But when we reached S'Amangeizei I was not well. I went to bed in one of the shelters and slept 2 hours. Still feeling very low I decided to return. We got back at 3:30. I went to bed & slept till this morning. Better. The news is: Tuna etc at Gantcha. Gov Med at Debraque. Gov Helmet near Gantcha. T.K at Tsumque. Gao Pava and Qui hunter N.E of Gura. and UNKA HAS A BABY. we couldn't find out who her husband is - he came from Cigaret way somewhere. There are lots of Bushmen at S'Amangeizei - the Gov hunchbacks isn't there. Matati gave us all this information. He then in ^{turn} having something on me, said forcefully, pointing his finger at me & laughing. The Oubas says Bushmen don't fight. He then called some Bushman ^{name I hadn't heard} and came along, from the big group, one little oldish chap with a chain and padlocks on his ankles. He and his father in law had gotten into an argument over some possession and he had killed his son in law. The judges had decided that he didn't know enough about equities to hang him, so the chains. Also his group were charged with the responsibility of not letting him escape (if he wanted to) He seemed very meek, spoke in the lowest possible voice. I will explore this situation further. S'Amangeizei would be a perfect place to work out contact problems. It isn't going to last however, because the blacks will be put out if the reserve is created. Matati has plenty cattle and much free labor. Will be hard put to it to duplicate this chance.

Petrol conditions and problems.

Kamkwise - S'Amangeizei	37	} all same road conditions Assume 3 mi. gal then each truck requires 1 drum. or 3 drums needed.
S'Amam - Charis	11	
- Tsumque	40	
- Gantcha	19	
	107 miles	Now 1 truck will have to bring me out to meet Josh Allen on 30 th - 11 drums = 4 total

We have 10 drums + 40 gals on Dodge. So we have a reserve. I will take the Dodge Stern & a Bushman from S'Am. who will come with us to Gantcha Dodge will have its tanks full + 1 extra barrel. good for the whole trip to Windhoek with good reserve, if we fail to receive the 15 bbls promised here by Tuesday. This will leave 3 or 4 drums for the hand Povers if they come from Kai Kai before I get back. good for 500-700 miles for them both to travel together. So.

Letter to Bechuanaland Secretariat :-

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The Secretariat

P.O. Box 106

Mafeking

Gentlemen: - Thank you for your letter of November 5, 1957 and for the enclosed permit. Please express my deep appreciation to His Honour the Resident Commissioner for his interest and for his great courtesy in making it possible for us to carry on with this work.

Supplementing my telegram to you dated November 19, the personnel of the expedition consists of John K. Marshall, Robert Gestaland, and L.K. Marshall from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Mr Stephen De Greez, mechanic from ~~the~~ Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and six native servants.

^{scientific} It is planned that about January 10 we will be joined by two ~~people~~ from Pretoria, Dr Robert Storey of the Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture and Dr Charles Koch, Entomologist from the Technological Museum. They will work principally on the beetle whose pupa provides the poison used by the !Kung Bushmen for their arrows. They will study the ecology of the beetle and its parasite and will try to get data on their life cycles. This work is being done in collaboration with Dr. J. van Emden of the Museum of Natural History, London.

It is also planned that on or about February 5, we will be joined by Robert Gardner, also of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

Our present plans call for the expedition to work along the border between Bechuanaland and South West Africa between about South Latitudes 18° 30' and 21°.

We hope to be able to call on the District Commissioners, Mr Attanion at Shanyji and Mr Williams at Maun, to pay our respects but cannot give reliable dates at this time.

I want ~~to~~ ^{thank} the Administration again for releasing Sedimo to us. It is very difficult to express his value to us, but we have already put two years in working with him in getting the kind of information we need, and getting it accurately. We have cross checked the results of this work at length and found it good. In the course of our work we have found that though many people can speak some of one of the Bushman languages, when they try to get an answer to anything but a rather simple question, they fill in gaps from their own idea of the situation which can lead to confusion and waste of time.

If Mr Silberbauer or any of your staff would like to visit with us I am sure you know that they would be welcome.

Yours sincerely L.K.M.

Nov 27 I lost a dog somewhere

At 18 miles S. of Sausaugeizi in the mangetti glade where we went with T.K. & Tuma. found Damsi with 14 and babs. Gaislay na was at ^{nearby} wiff. At Tsumquewa T.K., Gao, Bo, Gow, Xaha, Tuma, Gaislay, Gaislay, Tuma, Tuma, Gao, and their women. At Goutcha. Tuma et al Gow Mad. Gow music Met Kruger near Charis, he asked me if I had called SAK meeting! Met very fine Commandant Fourie & his asst (name) also Dr Tschobike sends best to family T.K. et al knew about meat. 1 of his men had been there 1st day. It's not any of his people went. I don't think I know all about why - reason T.K. gave was that Goutcha was Tuma's property, Tsumque his, But at Goutcha with fishyos 50 people

within a couple of miles right there when it began and with over 100 dead cows - perfectly good beef. They only dressed out one side of 1 animal and made bilberry of that! The rest for the vultures. So "Bushmen will do anything for meat, will eat it raw or pickled, about cooks of it." Maybe they were told not to, no one gave them as the reason. (They were not told not to.)
Later learned.

Nov 28 Thursday.

At 7 AM we started to empty the hole our boys had made yesterday where T.K. had indicated on the E. side of Tsungue small pan. 200 gallons taken out in 25 min emptied it. It filled again in about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. We missed because Phillips wanted to show me where he thought a base camp could be. There were several to choose from near the Tsungue Basabab. So were were later than expected. This would make the water hole hold about 100 gals if $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is O.K. and flow would be 200 gals/hr. Since this hole was completely dry in 1951, 1952 & 3 it is probably another pocket in the rock. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. near the basabab is a rocky outcrop that looks as tho there might be a possibility of a well.

Nov. 30, Saturday. John and Bob appeared yesterday afternoon. They had 3000' of film & stills. I told John about Allen's invitation to the "conference". Also Kreuzer's question to me. He and I left at 8⁰⁰ drove an hour & had a return a/c broken box & film. Left again at 10⁰⁰ arrived Kara. 6³⁰ P.M. Met Father Jean Marie Mollier, h.B. of Jesus, at S'Amungwezi. Very good man. The two sisters are on two months leave - till Feb. So I don't know where my idea of using Karin in connection with them will go. They are at Kapupahedi (I think) south west of Nyangana. John spent the evening with him. Later Josh Allen came in, John had good talk with him. I slept. This morning Josh had his shower at 6 A.M. from a bucket. Then we talked till about 10. Father M is growing vegetables and mealies. They are already 6" high (in a week) I & I came to Grootfontein at 3⁰⁰. Mr. Smit gave us a meal. Saw Josh again. Mr. Weigel or W. Voigt - looks a bit thinner and older. Worked all afternoon getting supplies for us. the store closed. Von Flotte fixing truck and box to be ready in A.M. We should leave about 2. tomorrow. Dr Scheel said I had probably had flu. I'm better today - had lunch & dinner and glass of beer. Father M. said kept your Kin Goodler with him all time found some differences in terms used by people there. When he knows more he will write you.

Dec. 1. Sunday in Grootfontein: Most of day at Weche & Voigt getting more supplies. Left at 4⁰⁰ P.M. arrived Kara at 9³⁰

Dec. 2. Monday. Left Kara. 9³⁰ A.M. with all barrels full & tanks. Total 5 bbls. out of 7 left there for us. 4 more are due on Dec. 3. and 4 again on Dec. 10. WENELA has usually too much load to take petrol. So we have to go thru abominable 37 miles between S'Amungwezi & Karabaine. WENELA left Karabaine at 3⁰⁰ A.M. bound for Grootfontein. Pok told me SWANLA are going to transport all convoys via Runtu & WENELA will abandon the S'Amungwezi route. This will take care of the problem in the Bushmen reserves. Arrived Tsungue 5³⁰ P.M. all well. Tents all up. paths cleared. Kitchen in field swing with bread all baked. Bob did a wonderful job - Every one in good spirits. I'm feeling sore inside again - this seems to come and go.

Dec. 3. T.K. + his people have all moved over to 100 yds N.E. of the baobab - the "Tsumque Baobab" that always told me the end of my long trip out was approaching. We are 60 yds south of it. At 9⁰⁰ this morning I asked John, Sedimo, Gani, T.K. + several of his men to come for a conference. The wide deep shade of the baobab was (in full leaf) was good. Even at that time the sun is frightful. I told them that before some of the children - Tsumko's size - were men - that farm would be next door to them. What would they do. T.K. said he would be old then and it wouldn't matter. The children would work for the farmers. I asked him if it would help if any of them understood our language. Yes he would like that. I said if someone from Tuma's family and someone from Gasa's and someone from his would like to try we would try to teach them. But that they must really want to do it. I suggested Gisbay from Tuma and Cui (foot) from Gasa's. Asked if T.K. would like them to come. Yes, and he would find someone's son - provided he didn't have to go away. O.K. So tomorrow I start for Muhamassii to locate Cui and also to bring Gisbay from Tuma. Unka has a baby coming - looks about 6 mos along. Haven't yet found who her husband is. School begins at 7³⁰ A.M. Dec. 6 if all goes well. Dr Gani will be installed. T.K. is building new kind of skerm. poles 5' long set vertically in a circle. Then a separate conical frame on top. The whole then thatched. Asked what he learned to do this. Watched people at Cho Ana.

Dec. 4. Steve Gani and I look off for Gisbay + Cui. Found Gisbay at Gantscha, cap, shirt + pants. Feeling quite the fellow. It was clear he had "been around". Tuma thought it good for them to learn our language. Gisbay could come to Tsumque. He came with us to Xarou 4 1/2 miles S.W. of Namipau. Nice little woman (Nisa) there with son 12 and baby. She thought Cui had gone to Gum, tho some Bushmen 30-40 by guess, were at mapotti place 20-30 trackless miles West. (South of where Hkmet had slain ye elaud) We returned, found U + Kurbay - Uka and lots more getting water. Their work is near the Maturkrodt Baobab. Tuma with a jackal skin cap, quite rakish had been telling John that Gao lame had shot a kudu bull yesterday. John's Bushman language had missed it. Seeing which Tuma had said

"Gao SHOOT KUDU"

Dec. 5 Thursday. Jim quite a bit better. John + Bob came up this morning. John filming T.K.'s new skerm building. They plan to make their sub base at the small baobab near Tuma's. It is hot. Gisbay's shirt + shorts are very well pressed. Gani asked him how he did it. With a cup - put a few coals inside + presses very well! There is going to be a bit of a problem with the firemen boys - they will likely get corky about their attainments. I asked T.K. + Tuma today if they thought telling the boys that being given another language was like any other gift. It should be shared. They thought that proper, tho I wished they had come up with the idea instead of me. Yesterday Gisbay had said he would come with John after he had seen his father. He came, but had not seen his father so couldn't stay. He said he would come back tomorrow. I asked how he would get back. Some women, I couldn't make out who, would bring him back. He couldn't come alone - he was still young. Tho at least 16, and perfectly capable in my opinion of caring for himself.

18 Dec. 6. Friday: - Last night I awoke with a sandstorm in the tent. There was a bit of rain - but it was 90% a dust storm. Today is overcast but delightfully cool. South wind S.E. I have given orders that Gani is to have 3 eggs a day. This morning he had 3 eggs at 7³⁰ and 3 more at 9³⁰. It is now 11⁰⁰ and he has disappeared. Too much energy.

Dec. 7 Saturday. 16 yrs ago! School started today Gani and a 14 ± year old nice youngster _____ son of _____ and _____ of T.K.'s group. worked 1 hr on Cup, table, chair, knife. How dreary those war years seem now. The full of achievement of a sort it all seems so absurd, unhealthy. Gani's cough has stopped. I am in the Office tent. It is a palace. 12' x 16' floor. I can stand up in a area 10' x 16'. A table, your chair & 2 wire chairs & my bed on the floor. Screen all sides. Adequate fly. all really tough material

Dec. 8 Saturday Sunday. Steve discovered that engine mountings on L.R. (short) had not had nuts on bolts & was loose. He took nuts off mirror & fixed. Report this to Terry. John & Bob here all day

Dec. 9 Monday. John and Bob left about noon. Cui and Aushay Mai and Gunda & another lady came with Gishay. John had told them they could get no food from us, that trading Gishay we could only have food for him. Cui didn't want to come Aushay did and started packing. Cui in his aburne all alone this pipe glowing. Just as John was leaving Aushay climbed in with her possessions & little Gou. Cui had to come. Today I told Cui we couldn't feed him & family. He said he wanted to go back but Aushay didn't and I should talk to her. Aushay came slowly over. I explained again at length that trading was a present Gishay must share, no food for them, showed that Gishay would sleep in a tent with the boys. That if Gishay wanted to go back with them he could but there was no food for them. Aushay looked very cross and glum. Then she said she would only stay a few days but her heart wanted Gishay. Then they would go back the next time any truck went to Gantscha. So Louis will come tomorrow I said they might stay till then & all was settled, only Aushay is still mad.

Dec. 10. Tuesday. Wrote this for Jock Allen: - Memo re foods used principally by Bushmen of the Nyae Nyae area. During our various expeditions we have observed and from time to time measured the quantities of foods used by representative groups of these Bushmen. In general it may be said that about 3/4 of their total food is vegetable, the other quarter meat. The food value of the meat they eat seldom goes above 25% of their total food and for periods of several weeks there may be very little. During the dry months most of the meat obtained was dried and its consumption spread over a period of time. All meat is willingly ~~shared~~ shared and a family will often travel 15 to 20 miles to get its share. There are many different kinds of nuts, fruits, berries and greens that are eaten. Dr Robert Storey of the Div. of Botany of the Dept of Agriculture at Pretoria has in the press an excellent monograph on the plant foods of the Bushmen which he collected with us. For the groups in this area there are two vital foods. First is the well known marzetti nut. These are found in the forest areas roughly spotted along the 20° E. longitude

meridian from the Eiseb, North. The other principal food is called by Bushmen "Tsi". This is a brown nut about half an inch in diameter which is found on the surface of the ground growing on thread like runners ten feet or more in length, radiating out from a bulbous spherical root which is usually a foot or so in diameter but may be as much as two or three times that size. I think the Tswana name for this nut is Morama. ¶ The tsi comes principally from two patches each perhaps 500 morgen in extent, one on each side of our road just south of Nama pan and perhaps 16 miles south of Gantscha. There is a sprinkling of tsi just north of Nama and also a scanty patch north west of Tsumque, but neither of these patches are of any consequence tho they have been known for a long time. Both of these nuts have a high content of proteins and fat and are an excellent, concentrated all purpose food. ¶ According to Bushman law anyone can gather mangetti anywhere anytime - the only restriction being the practical one that during the dry months the only water in the mangetti areas is found in hollows in the roots of certain mangetti trees. These trees are owned by definite individuals and are inherited. Except in the rains when there is water everywhere and no one need ask, people needing food will work out arrangements with each other so that no one to our knowledge is denied. We don't know how many trees have this water but would be willing to guess that there is one to about every twenty square miles of forest. The usual water holding trees that we have seen contained about a petrol drum full of water in excellent condition. ¶ We estimate that mangetti provide the major part of the food for over six hundred Bushmen in this area for about six months. We estimate that the two small tsi patches provide the major part of the food for over three hundred Bushmen for two and a half to three months. ¶ In the S'Amangeizei area the fruits from the Shiri tree provide good protein and oil. We have no estimate of the quantity available. We know of only a few trees south of the Nama. In general they are only available to the Bushmen from S'Amangeizei, North.

In the central Kalahari between Ghanzi, Seluhiti, Molepolole and Raykops, the tsamma melon which grows plentifully everywhere, provides food and water for the Bushmen. We know of no part of the area between S'Amangeizei and Gum where tsammias occur. To live in the area the Bushmen rely on mangetti, tsi, and water. As to the water holes, we have had experience since 1951 with Gum, Gantscha, Tsumque, Chanis, Xaru, Gura, Lebba and Kautsa. Of these the only two that have not completely failed are Gum and Gantscha. Gum appears to be a flowing water tho in 1952 it was very weak in September and October. In 1952 the Herero's who lived at Gum sunk a shaft about 30' deep near the present water hole. It was a dry hole. Gantscha water appears to come from rain water storage in a natural cave under the rock just south of the water hole at the edge of the rock. Some Bushmen who were there when Herero's

20 from Bechuanaland some twenty years ago had cattle there describe how they formed a chain going into the cave to pass pails of water to the cattle. Judging from their description which is not too definite, the cave might be 20 to 30 yards long, half as wide and 6 to 10 feet high. We dug down six feet to make the present water hole, and there is no doubt that there is a cavity under the rock, but it is full of mud and sand. Water seeps out of it and yielded us about 4 petrol drums per day in 1952 and 1953. P Another bit of information about water. In 1951, 1952 and 1953 all pans in the area were dry in May, as were all the water holes except Gum and Gantscha. Planes could land on any of the pans. In 1955 it was August before most of the pans were dry and there was water in Thinthuma, a big pan about six miles North by West from Gantscha right thru till the 1956 rains. P The poison used for hunting arrows by these people comes from the pupa of a beetle (*Diamphidia simplex*). This beetle is found on only certain marula trees - very few in fact. The supply for the people in the Gantscha area comes from one tree, standing alone, about 200 yards East of our road, seven miles South of Gantscha. H. D. Delf. Dec. 7. 1957.

This day marks perhaps a milestone. William and I located an area near the baobabs between our camp and T.K.'s for a garden. We had some tools, W^m started to clear a bit. I went to talk to Philip about something. Ten minutes later there was T.K. & 2 men working away with ax, pick, hoe & spade clearing & digging. They have now been working steadily for 2 1/2 hrs. Working real hard. This garden must be a success! The ground isn't quite moist enough yet a/c W^m but it looks like rain again. Gishay is helping Manuel erect a kitchen. The Bushmen cut a large quantity of poles yesterday. Today the women are all out cutting grass for thatching. 2 P.M. we have had a soaking rain since 11³⁰. Probably 1/2". Bob came at 1⁰⁰. There had been no rain at Gantscha. T.K. et al worked till the heavy rain. They have cleared a patch 20 yds square. A good job. After the rain 2³⁰ ± Steve took them to the Horro's cattle pad - manure 6" thick. Filled Dodge came back & spread it very vigorously and effectively. I took Dodge & brought it back full to brim of long grass (dry) for thatching. 4 of T.K.'s men loaded it placing the grass with the skill of professional hay makers. to make a well bound load. No direction at all. There is enough manure still in that big kraal for a hundred acres. Job left at 4⁰⁰.

Wednesday Dec. 11.

T.K. et al worked in garden most of day. In evening I tried to get him to point our horns of Chem. He said they only came as winter began. Je ne sais pas. This was the first evening the stars could be seen & then only in the E and South. He pointed out the three zebras and the arrow just missing them and the place where the man stood. The zebras were at an angle of about 30° from the horizontal pointing down toward the East. I went to bed about 9. Presently awoke, a dance

was on. I didn't go over, sat & listened. They all had very good voices. 21
One man had a baritone almost tenor voice. He sang quite long solos.
T.K. (Gani said) went into trance and was quite vigorous. The dance faded
out about 2:00 AM. I went back to sleep. When the cock crowed at 5:00
a medicine man (T.K. again Gani said) was doing curing with much enthusiasm
I got up at 6:00. W^m & Manuel were still sleeping. I said after night of dance
people must get up. Gishay woke them - they came out all scowls. After
a bit of coffee W^m went to the garden rang the morning bell (with two shanks)
and started turning in the manure. Right away T.K. and his men were
on the job. working as tho they had had a big sleep. I went over and
said Good morning. They were all smiles & "Morrow's."

Thursday Dec. 12 Never was the air so humid. It is cool 21°C = 70°F. But
everything is wet. Rain yesterday and last night. Heavy overcast today.
W^m started planting this AM. He would show T.K. then T.K. would do it. Planted
about 20 kinds. Problem. How to teach T.K. which ones are planted
in a row 5" apart and 1 1/2" deep and which are scattered and barely
covered!

Friday Dec. 13. Went 12 mi East in the Dodge to some Manula trees. 2 Male
& 2 F. Apparently only the F. manulas have the white. Found no white flats.
must be further N. because we went E by S - to S.E. - then S.

Saturday Dec. 14. Dear Claude: - A small report on the
activities here. If John and Bob came back from Kai Tau about
the end of November. Since then they have been working at
Gautschi with Tuma's group. If. We have set up our base
here where I ~~stay~~ reside in state with the Frig! If. T.K. showed
us a good camp spot just South of the Tsumgue Saobab about
1/3 mile from the pan - about East. If. He was in a wick's nest
of the pan - but he moved over about 150 yds from us. If. He
built Henero type rondavels this time instead of skernis. They are
really excellent structures. This they did entirely on their own
initiative. They worked like beavers. It took about 2 days for
each family to build its hut. After a couple of days we had a
long talk with all of his people - lasted hours. I described the farm
situation. That there were more people than needed land etc. etc.
They volunteered they knew all this and wanted to learn from us.
They would like to learn to talk to us in our language. They would
like a garden and goats and cattle. If. We started with the
garden. William Carum, our coloured farmer from Bechuanaaland
who speaks M'kaukau - very like Tsung - laid out an area about
75' x 60'. The ground was covered with small thorn bushes.
Four Bushmen and T.K. cleared it all very nicely in a few hours
with our tools, working steadily and well. Then W^m showed
them how to lay out plots for the various vegetables. This they
did - deftly. Then he explained as best he could from the
pictures on the seed envelopes what he hoped they would get
and showed how to plant. T.K. planted everything and showed
others how to do it and got them to do it. By the way, before

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we started I explained that the vegetables all needed water, that no dice if the rains failed, that bugs ate plants, that nothing might come from all their work. They understood and would do it. This in return for half the produce (if any). We did have some good rain. P. This morning I brought up the subject of goats again. I explained that I had no part in the Administration, that only they could know if it was good to bring goats into this area, that much work and thought would be needed if they were to raise goats. Hyenas, leopards etc. They would have to build kraals, and someone would have to be with goats all the time. Goats must come first - hunting second. I made it as hard as I could. Yes, they understood but they didn't go hunting the way they used to. I said Goats must have water. They eat like kudu and gemsbok for 3 moons with no water. "Yes, they knew." Well if like in 51, 52 & 53, Tsungue was dry and there was very little at Gantscha what would they do. "They must go to Gum or Chis Aug. They know it was far but they would travel at night." P. I don't know the answer to the water problem, but it will have to be solved somehow. By the time this reaches you I shall have asked Dr. Tschobke (if he is in Grootfontein) whether we can bring few goats in. There will be for ourselves. T.K. will take care of them for us in return for the milk and part of the meat (if any). P. I do regret that there is no one here to carry on. I can be but very temporary. The L.B. of Jesus we met with Josh at Karakuse seems a very fine person and well adapted to his work. John and I liked him and respected him. But he has uncoursed himself at Kapupahedi with some Bushmen attached to the flats. Has a garden planted and the lot. His two S.S. of J. are on leave, I believe till March. By that time I'll be ready to go. John won't be able to do anything about this, he is working hard and well at his task of expressing this culture on film. It's a tremendous task and he shouldn't be asked to think about anything else. P. At Kapupahedi lives an old sinner named Franz who worked for us in 1953. Franz is pretty good at taking the godly and unsuspecting to the "clearers". If you have any idea of what we should do or might try to do, please let me have them. Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you and your wonderful family. Claude.

Sincerely, Laurence.

Saturday Dec. 21. Steve and I left last Monday for Grootfontein, taking horis, W. Manuel, and four of T.K.'s men with. We took 2 GMC's. One to leave at Charis with the boys while the other we took on. We stayed at Charis ~~over~~ overnight and in the late afternoon prospecting for an all weather ~~poth~~ road. We found the so-called ~~en~~ ~~amb~~ ended about a mile and a half West of the Charis crossing. I doubt if this flat area is any part of the Noma. Certainly flying down the Noma from Cigaret I found no place where it turned off the south going Noma. In Grootfontein we stayed Tues. & Wed getting a

Large consignment of film shipped + supplies. Steve distinguished himself by staying up till 2 AM ~~Washed up~~ 3 AM ~~then~~ as we were up at 5 ~~AM~~. He was not a great asset. Wed. ev^{ing} I had dinner with the Zschokkes. ^{Thurs.} They had a young Australian who was at Harvard 4 yrs and is now at the S.W.A. Co. as a mineralogist. A most personable chap. Dr. —. I arranged with Dr. Zschokke to meet him in Karakise on the 13th of Jan. with Charlie + Bob. I think this was not a good idea. We lose two days. At Charis the boys had cleared an excellent track. No danger in the worst rains. I am tremendously relieved. It adds 2 1/2 miles to the trip (1/2 hr) - nothing compared to possible days in the mud.

At Wisconsin there are two major groups. One, connected ^{officially} with depts of speech, dramatics, English and music ~~called~~ groups which runs experimental television work. Ray Stanley teaches, was producer by training, has written. his wife also teaches. Another group, not connected with educational program has responsibility for adult education for the state, not kind of people who should fill a chair - do a lot of work on how to teach higher ed. by film! Many poor products, a few good ones. They are under pressure to produce. Bill Harley is now over Stanley was man who produced Jeffersonian tradition. Widely known, about 55. The guy to talk to.

Christmas Day. Pouring rain. Clouds 1 mi. thick - 10 secs from time of lightning flash till crack of thunder overhead. = 2 miles - but there's lots of water in 1 mile of clouds.

Oddments. Car hunter walked from Cijart to the mangettis below /Gum, 100 mi ±. I went looking for him 2 weeks ago. He was then 20 odd miles S. of Nama pan. He appeared at Gantscha a few days ago went over to Kautsa + shot a hartbeest! Someone else tracked it down. His leg is straight, his peg works very well indeed. About 7" of rain since yesterday!

Memo re desirability of a Professorship at Harvard, devoted to teaching and studying motion picture film using the same level of thought that goes into the study of literature and art.

Without trying to compare the virtues of literature, art, and film in their power of expressing and communicating, it would seem to be generally recognized that film is an exceedingly powerful medium.

There are many institutions where the physical use of the tools of the ~~art~~ art, cameras, editing and projecting equipment ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~used~~, but I know of no institution where the philosophical kind of thinking that is such an important part of the teaching of literature and art. is being applied to film.

Artists, and people who are interested in art, benefit from the many opportunities to study under men in their field with professional rank and talent. Courses in appreciation of art and criticism of art are deeply important in our culture.

Writers and the public have available innumerable courses in the many branches into which the study of literature is divided.

The number of professional chairs in these fields occupied by distinguished men is impressive. They and their predecessors

24 have been largely responsible for the informed market which exists today for good art and good literature.

Shouldn't there be a start at having a place where the philosophy of film and its criticism can be studied. Wouldn't our culture, in which motion pictures play so prominent a part, benefit from a flow of able students who are trained to appreciate good film and what makes it good, and who are working to improve its content and power.

The film material available for study is by no means limited to the product of the popular motion picture studios. There is a great body of so-called documentary film that can be used for illustrating problems and their solutions.

If there is an interest in the general question as to whether or not a chair as proposed should be a goal for Harvard, there are many avenues for access to the material needed.

It will undoubtedly take time to develop the kind of courses that would warrant the creation of a professorship, but I believe there are enough able and interested young men of promise who would gladly take a job as lecturer or whatever title would be appropriate, if there were a reasonable possibility that a professorship would be available, if warranted. (See my letter 1/9/51 to J.O.P.)

Dec. 26. John, Bob, Louis, Sidino and I went to Gaultsch. 19 miles took 3 hrs. North end of road was pretty much under water. We had to make several detours and were bogged down 3 or 4 times. had to use winch to get out. Its serious that the L.R.'s have no winch yet. We expected to take the Dodge out this next trip, but will have to leave it as the only practical way to have a winch on the trips between Gaultsch & here. Terry's seems to me a place of great luscious promises!

Dec 31. Rain every day. We have had about 10-11 inches so far. My back is poor. I am going to Windhook on the 4th Atilla Post. Charles. Bob. See Claude vs T.K.'s wives again. They are related to every group in area & all resent them being kept away. Lots of clouds today - but sunshine. Delightfully cool.

Jan. 2nd. So far we have had about 14 inches of rain. 3" yesterday. A drenching down-pour. John's foot had some pus. I probed a bit and think I detected a piece still left in. We decided not to try to cut it out but to take him to Brookfontein leaving Saturday. We will keep it open and covered with Bacitracin. My back is still poor & I have diarrhea. Neomycin + Silyflathelin. Bob was sick in the night. We are a work-gotten Co. Philip has a headache. W^m seems to have malaria - we gave him the Arolex cure dose 4 + 2 + 1/day. Gani has stomach trouble. Bishop is a joy. He washes dishes, sets the table very nicely. sweeps my tent & John's tent. makes my bed perfectly. waits on table.

Duiker, (with tiny horns) !auni ma must not be eaten by bride, but mother can eat. Bride can eat when she is big. This was law started by old people. Bride's stomachs will get blown up she won't be able to have children and will die. Anyone can eat steenboks.

Several animals eat Tsi. young girls and anyone can eat.

The chosa is done for boys only by medicine men ~~to~~ and only at the start of the chamma. It is done so that people will be able to eat. Law established by old people.

T.K's copper beads were made from wire we gave. By T.K

Skermis belong to both. They are owners.

Everyone makes snares for guinea fowl. O.K. for all.

Any man can go hunting with his wife's father. Can follow ~~to~~ in law for hunting.

Ownership of no veldkos land is because of hunting. If someone came from Gum hunting on T.K's place he would chase him off. He would be ge dolo. Someone from Gantscha could come because he is T.K's relation + would give meat. T.K. also owns mangetti places outside his place. Land is owned by ~~group~~ T.K for group. T.K. can cross intervening land because other groups all interrelated from south of Nama to beyond S'amaungezei.

Kai kai + Gum are something else. hinc comes south of Tsi patches. quite a way.

When there is no rain veldkos gets burned by sun and doesn't want to come out.

There is plenty veldkos at Nama - people who owned it died. Gow, Kow these were related to this group, long ago died.

///ao Kxao's wife had 2 - all older than T.K. much.
Gatshey - Nuka de other side Nama her husband died too.
married + lived
with farmers d.

#Gisa had no children.

!obe had daughter Gum. died at Cigaret. her husband died first.

T.K. has no relatives at Gum. Tuma has. Gum people could hunt in Tuma's place but not T.K.'s. T.K.'s relatives at Gantscha have no relatives at Gum. T.K. has relatives at Khadum his relatives are dead but their children survive. Gow Med has same relatives at Khadum as T.K.

Ledimo says any Bushman is juduosi. Can someone be juduosi
T.K. says all Bushmen no matter how far away are juduosi.
T.K. heard about M'Kau Kau but doesn't know any.

If juduosi is Bushman what is word for friend. Ledimo asked T.K. what he would call me. mi dxu = my people mi//nixu = master chief nizara = comrade

When T.K. says make clouds ~~ka~~ ures-dae = to make + !qa !kwisi !qa is rain !kwisi means hair or feathers N!aw makes rain alive.

If someone kills an animal the smell goes up and goes to where the clouds are, then clouds follow the smell and when it comes to the place where animal is dead it rains.

People sitting in shade when it is cool do not make clouds.

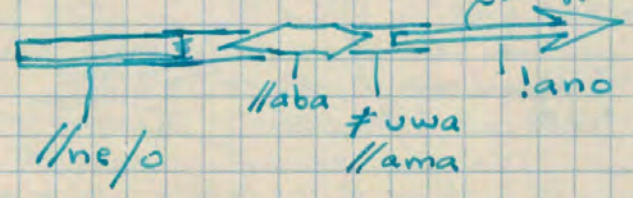
If someone kills animal + it rains then later when dry + want rain - that person can go + get bones of that animal and put in fire + rain will come. If person has wet N!ow his urine or hair ^{in fire} would bring rain. spit would not.

There are monkeys in the maugetli-grey-small. They don't eat monkeys

First Bush ceremony is (numma) ko !ka or tumma ko !ka
to treat with medicine meat to cut

T.K. knows of no first rain ceremony.

Bow = !nao String = tso wrapped with tso.



Sweat will cure bite of scorpion
Spitting on someone except in play would be insult
When someone dies what do they do with body - T.K. laughs uproariously.
He never saw a grave.

If a girl is about to have a baby and is afraid, an old woman will ask her to take off her ornaments. if not afraid she keeps them on. They often take them off. If one wouldn't take off ornaments and one was afraid people would laugh. It is better to be brave.
Men make wooden bowls with metal not burn.
Bush powder comes from ~~the~~ in tree. red center see near S'amaungai
Only bushes with poison beetles are other side of Nama.
They harden wood in fire.

34 Jan 18. Toma Lidino.

If Toma wanted to tell us about the Bushmen at Shangi what would he call them.

He doesn't know any people at Shangi. We told him about them.

Lidino asked what kind of people lived at Janu where he went when Buffalo hit him. White & black - but Samko told him there were ju duarisi there who had always lived there.

at Karakurine he heard there were ju duarisi there. Did any of them visit here - No - they were ju dole. ∴ both ju duarisi and ju dole at same time. What does Toma call the people of Gon Helmet - T.K. Gon Med. Gashay etc. He would call them dzu kraosi (vs. dzu kraosi) means people owners. Does Toma know any people who are not Kung. - There are no Kung here!! He says the ^{Ko} Kung are over there, pointing south. The people who make ostrich egg beads with their own looms. Q. Are you not !Kung. We are ju duarisi - The Bushmen call us !Kung. not !Ko. What does Toma call Naron. He knows some & calls them ju duarisi. What do Naron call Tomai people. #xao //e. This is not Toma's language but Naron is means owners of North. #xao //e ~~is one person of the North - people of the North is #xao //esi~~ is one person of the North - people of the North is #xao //esi. If he was telling people from Chadum about people from Kubi what term would he use for people of Kubi. //hai kraosi vs. people of the East. These are ju duarisi. Some ju duarisi are ju dole. ~~at~~ there a word for ju duarisi who are opposite of ju dole. If a ju duarisi who

he doesn't know comes in peace and is kind he is still ju dole. But as soon as he knows him he is dzu-a-o dzu-mma which means "just like one self" William says all the ^{Bushman} people of Shangi area call all people of North as #xao //esi. Does Toma know anyone called Makau Kau. No. He said he heard the Herrero's call Tomai people M Kau Kau but he doesn't want to be called that. He heard that Herrero said M Kau Kau were hostile. Does Toma know any M Kau Kau. No. He heard that in old days - German Herrero war the M Kau Kau killed Herrero's. William says the people of Bobabis call the Bushmen between Nyat Nyas and Bobabis. M Kau Kau.

Asked about ju - kraosi again. it sounded like ju duarisi - Toma said ju kau is peoples chief. Friendly people is dzu sa kraque is opposite of ju dole. Krai kraosi means friendly people also.

If Toma lived next to T.K. for ^{any length of time say} a year and received no presents T.K. would be ju dole to Toma.

Gao Med. ^{Ledimo John.}

Was he at farm where T.K.'s people are. Yes.

Who was there when he left //ugxa his daughter + her husband/ Qui

Did they want to stay there? They left the farm with ~~Gao~~ T.K.'s group when they left. Gao came also was with T.K.'s people ^{from} to the farm where Gow Med was + told him. T.K.'s people left at sundown - Gao came ^{with Qui} told Gow Med same night about midnights + Gow Med left night away that night with Qui. Gao came - Gow Med's 2 wives ^{also} Mia + Nai + Tsamko (Tuma's son) + Garday + !U. - also Gow Med's 2 sons Garday + Debi. + home + De Kow (!U's) + Tuma. After they left Tuma was not well so Gow Med left Tuma + his family + went on. //ugxa had left with T.K. Gow Med + his group didn't see them. Gao came + Qui went ahead of Gow Med but didn't see T.K.'s group. Gow Med found them in a Herero village at the store at sunrise.

After T.K. left with his folks he slept 3 nights before farmers found him. Gow Med slept near the store - In morning some Gow + Qui went to store to buy food. When they left they found T.K.'s spoor + followed it. Found and returned to Gow Med. Then all where T.K. slept, then slept on his tracks. Then followed whole ^{next} day and slept again on his track and in midday came to Herero village and asked for water.

Monday Feb. 10

Moved to Maugett's 16 mi N. of Tsumgue on Sat. Feb. 8. Bob-Charles Steve Louis Manuel + Gani Gao came. Sent Steve right back with ² G.M.C. Manuel + W.M. to have Sunday to pack rest ready to come Monday. Brought Gow Med + many people. Set up big tent. outlined to Gow Med our camp area. He pointed to a big maugetti said he would put skins there. 300 yds away. I wanted specially to have our tents out of sight of any skins. Qui Hunter's is 300 yds away. We put up big tent and found that De Ai had decided to put Gow's skins 25 yds away! I called all the Bushmen together before we left Tsumgue and explained that when we came to these maugettis we would have to bring our water from Tsumgue, that we had to use petrol to go there - that we had to bring petrol from Goofontein, that we couldn't give any water or oil to Bushmen. They understood. As soon as we arrived here I called the people we had brought and explained again. When I finished Gow Med made a long talk. He and we were friends. When a friend had water and one asked for some he knew he would get some! I went over it all again. They understood. but the test is still to come. The few days ago talking to Qui hunter (who shot a duiker yesterday here) I explained water problem. He understood then said - They will understand but won't believe you! The problem is what is a more perfect situation for Bushmen than plenty maugettis - water - and tobacco - with the occasional wild fruit of this season. If we give water we will soon be Bushmen headquarters. Normally in the rains they move slowly thru the maugetti forests - depending on the small waters in the trees. Many trees have small waters. When we first got here Charles saw a small water about a gallon in a tree near camp. 2 hrs later water was gone. De Ai I expect when I told Gow Med about water. De Ai asked would we give her a barrel. I - thinking of John's problems said I would see. We have one bb where top we took M. to make a place for Charles to grow a bush the poison

36 beetle liber. It didn't work. Maybe she can have this. The situation at Tsumungue was poor. Plenty water but also faces from 60-100 people - flies, mosquitos. There a few ordinary house flies - no mosquitos. The Bushman say they come to the mangattis to get a rest from the mosquitos and back to Tsumungue for tobacco. We had lots of sickness there. I had decided we must get a nurse if we stayed. We used hundreds of antibiotics + Ovalen. Some of the Bushwomen are like pin cushions from injections - One baby sets up howls when he sees John's injections. We have 8 bbls for water and one or two trips a week should keep us supplied.

The other day I called Claude by radio + telephone and asked him if he would telephone to Her Wray. Pres. Comm. for Bechuanaland to ask his permission to ask Silberbauer to come to us as camp manager till May. Sounds like wonderful idea. John thought of it. Claude did so - reached 2nd in command - Wray was away - he said it sounds possible. We pay salary + expenses - I invited his wife too if she will. Thus he would have Gais - learn Bushman + observe and I could go HOME. I enjoy being here - but I want to be home. If you were here it would be O.K.

Charles is giving me a summary of poison beetles.

On one manula tree we found complete cycle *Diamphidia I*
Eggs on Carbas in three stages - Larvae in cocoons and 2 specimens of beetles. but no chrysalids. The larvae were successfully reared from the first stage to the cocoons during period from Jan 14 to Feb 10. The larvae exhibit transverse rows of dark tubercles on segments of body. Cocoons were found in the soil around manula tree #2 + #3. The cocoons of Manula #1 were obtained by the rearing of larvae in tins with little earth in the bottom.

Diamphidia #2
Larvae of the 3rd stage were found on the leaves of Commifera "A" (with stalked fruits) almost everywhere - e.g. Tsumungue - Cufashay - (S. of Nama) and Aha Mountains. After two weeks all these larvae - about 30 - went to ground in tins and made cocoons - usually at the bottom of tins - seems they like to go deep. The numerous beetles collected on the same plant laid eggs in small packets - 3 to 10 at a time covering this egg cluster by protective layer of spereta. The larvae differ from those of *Diamphidia I* by lacking the rows of tubercles on segments of body. Before making the cocoons they change their rather pale color to a very intense pink. They are "coprophorous" (carry spereta with them). The beetle does not differ much from *Diamphidia I*. Cocoons with larvae were dug out at Carbasay in a dense thicket of Commifera A (about 500). Thoma said these are much more poisonous than all others.

Diamphidia III.

A rather big quantity of larvae of the 3rd stage were found on the leaves of Commifera B. at a place about 1 mile south of Nama as well as at the water hole at Naishube at the E. of the road between south of Nama. These larvae made their cocoons within 1 to 2 weeks in tins. They were very much like the Manula larvae of *Diamphidia I* in that they have rows of tubercles on segments of

their body. No cocoons were collected in the velt, but one beetle was collected by N'gai on a commifera B. plant and it is very much different from the beetles of Diampylidia I + II. It is doubtful whether this beetle belongs in fact to the larva of Diampylidia III.

Diampylidia IV 2

Two larvae of a Diampylidia very similar to the larva of Diampylidia II were found on the leaves of a Commifera A plant at Tsumque. also scarcely different from the larvae of Diampylidia II - they did not accept food from Commifera A - but took only leaves of Commifera B (with sessile fruits). Two cocoons were obtained in tins.

Parasites.

3 different species of Lebiini Lebiini beetles were collected one on Marula trees - the second on Commifera A and the 3rd on Commifera B. According to von Emden they are parasites of Diampylidia. An experiment showed that these beetles eat voraciously the 3rd stage larvae of Diampylidia I. No observations could be carried out as to the question of parasitism on Diampylidia. Bushmen when making the arrow poison at Tsumque. When opening the cocoons of Diampylidia found in a few of them cocoons instead of the Diampylidia larvae 2 different species of presumably Lebiini larvae. In one cocoon there was found a Lebiini larva together with the empty skin of a Diampylidia larva. In another cocoon a dead but fat Diampylidia larva was found side by side with a young stage of a Lebiini larva. There is no certainty whether this Lebiini larvae may belong in fact to the Lebiini beetles collected but they are quite decidedly of the Adephaga type, with predatory so very modified mouth organs. One of the Marula Lebiini beetles was found to be parasitized by extremely small larvae of a little fly about 2 mm long. The flies were obtained by rearing in the tins.

The most curious thing is that no crystalids were found. Larvae of Diampylidia I were found by Dr. Steyn in the Aha! No Diampylidia stages were ^{anywhere} found on Rus Commiferaoides. (as has been reported otherwise to Dr. Watt.) (by Dr. Steyn (I think))

We are to stop at Karakuse if there are Bushmen there and at Nuregas we are to go to the bush where the Bushman who shot the policeman got his poison.

The remarkable thing to me is that so much poison can be had. We had thought only 3 trees and 1 bush in the area. Maybe the fact that there were many predator beetles around the Marula trees where we used to get poison, and combined with the fact that no poison beetle cocoons were there indicates a cyclic affair. Maybe the parasites absent awhile because used up their food supply allows poison beetles to thrive awhile.

The 3 stages of larvae should be amplified for us.

38 /wi at Karakuise has wife's mother at Dussi. He calls the people there Aven. Calls people at Tsumque n'orek'au. He has relations at Tsumque & knows most everyone. All people at Karakuise are his relatives. These are called Karkubik'au. I was talking to a group of about 20. /wi mostly. One of them not/wi had heard of Kung but doesn't know where they are. Their favorite food today Feb 14 is !no (Strychnos cocculoides) the base I ball pined fruit! next comes mangettis. They don't hunt. /wi says they are too lazy. Poison comes from bush (Commifera.) There are plenty near. They know about the marula, but there are none here. They got some grubbs short time ago. The larvae fall off the bush and go into the ground. Some pupa are red, others white. No one is stronger poison than the other. He never saw a beetle eat the larvae. On the marula there are some beetles that eat the worms but not on the small bushes. Worms same on Marula as bushes. They know & distinguish Commifera A & B. We had seen some commifera bushes that had grown into trees 15' tall. They are A. Nearest marula they know is at Tsumque. Their name for Tsumque is n'wa'ai

At. Nuragas - at Diederich's farm 3 mi East, a bushman showed us /guri - scrape bark of root & stew. says antidote for poison. He was accidentally pierced in arm - he cut and sucked then drank the tea. of the root bark stew. O.K. Also showed another root. same story. This is /oro which is Rhus Commiferides. /guri is A I think. (Bob will know. He showed us both A & B and said got pupa from both. Did not get pupa from Rhus. Name is Kabashe. from Karakuise.

Typical February day's collection of veldkos. at Tsumque collected in the ^{past} ~~past~~ ^{year}. 2 miles S. E. of Baobab.

By Guka wife to Gou of T.K.'s group

4 /ama 75 !goro = 7 lbs 80 Chuz = 6 lbs 1 !ama = 1/2 lb.
 2 #qao //hara 12 oz.

One of America's leading Universities is interested in making a series of social and anthropological studies of primitive peoples, making extensive use of motion picture film and recorded sound. The University will furnish the scientific staff, the photographic and recording equipment, film and other technical supplies, and the substantial funds needed to work up the material for later distribution and use.

The studies presently contemplated are in remote areas of Africa, Australia and Malaysia, some of which are normally closed to the public. The studies may include the work of other scientists who will study the plant, insect and animal life of the areas to provide an ecological background for the studies of the peoples. These scientists will in most cases be supplied by other universities where the required talent specialized in related localities may be found.

The field expenses of the proposed expeditions apart from the salaries of the staff provided by the universities will be substantial, of the order of \$25,000 per expedition. Two or three expeditions ^{in succeeding yrs} may be needed for each area. To provide the field funds for each of these expeditions the University wishes a sponsor.

Ideally the sponsor should be interested in nature. He need have no duties, can spend as much or as little time with the expedition as he may wish and will be free to pursue any particular interest he may have. His sponsorship will be given full credit by all participating Universities.

Before going further with plans for developing this series of studies the University wishes to have an estimate of the number of people who would be potential sponsors. Hence this advertisement.

If interested please ask your attorney to inform us that he has a client who would like further particulars. These will be supplied when available.

The idea is that this ad will be put in Time or some such by one of N.Y.'s leading law firms. The University can be protected from advertisers and also the sponsors until a good look can be had by all. Many a guy with money let loose on an expedition could ruin the works. Ask Harvans who if anyone

Cook book Countess Morphy "Cookery of all Nations." 41

Piri is a very hot spice
Bibi Story brought up in "Anne of Green Gables" by Montgomery (P.E.I)

Get book "Libyan Sands" by Ralph Baguold.

Mosquito monograph by De Mellion - Chief Entomology Sect. Res. Inst. ^{So. Afr.}

Cigaret to Nau Nau	44	Gautscha - Nami	14
Nau Nau to Jct.	64	" Tsumque	19
Jct Nokaneng	36	Nama - Zaraqulcha	14
Nokaneng Kownwa	86	Kubi - Gura	43
Kownwa Kubi	10	Gura Gautscha	6
Tsumque Kownwa		Kai kai Gum	40
Nokaneng Tsau	42	Gum Gautscha	50-60
Tsau Schitwe	30	Kai kai Gautscha	47
Schitwe Mavn	50	Nami Aha	14
Nokaneng Shikawe	100	Tsau Kai kai	125 ±
Schitwe SWA Border	280		
Border Gobabis	68		
Gobabis Windhoek	132		

Grootfontein	Nuragas	55
Nuragas	Karakuise	77
Karakuise	S'Amangegei	37
S'Amangegei	Cigaret	40
S'Amangegei	Chassis	11
Chassis	Tsumque	40
" " Wet time		43
Karakuise	Rundu	100

Film shipments. movie only.

(1) Dec. 2 - 3000' (2) Dec 17, 15,900' (3) Jan 6, 17,600' (4) Jan 22, 6,800' (5) Jan 29, 5350'
~~(6) Feb. 17, 15,920'~~ (6) Feb 4, 500' (7) Feb 5, 900' Tri X (8) Feb 17, 15,920' (9) Feb 27, 18,100' Kod.
~~800~~ (10) 800 Tri X

Kod.	Tri X
3000	900
15900	800
17,600	
6800	
5350	
500	
15920	
18100	
<u>83,170</u>	

March 10.

Questions re what Bushmen have been told re hunting.

30 men from all groups.

John. Sedimo

Have these people any idea of what they are allowed to hunt in Nyas Nyas area. Sedimo had seen these people hide skins. Do they think it illegal (right) to hunt in their area. Tuma says they have right. Why do they hide their quivers & skins. Sankro, Go, Tuma all told Tuma (1/2) that this happened - they heard a truck and were afraid of the police. Did anyone ever tell any of these people they shouldn't hunt in this area. Nami says they couldn't kill giraffe. Kxao from Cigaret said he was told not to shoot Giraffe, Eland, Gemsbok or Kudu. A white policeman told them. Mr Morris told them. Also a black man told them Mr Morris had told him to tell them. Mr Morris told them not to kill Giraffe or Eland and also said Kxao was stealing other game. What does this mean. This means Bushmen must not kill game. Who said that. He doesn't know the exact man but it was the man who was interpreting for the police said the ~~South~~ Police said they must not kill game in these areas. Only Giraffe and Eland were specifically mentioned. Who said Kudu and gemsbok ~~also~~. Kxao thought that meant all animals. Was anyone else knowledgeable of this talk at Cigaret. Tuma says that people of Nyas Nyas were never told not to shoot any animal except Giraffe. Is it because of news they heard that they hid their arrows. Who spread the news. Dum who lives at ~~S. Karakuire~~ ^{S. Karakuire} who works for Mutambo. told all the Bushmen including Tuma. Tuma who are line that ~~but~~ he had been told to take the bows and arrows from all Bushmen. This was when ~~A. Dum~~ ^{Dum} came to ~~see~~ ^{our camp} ~~to see~~ ^{to see} ~~with T.K.~~ and he further said that I don't want to ill treat my own people. So he said he had suggested to the police that they come and get the bows, arrows. So when they heard trucks they were afraid it was police coming for that. Did Dum say he spoke directly to the police & suggested this. Dum told ~~them~~ ^{the} he is going back and would tell the police they must do this. Who told Dum to tell this to Bushmen. Dum said the police who came to shoot cattle told him. Cigaret ~~was there~~ ^{was there}. Dum didn't say when he was told to say this but he said it when he came ~~to see T.K.~~ ^{to see T.K.} ~~to get witnesses.~~ Dum is the interpreter from Karakuire. Have Mutambo or Morris or Cigaret or Nauslie ever told Bushmen they must not hunt. No they haven't heard this ^{from any of them}. Does anyone ever ask them for skins or meat. ~~The black man who was~~ ^{Morris and Mutambo} asks them for skins & meat. They tell Bushmen they must give them skins. They would ask Bushmen to give all the meat they have to them. They told them that if they didn't they would thrash them. They don't say the meat is theirs. but ~~we~~ ^{we} want to check the Bushmen. Mr & M. said if they don't give them meat ~~we~~ ^{we} would take their bows and burn them. Did Mr & M. say they are supposed to take the Bushmen's bows and arrows but if they give them meat they won't do it. Mutambo says if they don't give meat he will take their arrows. Morris said if the people didn't stay with him he would take their bows & arrows. Why did he say that. "because he wanted Bushmen to stay with him. Did they

What is your name // Nami

Have you wives - 2 wives Their name | ^{Tsu} ~~Sto~~!o and !Ko//o (sisters)
 Where have you come from From S'amaungzei when people took his wife
 from ~~the~~ Windhoek + came to Karakuire. Which wife was taken! Ko//o When they came back from
~~the~~ Windhoek + came to Karakuire. What were they doing in Windhoek
~~the~~ where they went for to talk (The trial/Gao) Who took his wife
 // Namsi. Who is // Namsi He lives with a black man. Who is the
 black man. Matambo. Would he give his story about how his
 wife was taken. He married this wife for all the time and Namsi
 started stealing his wife - to be loved in secret - and Namsi wanted to
 take her. and the parents refused to let her divorced. The parents wouldn't
 let Namsi take her because they had given their wife to // Nami. Who are
 the parents of !Ko//o - //Xoa ^{woman} and //Gao (from water hole 10.6 mi W of S'amaungzei.)
 //Gao is the man in prison. //Xoa doesn't yet know that Namsi has taken
 his wife. Namsi has been troubling him for some time and Namsi took
 !Ko//o and slept with her in the bushes and this man was living alone,
 and he struggled to take ~~his~~ ^{her} wife and was assisted by //Xoa and //Gao.
 and lived with the wife till they got his baby. and Namsi kept troubling
 //Nami and when Matambo came to Tsumque to get witnesses ~~Namsi was~~
 he took //Nami and !Ko//o. I KM. on a return from Grootfontein about (Jan 29)
 had brought //Namsi from S'amaungzei at Namsi's request. He stayed at
 Tsumque several days and returned himself. //Nami thinks while Namsi
 was at Tsumque he was trying to steal !Ko//o. //Nami thinks when Matambo
 came out that Namsi had asked Mutambo to bring !Ko//o along with
 //Nami. Mutambo brought 6 people //Nami + 2 wives and //ushe + his wife
 Di//ao, and //ushe (daughter) //ushe. People who went to Windhoek were
 Mutambo, Namsi, //Nami, //ushe, Tgu!Xo + Johannes. Who asked to have
 !Ko//o brought from Tsumque. Namsi asked Mutambo to bring !Ko//o.
~~because~~ because Nami is a servant and should not have two wives.
 Mutambo said this to Nami and also ^{he said} Namsi had said this before. When they
 left Tsumque what happened. They went to Windhoek ^{not !Ko//o} and when they came
 back to Karakuire the two men took the wife from Nami. They said he
 was a servant and couldn't have two wives - They said Namsi was a
 chief and could have many wives. Namsi asked //Nami to give him some
 money. He gave Namsi two pieces of paper money. They told ~~//Nami~~ that what did
 Namsi say when asking the money. Namsi said that the Native Comm. at Ruimsig
 had told Mutambo and Namsi that if anyone gave a wife to a headman he must
 give money also. The two pieces of paper money were all he had.* Nami says that
 his thought money was a big thing, could bring motor cars, cattle and goats. After
 he gave him the money he was surprised that Namsi asked for his wife too.
~~He~~ He felt he was helpless because he thought that Namsi might have the
 authority. How did Namsi go about taking the wife. Namsi told !Ko//o she
 must come and sleep with him that night at Karakuire. !Ko//o refused and
 said Namsi had the money and ^{he could} she leave her husband to go and sleep with Namsi.
 Namsi and Matambo said Nami was not a man and was useless and if Matambo
 found //Nami sleeping with !Ko//o he would thrash them both. Mutambo said
 to !Ko//o that if she slept with her husband and not with Namsi he
 would thrash both Nami and his wife. The wife then feared that Matambo
 would thrash her to death and then !Ko//o went to sleep with Namsi.
~~//Nami~~ ^{Nami says} Usually all the Burdemen do things they don't want to do because
 some promises to thrash them and they yield - Who promises to thrash

them. "Mutambo." "Mutambo always is saying to the Bushmen that if they don't do what he says he will burn all their things." Has Mutambo ever thrashed a Bushman. "He used to thrash Bushmen" Now he knows any Bushman who was thrashed. "!nani and !ai" When in 1951 (When we first made the road.) One time he thrashed 5 bushmen when they were working on the road. Mutambo asked someone to take a pot from the fire. (he doesn't know why) but then Mutambo started thrashing them. This was he thinks when we lived at Nama Pan (1955). He thrashed them with a stick, very hard. There were six instead of five Bushmen who were thrashed. There are four Bushmen here now. They are all agreeing vociferously that Mutambo treats them very badly. When they came back from Deindhork an old lady was sick. Mutambo grabbed her and pulled her along the road. These people (4) say they never had a chance to tell the stories. They asked me to have Mutambo taken away. I told them I can not recommend anything. The administration always does the right thing and all I can do is carry their message. "All he wants is not to have to live as S'amaungei - he just wants to come out here in the bush and live with his people with his wife." who are Namshis parents. Father is Kuntsa Mo is Ku//na. Both at S'amaungei. Is Kuntsa a headman. Yes. Is Kuntsa the headman of S'am. the same way that Dete was headman of Gaotscha. They ~~don't~~ don't know. They think the Europeans made Kuntsa a headman. ~~Because~~ They think Mutambo calls Kuntsa headman. Because Namshis is Kuntsa's son he is a headman. Mutambo says he is a headman. Do they know any other headman who takes peoples wives. "They only know Namshis does." How many wives does Namshis have" 2 beside !ko//o. Where does Namshis live. He has his wife close to Mutambo. Other Bushmen live far. Kuntsa lives next to Namshis. Namshis is the man who tells the Bushmen what Mutambo wants done. Does Mutambo take anything from Namshis. Not that they know. Why does Namshis work for Mutambo. They have no answer. T. Kay knows about this but wasn't at Karabuis when the wife was taken.

* It developed later that for being a witness he was paid the usual fees. He got 4 one pound notes. With 2 of he bought some blue flannel pants and some other little things. The other 2 of he had at Karabuis and Namshis got them.

Does coo at rate of 42 per minute ± 1

The business about juduasi - !Kung. I had/Gauri ask the 2 people from S'amaufaiqi what they called the people at Karabuire also Chodum also Kubi. All !Kung. Many others gathered around no one including Gauri had heard the word juduasi as meaning Bushman. They said juduasi was when anyone saw a person coming he would say juduasi, meaning "there is a person." Then they would look and see that he was !Kung if he was a Bushman. They ^{rather} know not have heard of any Bushman who was not a !Kung. If they saw a European coming they would say - before they knew what he was - juduasi, which would be to tell someone - "There is a person" what the hell!

March 8. After several trials Bob reached Major Meyer by relay (Smitty) T.K. and all his people I think are at Gobabis. The farmers are to be tried Monday. Then Tuesday the Bushmen go to Windhoek put on train to Grootfontein + we can bring them back. Farmer tried for (1) Illegal entry across land reserve. ~~(2)~~ They got permission to recruit in Otjivene reserve + kept on going. (2) Illegal recruiting + if they are not penitent or political (3) Assault with dangerous weapon (rifle) ~~and~~ (4) Kidnapping. We will get them when we come back with Bob + Nick.

(Mar 7?)
when the Outjo truck was heard going south ~~was~~ why did you all hide your bows and arrows. Afraid the police would

Did Bushmen ever ask M. or M. what rights he had to take their bows or arrows. No they were afraid they would be thrashed. M. M. want people to kill game for M. M. They know of no one who was ever reported. Was it just because of Dum that they hid their bows and arrows. Yes. it was because of Dum's news. The Gow (Jum T. K.'s) says also that Europeans sometimes buy their bows in unpleasant ways. When was last time anyone gave meat to M. M. Gow Music said Mutambo saw Gow M. had some meat and asked for it. Gow M. was sick at the time. M. asked Gunda to take the meat and cook for him. Mutambo does this. He sees some Bushman with meat. Takes it and takes parts for himself and gives others Bushmen whom he chooses the pieces he want without asking the Bushman who owns the meat what should be done with the meat. He also makes Bushmen give him veldbos if he sees it. M. finds out that a Bushman has meat he makes Bushman give all the meat to him. When was the last time this happened. From There were many times. When was the last time. There is another man at S'amaungizi who name is Gow when Mutambo went to Windhoek he told Gow that if any Bushman got meat he must save it for Mutambo. Did anyone get meat. Gow got a gemsbok and saved it in Mutambo's house. Gow didn't want to save it for Mutambo but he was afraid. (Gow music said) This happened again when Nani shot a gemsbok and Mutambo made him give it to him. This in Feb. (rain) after they came back from Rueter. They are afraid of Moremi but he doesn't thrash them. When Namshi took Nani's wife! Ko//o ^{or M.} he told Nani he would take them to Rueter to the police - Did Namshi say anything like that about meat. Yes they say that about meat. Nani thinks M. would say this man is wasting meat. Mutambo said this to 4 people. Nani, Gow, /~~ru~~ Gow at a time when Nani had killed a gemsbok. M. told them they must eat the bucks. they must bring meat to him. And what did he say about reporting them (the bushmen) to the white people, the administration. He would say, says //Nani, that the bushmen, the four in particular, are wasting meat, are killing all the animals, and this made them afraid? yes. Did Moremi ever say anything like this? No. Moremi is a man who just takes care of the WNLA trucks. When the police came to /bantcha to warn the Hereros, tell them to leave or the cows would be shot, they said that the Hereros mustn't shoot game in this area (Nyae Nyae). Ftoma another Ftoma with wife named !unka, thought that included the bushmen as well. This was information offered following the discussion. This same man said to the people gathered. If the police from S.W.A. come here, they will arrest the bushmen found in possession of ~~the~~ full animals. I asked what animals. All animals. They will be arrested if they are found in possession of skins. Why is it, he says, that if a bushman goes to windhoek wearing a shot or jack strap or breech cloth ~~he will be arrested~~ made of steinbucks skin he will be arrested. It! //Nani was ^{arrested} arrested in Gobabis for possessing a bow and arrow and he heard of other people arrested for possessing knives. No. the people with the knives were not arrested but they

knives were taken. He understands that if people go to Grootfontein, they have to hide their traps and put on clothes. Another man, Rui, confirmed the statement made by #Toma. He says people will be arrested if they possess sinews. His son #Kari (wife #Nasha) and his son #Bo were arrested for having sinews, Gemphok sinews. The police arrested them and tied #Kari's neck with a rope to a barrel. This happened in Otjivene in 1953. He was there. They were visiting some of their people working on a farm. Rui also mentions a man named #Sambu who was arrested in Otjivene for killing a Kudu. Sambu #Tomas son, #Lumbus they cannot kill animals on the farms or in the reserves. Here they can kill all animals except Ostrich, Eland, Giraffe and Springbuck.

Story of John's trip to S'Amangeizei, finding sick baby - bringing #Koffo back.

After the interview with #Nami, he asked us to try to get his wife back. We said that was not our business. If he had a complaint, we would carry the message. That was all. However, on a trip to Samanyaya I had to make the next day, it was interesting enough in the situation to both ground and sea. ~~at #Koffo was there. I saw her baby~~ I saw her baby was sick, apparently seriously. I asked her if she wanted to come with me so I could try to do something for her baby. She said no. I asked why and she said she was afraid of what? Her people (The Okavango's and #Namshi's parents) said they would beat her if she set foot in that truck (mine). I asked her "But would you like to come, you yourself?" (I had to clear everybody away because she was so frightened she couldn't speak. She spoke only to me in a low voice with her mother present) She said she wanted to very much. She was afraid for the child. She wanted to go home to her husband. Her mother said their family had suffered terribly. I said I couldn't do much about their family problems but I wanted to try and help the baby and she only way I knew how to do it was to get ~~her~~ both ^{mother} ^{to} our camp. Finally she agreed to come. She said if my wife (with her) or the would probably be taken away and beaten. I agreed. #Namshi's Mother

said "you will bring her right back?"

I said. Let's see what happens to the baby.

She said. Take her sister with her. It was a sister in figure only. It was a co-wife of #Namshib. I refused.

And her mother and her real sister from a distant went. On the road came to

10 where we live now. Five days later the baby died of what may have been congenital Syphilis and may have been a slow meningitis but was probably neither.

The woman 14/10 herself is thin and ill with starvation. and something we don't know treatment exactly but appears to respond to Malaria.

Accompanied by ^{her} sisters ^{we} ^{are} ^{treating} ^{it}. ^{Her} ^{sisters} ^{baby} ^{is} ^{starved} ^{and} ^{seems} ^{to} ^{have} ^{some} ^{sort} ^{of} ^{systemic} ^{disorder}

All these people were not so apparently before they came to Samanyagai.

we are treating it. Her sisters baby is starved and seems to have some sort of systemic disorder

50 PLAN FOR FINANCING THE FILM STUDY CENTER
dated Sept 1, 1958

1. H.K.M. agrees to provide basic funds the central organization of the F.S.C. for 3 years, this to consist of:-

Salary of Director	5000
" " Asst "	4500
" " Technician	4500
Film rentals + Misc Expense	4000
	<hr/>
	18,000/year

2. J.K.M. who has control of the original film material taken in the Kalahari between 1951 and 1958 inclusive, will make it and one color work print available to the F.S.C. to enable educational release prints to be produced, provided, and as fast as, the funds needed for release print production are made available to the F.S.C.
3. R.G.G. has agreed to make available to F.S.C. the sound equipment previously described provided funds are available for the F.S.C. to operate.
4. Required:-
letters from Universities stating they would like films from the Bushman material available to them thru the ordinary academic distributional channels
Statement from a recognized distributor that he ~~is~~ would handle the films.
5. In return for space, office facilities and secretary of its own, Peabody will enjoy: Film consulting service, film facilities in its building, the answer prints of all films made at no charge for use at Harvard, ~~to~~ prestige and side benefits.

Cable from John Apr 10. Thanks for film information
 How is exposure so far is Nana Home Did you mean
 me give Philip Omega Love to all Present cable Windlock
 Radio John.

John Marshall ^{Windlock Radio}
 NANA Home progressing slowly Have
 viewed only the originals as cabled stops have projected part
 shipment three later shipments uncopied stop material generally
 wonderful stop Exposures generally good a few closeups
 underexposed stop the few overexposed ^{seem} obvious mistakes stops
 our impression is that many closeups lack establishing shots
 stop Philip Omega overambo nonsense all well love Folks.

Marshall Back To Study South West Bushman

JOHANNESBURG.

Two young Americans, one of whom has mastered enough of the Bushmen language to get by in the Kalahari, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg on Tuesday to spend six months in the northern portion of South West Africa doing ethnographic studies.

They are Mr. John Marshall and Mr. Robert Gesteland. They left by air for Windhoek later accompanied by Mr. Marshall's father, Mr. L. K. Marshall who arrived 10 days ago.

From Windhoek they will go to Walvis Bay to pick up trucks in which they will drive into the heart of the Bushmans country.

LAST

This is the sixth and probably last expedition arranged by the Peabody Museum at

Harvard and the Smithsonian Institute to investigate the language and history of the Bushmen.

This is John Marshall's fourth trip. On an earlier occasion he picked up a smattering of the language. — Sapa.

THEY CAN PAWN TELEPHONES

TOKYO.

The Japanese Ministry of Post and Telecommunications has begun recognizing

~~1951, 1952, 1953~~ after ~~preliminary~~ ~~use~~

The 1955 expedition was co-sponsored
by the Smithsonian Institution of Wash. D. C.

either on p. 2 or

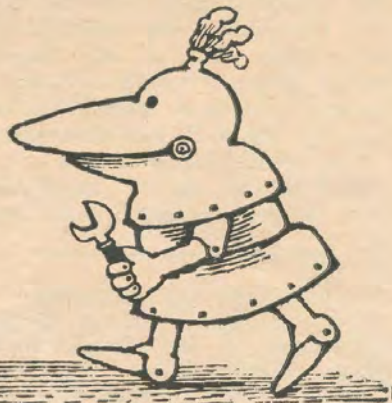
p. 3 say co-sponsored 1955
by Smithsonian

Dear John

I should think that either
the Company or some of its principal
stakeholders would be interested in
seeing that this idea really gets rolling *
what better sponsorship could such
a project have than Harvard and the
Smithsonian Institution? * Don't there a
long term need apparent for improved ways
"opening a window" thru the barrier between cultures?
Don't it seem like that basic research of the type

contemplated here will generate ideas
leading to better films generally.
and though the approach may
be indirect, it would seem to
me that the effort would reflect
in sales. ~~Certainly having a~~
~~It would seem to me~~

~~body of~~ One thing is clear. There is
this a lot of interest among talented youth
in Harvard and M.I.T. in this approach, ~~and~~
~~I would~~ I think it most probable that
out of the ^{kind of} work being done in the
F.S.C. there will be evolve departments
devoted to the philosophy of film and ~~the~~
~~I am not that there will be~~ professional
chairs devoted to film criticism and
philosophy much ~~along the lines~~ similar
to ^{and in addition to} those now devoted to the study of English.
And isn't it reasonable to assume that the
whole film industry - including sale of new film
will benefit from having a ~~large~~ able
students working to improve the content



Leon



Dear Mr.Marshall

Greetings on a very rainy Sunday just to say
GOOD LUCK and Happy Days on this your chosen project and
program. I have always had premonitions when you were going

to have to be too clever, you

and go on a

No. _____

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—POSKANTOORTELEGRAAFDIENS.

Class. Klas.	Office of Origin.—Kantoor van oorsprong.	Words. Woorde.	Code. Kode.	Service Instructions. Diensaanwysings.	Sent. Oorgesein.
TO AAN					

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VAN**

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THE TRANSVAAL MUSEUM

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VISITING HOURS:

WEEKDAYS 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.
CLOSED ON GOOD FRIDAY
AND
CHRISTMAS DAY



TRANSVAAL MUSEUM

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE "DIRECTOR"
P. O. BOX 413

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
OUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

TM.1/57 (e) -3/3

TELEPHONE 2-8801

PRETORIA, March 3d 19 58

Mr. L. K. Marshall
Peabody-Harvard-Smithsonian Expedition
Poste Restante
Grootfontein

My dear Laurence,

At first: please accept all my gratitude for your kindness during my stay with your expedition. The days I was allowed of spending with you, the team of your expedition, and this wonderful bushmen people will remain unforgettable, as well as all assistance you have extended to my research in connection with the Diamphidia problem.

Scarcely arrived at Pretoria, I have started with serious studies on the Diamphidia and their host plants. Some extremely interesting data I have dug out at the Administration Archive at Windhoek, e.g. very fine studies on the arrow poison carried out by German Military medicals in the early 1904 to 1914, descriptions of the beetle and larvae, and, finally, the description of the death of a policeman shot by a bushman with a poison arrow near Nurugas in 1910 (or 1914?). I have applied to the Union Government that the whole item re arrow poison (2 volumes, up to 1914) may be transferred to the Transvaal Museum from the South-west Administration Archive, for meticulous examination. If you like I may have photocopied for you the more important documents.

I have furthermore started with all preparations as to your ideas and plans concerning the bushmen. All what we need here now is your presence; so, please let me know in time, when you will come to Pretoria, in order to allow for arranging the necessary meetings. I will leave Pretoria probably end of April or beginning of May, but will submit to you my exact European and African travel programme before my departure.

In Windhoek I have given a short interview to the "Allgemeine Zeitung", which appeared, I was told, in their Monday edition, of February 24th. If you come to Windhoek ask Mr. Lempp of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" for copies. In this interview I emphasized the fact that all our results with the bushmen have been checked by three different

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TM.1/58(e)- 5/3

TELEPHONE 2-8801

PRETORIA March 3d 19 58

Mr. Laurence K. Marshall
Head of the
Peabody Harvard Smithsonian 6th Kalahari Expedition,
Poste Restante
Grootfontein
SWA.

My dear Laurence,

Only a day has passed since my last letter to you, nevertheless have I to trouble you again with another letter. That I am daring to do so, you may kindly excuse on account of the importance of my present news.

1.- To-day I have had a confidential discussion with Mr. Labuschagne, the Public Relation Officer to the S.A. National Parks Board. Mr. Labuschagne has very well understood the urgency of your ideas. He is not only in favour of the latter, but has expressed even his gratitude of having drawn his attention to the possibilities of including at least a portion of unspoiled bushmen, as are your groups of Thuma and Tikay, within the scientific aims of his institution. Your advice of studying in particular the unique process of adaptation of this primitive but ethically very highly developed people to the means of our civilisation has been met with greatest interest and understanding. The creation of a small research station to this purpose by the Parks Board, partially sponsored also by Harvard or yourself, eventually in connection with a small school at Tsumkwe (or somewhere else), and available to all scientists of the world, will be taken into serious consideration.

Mr. Labuschagne has proposed to invite me to a dinner party the 14th of March, where I will have the occasion of meeting, uninformatly, several of the actually competent Government people. The invitation will be extended also to you, in case you should be able to stay in Pretoria at this date. If not, Mr. Labuschagne will be very glad of meeting you at any later date, in order to discuss the bushmen question with you and find the channels to

Charles added this

establish a scientific approach to these problems on a high level and possibly in close co-operation with your group.

I would be grateful, if you could send me a short memorandum of all those items which you consider important as to the preservation and gradual change of bushman culture, for my personal information, in case you should not be able of being in Fretoria at the March 14th. Unnecessary to say that, at the moment, all these discussions are strictly confidential, until you and Van Waremlo will be asked for your opinions.

I am feeling now very optimistic, particularly so because I have been informed that all Native affairs in South-west are now directed by the Union Government.

2.- Mr. Lempp has asked me to invite you of writing an article about the importance of the existence of unspioled bushmen, in South-west, their ethic standard, your dynamic and ecologic interpretation of anthropology in connection with ybur bushman groups, as well as your ideas to a gradual adaptation of bushmen to our civilisation and other of your opinions, etc. for his German periodical "Der Kreis", eventually with some photographich illustrations (similar to those in Gardenr's article about "Film and Anthropology"). I would offer gladly to translate your article into German, and Mr. Lempp would be able of publishing it in the next issue of his periodical. As "Der Kreis" is particularly dedicated to the African Continent, it is much read here, as well as elsewhere, and Mr. Lempp has demonstrated a highly human but diplomatic approach to the problems of colour.

So, if you should feel this idea a good one, send me your article, which may eventually also deal with your expedition.

3.- On behalf of N'Gani and Kui the hunter, together with their families, I will speak with Ven Warmelo as soon as I should have the occasion.

4.- Yesterday I have worked through the whole of night, in order to get a picture about the literature and systematics, as well as ecology and postembryonal development of the Diamphidia beetles. All is extremely complex, with species of poison beetles ranging from Erythrea, Abyssinia and Somalia southwards to Natal. But only one species has been believed of being poisonous. From Southern Angola alone 5 different species have been described, without any indication of the host plants....

So, the work to be done is incredibly difficult, much more complex than I have ever imagined. As I will not have the time of doing all this tremendously tiring routine work (which could be done by any technical assistant under my supervision), I would like very much to get your advice in connection with an application for a special grant to Harvard. This special grant would accellerate the research not only, but make it possible at all by covering the ~~sp~~ expenses of postage (many letters will have to be written to many instituions in order to find out the identity of types, original materials etc.), photostat copies of literature and documentation in archives, the acquisition of laboratory parafernalialia required for the rearing of cocoons and their observation, parasites etc., th acquisition of further material ~~from~~ of Diamphidia from extra-South African

DIE TRANSVAAL-MUSEUM



ALLE BRIEWE MOET GERIG WORD AAN
DIE "DIREKTEUR"
POSBUS 413

GELIEWE BY BEANTWOORDING AAN
TE HAAL

BESTAAN UIT
NUWE MUSEUM
PAUL KRUGERSTRAAT
(NATUURGESKIEDKUNDIGE VERSAMELINGS,
BIBLIOTEEK EN KANTORE)

OU MUSEUM
BOOMSTRAAT
(HISTORIESE, ETNOLOGIESE EN KUNS
VERSEMELINGS)

PAUL KRUGER HUIS
KERKSTRAAT

URE VAN TOEGANG:
WEEKSDAE 10 V.M. TOT 5 A.M.
SONDAE EN VAKANSIEDAE 2 N.M. TOT 5 N.M.
GESLUIT OP GOEIE VRYDAG
EN
KERSFEESDAG

TRANSVAAL-MUSEUM

TELEFOON 2-8801

PRETORIA

19

2.-

portions of the Sub-Saharan Region, the salary for a modest but efficient technical assistant, as well as the payment of scientific drawings and microscopic preparations.

Dr Fitzsimons told me that our Museum will be quite unable to finance such a special research, while my personal means, unfortunately, with a salary of 90 L p.m., do not allow for great extravagances. I have calculated as a fairly adequate grant the sum of 300 L p.a. for a period of 3 years of research, viz. 900 L altogether within this period of 3 years. Of course, against strictest account under the supervision of the Transvaal Museum administration and Director. So, if you should be ready of assisting me of getting this research to be carried out at the highest scientific level (and only a such is worth-while of being undertaken), please think it over and let me know your advice, how to arrange successfully the said application to Harvard or any other source you may be able to suggest (Nuffield?).

5.- Dr.Watt has sent me several plants, which the bushmen are using as antidotes of Diamphidia poison; among these plants are also seeds and fruits which we did not get at Nurugas. All these plants come from the group of bushmen who shot the Nurugas Constable.

6.- Please get me all amounts of poison cocoons you may be able to lay hands on. We will need probably thousands of such cocoons for being able of rearing the different parasites and their *para* larvae, as well as for the chemical analyses of the different poisons of all 3 Diamphidia and 3 Lebia parasites. The more cocoons I can get the better for our studies. There should be at least 1,000 to 2,000 cocoons from the Marula tree, and the same amount from each of the Commiphora shrubs. The material I have brought back seems to me now very modest in comparison with all what should be done in experimenting. I do not think it will be difficult to get such amounts of cocoons, as 4 or 5 young boys can dig out many hundreds of cocoons at the right places in short a time. I did not realize the entire uncertainty of all these problems, when having been out with you in the Kundveld. Only now, after having spent a night in working with the existent literature, I

got almost a choc in finding out how contradicting all the published results are so far, but also, how much work it will cost of correcting all these blunders and give the basic facts.

Meanwhile, deaf Laurence, keep well, and think all over well. And if you should have time at hand, please, try to get N'Gani working on collecting cocoons, beetles and larvae; with the cocoons being packed in tins between dry sand or toilet paper (but the lid of tins provided with ventilation holes); and with the beetles and larvae preserved in 70% alcohol. All material to be sent to me, as "Specimens of Natural History, for urgent scientific research".

Yours:

Charles

C.K.

N - So far I had no time of seeing Robert. But I may meet him this week.

The sense of timing of a dramatist for the sequences; ~~and~~ the message to be conveyed must come from ^{the authors} deep understanding.

Artist and people who ~~are~~ ^{are interested in} are benefited from the many opportunities to study under ~~prof.~~ ^{in their fields} men with Professorial rank and talent. Courses in appreciation of art and criticism of art are deeply important in our culture. ~~Writers~~ and people who love good reading have available the opportunity to take ~~innumerable~~ ^{innumerable} courses in ~~the many branches into which the study of English is divided~~ ^{English is divided} ~~criticism etc.~~ ^{Producers}

~~of~~ ^{in these fields} Professorial chairs, occupied by distinguished ~~men~~ ^{and their predecessors} ~~indeed~~. They have ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~largely~~ ^{been} responsible for the ~~But~~ ^{But} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~shouldn't~~ ^{shouldn't} there be a start at having a place where ~~the~~ ^{the} Philosophy of film and ~~criticism~~ ^{criticism} ~~of film~~ ^{of film} ~~could~~ ^{can} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~studied~~ ^{studied} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~a~~ ^a ~~focus~~ ^{focus}.

~~One thing is clear. There is a loss~~ ^{The many} ~~of interest~~ ^{of interest} among talented youth in ~~Harvard~~ ^{Harvard} and MIT pictures and television ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~would~~ ^{would} ~~benefit~~ ^{benefit} ~~from~~ ^{from} a flow of able students who are ~~trained~~ ^{and so understand} to appreciate ~~good~~ ^{good} film, and ~~are~~ ^{are} working to improve its content + power.

market which is good art and good writing

Nathan Pusey

is divided. 1

The number of professorial chairs in these fields occupied by distinguished men is impressive. They and their predecessors have been largely responsible for the market which exists today for good art and good literature.

Shouldn't there be a start at having a place where the philosophy of film and its criticism ^{could} be studied. Wouldn't our culture in which motion pictures and television ~~perform~~ play so prominent a part, benefit from a flow of able students who are trained to appreciate good film and to understand what makes it good and who are working to improve its content and power.

To be specific it seems obvious that a great picture ^{in its various aspects} needs ^{among other things} the eye of an artist for at least the framing and composition of the picture, the power of expression of a poet and a voice that carries ~~conviction~~ sincerity for the sound, the sense of timing of a dramatist for the sequences, and the message to be conveyed must come from the author's deep understanding.

The power of motion picture film to communicate is well known. ~~The~~ The principal effort of the F.S.C is how to use that power to ^{best} ~~properly~~ present a culture. This is a task requiring the application of all the methods used in the endeavor to do any piece of basic research today. These methods consist in general of (1) Concentrated attention ~~and~~ ^{opportunities} on the problem by gifted workers. (2) Facilities for testing concepts (3) Time and freedom from the need of following ~~the~~ conventional thought.

One of the things motion pictures can do better than any other medium is to give in detail close up presentation of changing situations to audiences. On the stage drama has to be "painted with a broad brush". The audience physically cannot see detail of ~~the~~ expressions which is of great importance in life. ~~In~~ In writing, words ~~must~~ in trying to describe changing or developing human situations must resort to using words like sad, or "lined" etc face. They cannot possibly show how one concludes that for instance ^{an} ~~idea~~ ^{person} is making a person sad by ~~showing~~ describing the dynamics of his face or action. or learn far more than is described per page. One of object of film research could be studying ways of using this ability best in the presentation of a culture.

What can film do? - excluding trick stuff.

Show intimate detail . e.g. passing emotions on a face.

Put ideas in juxtaposition to emphasize or bring out correlations or create new ideas

Present events occurring in distant places in proper relation to ~~their~~ the near event that may be the theme.

Doesn't the length of time one has to keep an impression in ones head to relate it to the succeeding impression affect the ~~relation~~ total impression?

Film can produce a new synthesis of idea (Spottiswoods.)

Documentary producer can create and therefore has in his power to distort the truth. (Spottiswoods)

Wouldnt a poker game with each face in close up and whole of each person hands, shoulders, and whole scene and each hand of cards when say 5 people were playing for high stakes - be something.
5-7 cameras ..

There are not many truly great films,
but the ~~number~~ number of scenes that have
the elements must be large indeed.

The motion picture industry ~~is~~ has been
by high costs -
basically devoted to entertainment. ~~of~~
This entertainment is predominantly
of the type classed as "escape."

Kung-

Notes on interviews with

Bruno Lembeke July 8-1955
in Guest House at Shanzi.

#õn

Khomani is main name in õn

!gaa !gai is name of a place abo Kedi - Chwazza -
 Sikeru " " " " - Xatia
 !Kaba kwu " " " " "

Ramsden Lewis and along their line is Makoko -
 Hardbottle has õn if one comes from ~~East~~ South
 he won't stay only short time wants go back his place.

Naron .

In 1931 went from Rietfontein for

!kũŋ ✓

9 mos on horseback with 4 Bushmen

Makoko ✓

[!Gan//o Gao (wife is) found at Gurn

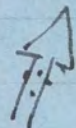
Gikwe .

Tsamko means man with bright mind who

//aikwe .

knows many things -

Heikum



Tseukwa .

Maganakwe .

Most ^{many} of the names on Westphal's map are names
 of people or places.

About 1933 Lembeke worked on Orange River at Sandfontein
 and there were Heikum Bushmen - not many - living with Hottentots
 they said they were Heikum. Now all gone :

Bushman from Gurn go to !Gana - S.E of Gurn

Who has control of the original film material taken in the Kalahari between 1951-1958 incl ~~and one work print~~ ^{and one work print} will make it available to the F.S.C. to ^{enable release prints to be} produced ~~release prints~~ provided the funds needed for their production are made available to the F.S.C.

~~Robert~~ R.G.G. has agreed to make available to the F.S.C. the sound equipment formerly described provided funds are available to the F.S.C. to operate.

In return for space, office facilities and Secretary Peabody will enjoy film consulting services, film facilities in its building, the answer prints of all films made at no charge for use at Harvard. prestige and side benefits

PLAN FOR FINANCING FILM STUDY CENTER

~~For a 3 YEAR PERIOD~~

L.K.M. agrees for a 3 year Period

1. To provide basic funds for the central organization of the F.S.C, consisting

of.	Salary of Director	5000
	Asst. "	4500
	Technician	4500
	Film Rentals	4000
	and Misc	2000
		<u>18,000/yr.</u>

J.K.M. agrees to the F.S.C.

To make available the original film material taken in the Kalahari between 1951 and 1958 incl. ^{also} one color work print of this material, provided the funds for ~~the~~ release ^{are} made available of this material

Required:-

Letters from Universities stating they would like films made from the Bushman material available to them thru the ordinary academic distributional channels.

Statement from a recognised distributor that he would handle the films.

Carlton Hotel



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CARLTONIA, JOHANNESBURG.
TELEPHONE 22-7641

Mrs Harish Gardner.

Thank you for having me
for lunch last Wednesday. I
was so glad to have the little
visit with you and your
husband. It means a lot to
me to get to know people and
to think of a place not as scenery
but as people. This you have
helped to give me for Mafeking
and I appreciate it very much.
I hope to have ~~another~~ another
visit before I ~~going~~ return home
and I shall look forward to it.

Carlton Hotel



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CARLTONIA, JOHANNESBURG.
TELEPHONE 22-7641

My dear Mrs Wray:-

What a delightful visit I had in your home ~~evening~~ ~~you gave me~~ last Tuesday. ~~Your little sight of England in South Africa~~ ^{when I first arrived and} ~~is a~~ from the moment ~~that~~ your charming envelope ~~showed~~ so confidently showed me that the green soap was to be ~~all~~ mine, I enjoyed every minute. I trust that she has recovered from her illness, that it was just one of those little ailments that come and go so quickly at their age.

Making will always be a pleasant memory for me. Thank you so much for giving me such pleasure.

150 Louis Botha Road

Mrs Rudolph Raphael: -

My -

What a pleasure it was to have a chance to visit with you for a little while. ~~and to be~~ I did enjoy the ~~little~~ glimpse of your home and it was good fun to be with your husband at the dinner party - tho I fear my contribution to "Scrabble" was negative.

Please be sure and ^{always} have something waiting for me at the Doyle Ford's so that whenever I come thru London I will have to come to Johannesburg.

~~Best of all possible luck in your exams.~~ I know your exams will for you be merely walking across a stream on a little foot bridge, so I will wish for you much pleasure on the other side.

6th

HARVARD - PEABODY - SMITHSONIAN

KALAHARI EXPEDITION

Talk over with Kluebscholz
J. Cohen, Leonard, Arleigh Burke,
Zach. Peter Eder.

Gashay #Nisa

This one had 2 names.

Need ~~that~~ Nauka's genealogy to establish she is !U's niece to help get her away from Jan.

Gasa
!hxoo

KXao - //o!obe - //ao - fqisa - //o!obe

Cushay

T.Kd.
-wife !UXnad.

Tsi Saba *2

Gashay?
!Gai*!

T.K

Nisa

Cushay - Xami

Gashay d.

his fa. had same name as Gow Med hence T.K calls him Tso.

T.K - Nauka is !U's gamma
" related to Gow Helmet who T.K calls Tso

Gashay
with Demi
wife !UXna

Debe #Nisa
at Cigaret
wife Tutka
comes from
Mama Jan.
S. of Cigaret

died at
Cigaret just
after we left
in 1953

Cushay - Xami
at Gohabis

HwaXa
Lives here

*1 now at S' Amangcigei
*2 " " Gohabis

6th

HARVARD - PEABODY - SMITHSONIAN

KALAHARI EXPEDITION

A capacity to feel is a capacity
to create values.)

~~Conscience~~ is a social attribute.

Judgement is based on feeling.
Need is made conscious by feeling.

ABORIGINES GET A DAY

Australia Seeks to Hasten Their Assimilation

MELBOURNE—Australia has observed its first national aborigines day. This has been established as an annual event to assist in the assimilation of aborigines into the community, according to the Australian News and Information Bureau.

There were functions in all states and lessons in all schools to honor the traditions of Australia's first inhabitants, and to draw attention to current problems affecting the well-being of aborigines.

Prof. A. Elkin of Sydney University said that in their ages-long habitation of Australia the aborigines had built up a native culture and had become natural historians, craftsmen, dancers, actors and poets.

148

My true love gave to me: —

Twelve lords a-leaping
Eleven ladies dancing
Ten pipers piping
Nine drummers drumming
Eight maids a-milking
Seven swans a-swimming
Six geese a-laying
Five gold rings
Four colly birds
Three French hens
Two turtle doves
A partridge in a pear tree.

Grootfontein	- Nuragas	60	
Nuragas	- Karakuis	75	to Runtu 100
Kar.	- S'Amangejei	37	
S'Amam	- Cigaret	40	
Gig	- Nau Nau	44	
Nau Nau	- Junction	64	
Jct.	- Nokaneng	36	
Nok.	- Xounwa	86	-to Kubi 10 to Gautscha 50
Xounwa	- Tsumque	50	Kubi - Gura 43
Tsum.	- Gautscha	19	
Gaut	- Nami	14	
Nami	- Gum	50-60	
Gum	- Epata	200	
Epata	- Otjinene	8	
Otjinene	- Summerdown	35±	

Tsumque - Chassis 40
Chassis - S'Amangejei 11

Nokaneng - Tsau 42
Tsau - Schitwe 30
Schitwe - Maun 50
Nokaneng - Shakawe 100

Schitwe to Border 280
Border to Gobabis 68
Gobabis to Windhoek 132

Tsau - Kai Kai 125
Kai Kai - Gautscha via Nami Pan 70

Gautsch - Debbrogu 12-15 W by N.
" - Thiothuma 5-6 N by W.
Nama Pan - Xaru S. So. West
Nama - Zaraquche 14

Gautscha to western Maunettis 25-30.

Rifles Winchester 185038 and 308897 - 30.06
 Slur gun " model 24 - 12 gauge 86877 also Remington Automatic 51727V.

M	T	W	Th	Fr	S	S	M	T	W	Th	Fr	S	S
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

O = Araken Day

	M	T	W	Th	Fr	S	S
Nov.	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Jan	29	30	31				
		1	2	3	4		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Feb	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mar	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
	1	2	3	4	5		
April	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May	1	2	3	4	5		
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
June	27	28	29	30	31		

Steve started Nov. 19 @ £62/mo.
 Philip Nov 1 @ £20 + bonus
 Louis Nov 20 f20?
 Manuel Nov 20 f17-10
 hedimo " Nov. 22. @ £20 + bonus
 Gani Nov 20 @ £16 + bonus if no drinking.
 William Nov 1 @ £15
 Gishay " Dec. 10 £1-10-0 + food/month = 1/-/day
 Gao Dec 10 £1-10-0 + " " = 1/- "

WENELA trips thru JAmangeigen
 West Dec 2 - 16 - 30 Jan 13 - 27 Feb 30
 East " 4 - 18 - Feb - 15 - 29 Feb 12 - 26

Plane leave Groot for Windhoek M.T+Th at 8am.
 W. ar 1:00 pm.
 No plane Fr or Sun.

Prof

CAM 54069

F. Debenham

Clint 19 Welbarface
Rd

4 P.M.

6 St. Eligius St
Cambridge

De Heusch

Rue de l'aviateur

Thieffry # 52

Brussels 33 51 16

attache of IRSAC

lecturer in VostBr.

has film made in

Bel. Congo in

Kinshasa Area

The loved One - Jakob

in L.A. cemetery

~~Try change reservation from 15th to 14th Groot. Windhoek~~
~~Ask Cohen if can arrange us to rent ^{disappear} car Sat. Sun. Mon.~~
6th

HARVARD - PEABODY - SMITHSONIAN

KALAHARI EXPEDITION

Lv camp 12th Wind 14th thru 18th Arr. Groot 13th
Kor. 12th Groot 13 night lw. " 19th noon

Trucks arr Groot. 14th

In Windhoek 17th
" Groot. 18th p.m.
lw " 19th noon

Take 4 beds & tents

Get 3 blankets & 2 pillows.

Flashlights

Ammunition.

Cohen cars Windhoek

Harrison can you arrange for us rent cars, no
driver March fifteen, sixteen and seventeen please
reply ~~from~~ cars Windhoek Radio.

For short trips

~~Sw. Air Transport Change 15th to 14th~~

The Harvard Crimson

VOL. CXXXVI. No. 46.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1958

FIVE CENTS

Harvard's Day Sends College Around World

Purcell, Gold, Bundy Talk at Celebration At New York Club

By KENNETH AUCHINCLOSS
(Special to the CRIMSON)

NEW YORK CITY, March 28—Science and Harvard's position as a leader in scientific development took the spotlight in today's Harvard Day's celebration at the Harvard Club here.

Edward M. Purcell, professor of Physics, Thomas Gold, professor of Astronomy, and Dean Bundy were on hand to represent the University in a meeting of over 650 alumni at the Club.

Purcell and Gold led an afternoon panel discussion on the various achievements of modern science. They emphasized that pure science and basic research, such as is carried on at the University, is more valuable than practical technological accomplishments, such as rockets and earth satellites.

Tangible Results Shown

Illustrating the fact that most of these tangible achievements of science depend directly on previous theoretical work, Purcell and Gold traced the development of electron-spin theory and its practical applications.

Purcell, a Nobel Prize-winning nuclear physicist, stressed the role of the theory in two aspects, explaining magnetism and identifying the presence of hydrogen atoms in space by the faint radio impulses given off by their spinning electrons.

Gold described the University's development of a new radio amplifier called Mafer.

A series of short speeches followed dinner and led up to the broadcast from Cambridge of "The Case for the College." Dean Bundy interpreted the meaning of the College to those who work there as "its confidence in you and willingness to back you up in what you want to study and teach," calling this one of "the strengths of society."

And David T. W. McCord '21, Secretary of the Harvard Fund Council, added a touch of poetic whimsy to round out the occasion:

The man in the money: they're bound he will give.
They hug the old bunny,
That man in the money;
And once he's begun he is just like a sieve.
The man in the money: the bounder WILL give.



New Lecture Hall's hard-backed oaken chairs once more hold alumni, with wives, waiting for a forum discussion to begin. Old grads flocked to the College to participate in the day's activities and made several large-size gifts to the Program, which were announced on Harvard Day's Eve. At left are DR. and MRS. PAUL DUDLEY WHITE '08.

A Message from Alexander M. White

As chairman of the Program for Harvard College, I am "as pleased as punch" to be sending a copy of this issue of *The CRIMSON* to every one of the 45,000 alumni of the College.

As I read this paper, I began to realize how actors must feel after an opening night as they wait for the morning newspapers.

Reviews are beginning to come in from other papers, and as I write to you, none makes me prouder or happier than this front page. It is a privilege to show you a sample of the brand of journalism today's *CRIMSON* provides.

The enthusiasm, nostalgia and interest reflected here are most important to the Program in coming weeks. We have passed the \$35 million mark. We now enter the most vigorous phase of our campaign to complete the \$82.5 million.

For those of you working for the Program I want to express the value of the broadcast right now in speeding up your

work. Now is the time to make that first call on a prospect or that second call you have been intending to make.

The Case for the College created an atmosphere in which each of us can evaluate or re-evaluate our share in the Program. The Program's success rests upon the generosity of every living alumnus. I hope that each of you reading this column will respond in proportion to your means and the great challenge of the Program.

And now, my sincere and heartfelt thanks to all who helped to make Harvard's Day such an unusual occasion.

Alexander M. White

Overflow Crowd Fetes College in Washington, D.C.

(Special to the CRIMSON)

WASHINGTON, March 28—An overflow crowd of alumni met in Washington, D.C., yesterday to participate in the "Harvard's Day" activities in this area. More than 70 persons were turned away from the meeting held at Dumbarton Oaks, which featured speeches by several government officials.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon '31, chairman of the Program for Harvard College for Washington, D.C., reported that the city has collected \$1,398,623 to date of its \$3 million goal.

Robert W. Bliss '00, who presented Dumbarton Oaks to the College, also delivered a brief address. Robert A. Spalding '34, chairman of the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., presided over the meeting.

The alumni gave an "excellent reception" to the radio program, "The Case for the College," presented last night. Bainbridge Crist '39, a worker for the Program in the Washington area, noted. The comments, he said, were "highly favorable."

Among those present at the meeting were Under-Secretary of State Christian A. Herter '15, Representatives Laurence Curtis '16 and Richard B. Wigglesworth '12 of Massachusetts and Charles O. Porter '41 of Oregon, former Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle '00, and John C. Dreier '28, Ambassador to the Council of the Organization of American States.

2600 Meet in Cambridge for Series Of Movies, Discussions and Radio

By RICHARD N. LEVY

Fortune—heralded by V-shaped clouds in a clear, cold blue sky—smiled down on Harvard yesterday.

It was Harvard's Day, the massive effort of the Program for Harvard College to begin the vital New York and Boston solicitation with a bang, or, as President Pusey dramatically put it last night, "we are putting Harvard in orbit."

Helping the University to spread its cause, and with it the cause of all education, were a host of Faculty members, students, alumni, artists, auctioneers, and technicians. A mock auction, seven provocative forums, dinners in the Houses, a hilariously ill-prepared skit, and a dramatically prepared broadcast were the main points of the day's program, and it was heady fare.

President Pusey Leads Festivities For Radio Show

President Pusey, broadcasting on the radio documentary for Harvard's Day last night, asked: "Soft sell? Hard sell? Which shall it be?" For the 2,600 Boston area alumni who ended their celebration of Harvard's Day listening to the program and watching the President in Sanders Theatre last night, it was "soft sell," and the most persuasive salesman was Pusey himself.

The "electronic reunion," which was carried on 193 American stations and on the Voice of America, was pre-recorded. It was not a "canned broadcast"; it was "quick-frozen." Archibald Macleish, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Eric Larrabee '43, Associate Editor of *Harper's Magazine*, and William Bentinck-Smith '37, assistant to the President, prepared the script for the 57-minute, tape-recorded production.

But the audience in Sanders and New Lecture Hall—which was connected to the theatre by closed circuit television—reacted warmly to the broadcast, to the amusing program of entertainment which preceded it, and—most of all—to President Pusey.

It was Pusey who led the applause when a member of the band dropped the slide of his trombone. Again, Pusey laughingly motioned the prompter on stage when F. Skiddy von Stade and George Gardner fluffed their lines in the dramatization of "The Strange Case of Edwin Weatherspoon." Singing "Our Director" and "Harvardiana," the President. (Continued on page four)

Bundy Opens 'Day'

The day began, for those alert enough to awake at 8:30, with a televised talk by Dean Bundy with Dave Garroay on the New York-originating program, "Today." Bundy, noticeably flipping his script in sight of the camera, discussed admissions, Faculty salaries, and tuition, and urged that "a distinction not be made between professors and people."

Dean Bundy off the air and on his way to the New York Harvard Club, alumni began to trickle in from New England. One alumnus, noting an absence of the usual crimson banners floating from University buildings, strode into the alumni office in Wadsworth House and pleaded that something be done to produce them. Emerging from there, he accosted a student and urged him to call clubs and offices to remind them that this was a day for displaying flags. Within the hour, black and red H's were flying briskly all through the Square.

The cold air drove many to Fogg Museum, where the paintings to be sold—or rented for five years—were to be displayed. Most of the visitors were alumni wives, who cooed "that one would look beautiful over your piano," while students on their way to Fine Arts 13 tried to look for the "fakes" which, it was rumored, were plentiful in the exhibit. "That face—blah," one young man remarked to a Copley portrait.

Auction Brings \$7000

The Copley, it turned out, was one of the fakes, but the auction, with repeated cries of "Last time. . . I give you fair warning" brought \$7,000 to the coffers of the Program.

While the auction was in progress, many of the 2600 sentimental alumni (Continued on page three)

'Now When You and I...'



After the panels of the afternoon session, alumni adjourned to the Houses to drink cocktails and enjoy Central Kitchen fare. The solemn common rooms—here Lowell House—were the scene of unwonted conviviality, as the classes—here from 1891 through 1908—caroused.

Whither Mr. Weatherspoon?



Despite the impressive array of footlights, a teleprompter would have been more in order as Dean VON STADE and GEORGE GARDNER matched wits with Mr. Weatherspoon and their memories in last night's televised skit. The full capacity crowd in Sanders Theatre helped with the lines.

Going, Going, Gone---But Is It Genuine?



CRIMSON—Dale B. Fruman

"Who'll give me two hundred?" auctioneer Smyth chants as the Paine Hall audience bids on master paintings and artful forgeries alike. About \$7000 was contributed by friends of the College in return for a five-year "rental" period of the Fogg Museum "objets d'art."



CRIMSON—Robert C. Hartshorne

But before the auctioneer started to peddle the wares of Fogg, hundreds of alumni streamed through the sunny courtyard of the Museum to try to spot the imitations and outguess the experts. This "fourth century B.C." statuette was revealed as a probable forgery—after it had been sold for \$450.

The Harvard Crimson

The University Daily Newspaper—Founded 1873

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Bryce E. Nelson '58-3, President
Richard N. Levy '59, Managing Editor
Robert W. LeVine '59, Business Manager
Alfred Friendly, Jr. '59, Editorial Chairman

Night Editor for this issue: Claude E. Welch, Jr.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1958

Cabbages and Kings

"Caveat Emptor"

Yesterday's art "auction" for the benefit of the Program proved for all time the truth of "Caveat emptor" (Let the buyer beware). Fogg Director John P. Coolidge sold twelve works of art to charitable bidders, and immediately presented a panel of experts who pronounced half of the art "originals" fakes.

The proceeds of the auction go to the Program Fund, and the paintings and sculptures will be loaned to their "purchasers" for five years only. Fogg retains ownership. This would make enough complication, but for added enjoyment the Fund people made half the pictures true originals, half very clever forgeries. The scene was one of incredible confusion.

AUCTIONEER (William A. Smyth of a New York gallery): Here we are, our first item, a Piranesi drawing, formerly owned by the Marquis de Sade. What do I hear? Let me hear a hundred. Who'll start the bidding off at a hundred? Where are your hearts? What fine gentleman will offer—

FIRST VOICE: Fifty.

AUCTIONEER: I hear fifty, do I hear a hundred, where is a hundred, a hundred, do I hear one fifty, one fifty, who'll say one fifty, even one twenty-five, do I hear—Ah! I hear one-fifty—

LADY IN SECOND ROW: (Raises finger.)

AUCTIONEER: The lady says two hundred!

LADY IN SECOND ROW: (Grins.)

AUCTIONEER: Do I hear two-fifty, who will bid—

SECOND VOICE: Three hundred.

LADY IN SECOND ROW: (Scowls.) Three-fifty.

AUCTIONEER: The lady bids three-fifty; do I hear—

The lady in the second row eventually got her Piranesi, for \$700, and confided to me that it was certainly the real McCoy. As luck would have it, she was right, and now may hang "a very rare and wonderful" Piranesi drawing in her living room for five years.

The "second voice" turned out to be a very natty gentleman in the first row, who bid on everything, and bought three paintings (for \$1450). Among his purchases was a portrait by John Singleton Copley, an American of the Revolutionary period.

"I think the Copley is a fake," he confided to us. "I'm turning it back." Mr. Second Voice thereupon returned the painting to the auctioneer, offering it for a second donation to the Fund. The Copley was indeed a fake, and the canny connoisseur found that his other two purchases, which he kept, were genuine.

"What a steal," the Lady in the Second Row confided to us later. "That Copley isn't worth ten dollars. It's real, but it's terrible." I had to agree. The "Copley" was a fairly undistinguished canvas.

One canvas, a Renoir oil sketch, went into rental at the tidy sum of \$1850. This, its borrower probably knew, was genuine. Most of the capacity audience in Paine Hall came merely to watch others bid, and even the bidders seemed to be in a holiday mood. "Well," said the lady in the second row after winning the Piranesi, "I've had my fling for the day. Now let's see what I got."

—DAVID ROYCE '53, '55½, '56

The Moviegoer

The Hunters

At New Lecture Hall—Harvard's Day Only

The Hunters is a Peabody Museum-sponsored film (on the lives of some African bushmen) which has won a flock of awards from the motion picture people and a lot of praise from professional ethnologists. It is well-photographed, well-directed, well put-together; it will be shown at the World's Fair in Brussels this summer. Undoubtedly, in short, it is a distinguished piece of work from an academic, anthropological point of view.

Many of the finer points are, however, lost upon an uninitiated audience. To those who are unfamiliar with the scholarly brutality of such "research films," *Hunters* is liable to prove a bizarre, or downright traumatic experience. A macabre sense of humor finds much to chuckle over. But even the strongest stomach is sorely tried by the gory scenes which mark the end of the film.

Star of the show is narrator (also director and photographer) John Marshall. Marshall has given himself some wonderfully ridiculous lines, which—no matter how humorous or gruesome—he

speaks in a doggedly deadpan tone. Truly, his scholarly detachment from his subject is marvelous to behold. But his audience has considerable difficulty in achieving a like frame of mind.

The Hunters are a tribe of pygmies living in "the bush" of southwest Africa. Theirs is a "hard, dry, bitter, far-from-generous" land. It gets little rain; its water-holes are scarcely ever wet; and the pygmies must subsist on berries, nuts, roots, and whatever game they can hound down "It is a bitter land indeed," Marshall notes, "where all the trees have thorns."

While the women dig up roots ("from the hard ground in the hot sun"), the men go off hunting where "the keenness of their eyes, the spring of their sinews, and the swiftness of their legs" are put to good use. The children, meanwhile, practice bow-and-arrow shooting in anticipation of the days when they will be grown to their full four-foot stature. "Anthills thrusting so boldly out of the grass are their targets," Marshall tells us.

The men make their kills by using arrows tipped in an insidious poison, which is fashioned from "the grub of beetles living in merulla trees." *Hunters* shows several pictures of animals writhing in their last struggles after being thus shot down—at which point Marshall draws the sober conclusion that "The poison is good. It works."

After this preliminary sequence on the general way of life of the Bushmen, the film takes up the thread of one hunting expedition in particular. This begins in a nice domestic setting. Koma and Ku are a devoted pygmy couple, recently blessed with a baby pygmy. As Ku suckles the infant, Koma looks on proudly. "The sight of his wife's full breasts and the baby she has given him makes him eager to kill a fat buck," Marshall explains. So Koma sharpens his knife, brews his poison, and, together with some of his buddies, heads off into the bush.

The first day all they find is a tortoise and some young birds, which they stash away carefully for the wife and kids back home. The second day they bring down a kudu, but the vultures get to it before the pygmies. Later on, though, one of them wounds a giraffe ("His technique is good," Marshall remarks), and a long pursuit begins. The giraffe spoor is relentlessly followed, his dung and urine are repeatedly inspected for signs of the disease which the poison must sooner or later induce. At length he is cornered, and speared to death in particularly bloody fashion. And Marshall's unsparring camera, true to the canons of scholarly accuracy, misses none of the gory details.

The tale ends on a happy note, with all the pygmies feasting merrily around a big fire. Ku suckles her baby once again and Koma, gnawing away on a good-sized giraffe-bone, looks on more proudly than ever.

—JOHN P. DEMOS

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Bush Notes Depletion of Education In Discussion of Humanities' Role

Douglas Bush, professor of English, charged that the American public school "has surrendered to mass education," during a panel discussion on "The Role of the Humanities in an Age of Science" yesterday at New Lecture Hall. "Secondary education has been emptied of intellectual and moral instruction," he declared.

"Displaying our usual emotional instability over the Sputniks," Bush continued, "we tried to increase the output of scientists from fear of Russia. Alchemy and astrology would have had the same support if they could help us in the arms race."

The function of the humanities, according to Bush, is "to humanize the sensual animal, to make us each more like an angel and less like a beast." He observed, however, that "apparently the nearest man can come to the angels is through his missiles."

Jones Warns of Verbal Traps

The opening speaker, Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English, warned the members of the panel that "all discussions about humanities begin by getting into a great verbal morass." In an attempt to preclude this difficulty, he proceeded to define the crucial terms.

"The humanities are those parts of knowledge making up humanism," Jones

Russian Experts Discuss Future Of Communism

Three members of the Russian Research Center—a sociologist, a historian, and a government expert—came to different conclusions about the future of Communism yesterday, at a panel discussion entitled "Understanding the Soviet System."

Speaking before a large alumni crowd in Sanders Theatre, the three professors agreed only in the prediction that no violent upheaval or popular revolt is likely to end the Soviet system in the foreseeable future.

Alex Inkeles, professor of Sociology, asserted that even the refugees from Russian Communism accept the theory of government ownership in industry and even admire certain aspects of the Soviet system, such as free medical care, free education and relatively great social mobility. Inkeles worked on a recent extensive survey of refugees from Communism under the auspices of the Center.

The sociologist, who considers Khrushchev "a more subtle jailkeeper than Stalin," sees a great deal of progress achieved by the post-Stalin regime in eliminating factors which have alienated Soviet society.

However, Zbigniew K. Brzezinski, assistant professor of Government and an expert in Eastern European affairs, maintained that tensions in the communist system have become exacerbated due to recent developments in the satellites, especially Poland.

The third speaker, Richard E. Pipes, Lecturer in History and Literature, found that the younger generation in Russia is skeptical and went so far occasionally as to question the concept of socialism. He noted, however, that it has no thought of revolution.

Alumni Gather at Seven Forums; Kistiakowsky Criticizes Sciences

Professor Predicts Control of Heredity

By FREDERICK W. BYRON, JR.

The existing College General Education program in the natural sciences is "not adequate" in terms of the ideal twentieth-century liberal education, George B. Kistiakowsky, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry, told a Burr Hall alumni audience yesterday.

"Harvard and Radcliffe students are allowed to graduate without a single departmental course in science or mathematics," he said. Kistiakowsky suggested that, in the face of such academic lacunae, a student—potentially a future leader of this country—could probably not understand or solve the national problems which must inevitably arise in our technological society.

"Science must somehow be made an integral part of the study of liberal arts," he urged.

May Alter Heredity

In the opening portions of his address, Kistiakowsky, a member of President Eisenhower's scientific advisory committee, suggested that perhaps man would be able to alter human heredity soon. Kistiakowsky called this prospect "frightening."

He also predicted enormous developments in other sciences, far beyond even the advances of the past decade. In light of these probabilities, America will have an increasing need for men with a working comprehension of scientific principles, he said.

Kistiakowsky felt that the present tendency towards a scientific race with Russia was sadly misconceived. A race, he continued, implies individual "scientific isolation." However, "international exchange and competition," with both Russia and America easing their "classified" categories, is the goal towards which to strive.

Finally, the Russian-born physical chemist urged that the scientific communities of all nations keep a balanced view of their field. "Space science is but a single part of science," he said, "and must not overwhelm the rest."



Menzel Announces Space Research Doctorate to Be Offered Next Fall

By JEROME A. CHADWICK

A Doctorate in Space Research degree will be available for graduate students who enter the Department of Astronomy next fall, Donald H. Menzel, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy, stated yesterday.

Menzel made the announcement at a Harvard's Day forum, "Space Travel Is Just Around the Corner."

Working full time, a student can obtain the degree in three years, though the average student, according to Menzel, will probably take four. Concentrators in mathematics, physics, or engineering will be allowed to study for the unique degree, offered nowhere else in the country.

Whipple Emphasizes Practicality

Fred L. Whipple, professor of Astronomy, emphasized the practical aspects of moon exploration in his speech before the alumni. Photographs of the moon's

surface may provide clues about the relative mobility of its elements, thus aiding the study of the earth's revolution.

Meteors have been no more hazardous to satellites in orbit than expected, Whipple related, and are presumably less dangerous further out in space, where space ships would travel. While not much is known about the effect of cosmic rays, short periods of exposure "should not be harmful to space men."

Menzel revealed that Federal agencies are already preparing for manned space travel. He cited recent requests for information from the Defense Department—about navigational problems in space—and the Army Quartermaster Corps—about the moon's atmosphere, for research on moon suits.

Both scientists agreed that use of a "telepuppet," which would "read and interpret" controls, involved fewer problems than a manned space flight. "The real cost of manned space flights is sending the environment along," Menzel explained. Whipple admitted that the type of man necessary for space flights—an electronics expert—"would have too much sense to leave the earth."

Menzel urged a step-by-step approach, rather than a crash program, for making flight to the moon a reality.

'I Think You've Had a Good Time Here ...'

Full Day Topped by Televised Skit, Taped Broadcast

(Continued from page one)

filled into the University Theatre—especially rented for the occasion—to see "To the Age That Is Waiting." Regular Patrons of the UT were some what disgruntled to see that the films advertised on the theatre billboard were not being run that afternoon, and went away grumbling, but the patrons inside were quite satisfied.

After the crashing strains of "Fair Harvard" had faded from the UT screen, alumni went to sample the panels. Masters of the Houses discussed with students "The Undergraduate Today."

When these had ended, the darkening sky called the visitors to the Houses—in which many of them had never lived—for cocktails and dinner. Undergraduates had dined early and were ushered from the dining rooms as alumni sipped liquors—"the drinks at these affairs are always horrible" one guest observed.

Then dinner, and the tread through a dark biting wind to Sanders for "entertainment" and the broadcast. "This was the dreariest building," one silhouette remarked as he passed a dimly-lit Sever Hall. "If you were a gentleman," one lady remarked to a man occupying a first-row seat in crowded Sanders, "you'd get up and let me sit there." The alumnus smiled, and declined.

Suddenly the brilliant lights came on in Sanders and WHDH began to televise the informal "entertainment," including "The Strange Case of Edward Weatherpoon," preceding the broadcast. Central Committee chairman Charles Coolidge pronounced the day "the biggest event for Harvard College of our generation," and declared that the next two weeks would be "the biggest in the history of the Program." President Pusey spoke out for all of education—thinking

perhaps of the Koreans and Ecuadoreans who would also be listening to the broadcast.

The day ended on a series of serious notes. Just before the "Case for the College" broadcast, which met with hearty approval from the audience, the Harvard Band (the half of it not in New York) and the Glee Club performed several Harvard numbers. Looking about during these concerts, one could see the warm glowing smiles on the faces of alumni, (and one elderly gentleman leaned back in his seat, his crimson scarf keeping him warm, his eyes closed dreamily.)

"I think you've had a good time here today," the President said; "we've had a good time here today. We're tremendously grateful to you for sharing this day with us."

The applause was spontaneous and deafening.

'Biggest Event of Our Generation'



From behind CHARLES COOLIDGE's platform, the "schizophrenic Harvard band" (half of it in New York) marches onto the Sanders stage. This event preceded the world-wide "Case for the College" broadcast.

Conway, Finley Note Community Found in Houses

The undergraduate comes to college "primarily not to be taught, but to learn," John J. Conway, Master of Leverett House, said yesterday at a Harvard's Day panel on "The Undergraduate Today."

Conway asserted that "digestion" of course material can only take place in intellectual communities like the Houses. The panel moderator, John H. Finley, Jr., '25, Master of Eliot House, agreed that in the upperclass years a new "cosmopolitan community" was set up in the Houses.

Harvard, Finley noted, has tried since the time of President Eliot to maintain "a kind of middle ground" between the European university tradition of training scholars and the British tradition of training "men of responsibility" who will become leaders.

Varsity football coach John M. Yovicsin described the Harvard athlete as a "good, solid boy who will push himself very hard." He also noted that the University administration regarded the athletic program as quite important, and that the Admissions Office also "wants to do a lot for the athletic program."

Bryce E. Nelson '58-3, president of the CRIMSON, noted an "increased academic activity" in the College, and asserted that "many students do not feel they can participate in a major extra-curricular activity, since they 'have to study.'"

G. Keith Hight '54 noted that Harvard is "able to give a locus" for discussion of ideas, and termed "friendships" as the best contribution of College.

Arthur E. Reider '58, varsity track captain, said that although he had to take many pre-medical courses, he spent more time scholastically outside the field, not "shut up in the laboratory."



Program heads and friend listen thoughtfully while the radio broadcast "The Case for the College" is piped into Sanders Theatre. Featuring the voices of professors, alumni, and students, the taped radio program, bearing the message of American education, was heard throughout the world.

3 Professors Discuss High Court's Role

The vociferous criticism currently leveled at the United States Supreme Court formed the main topic of discussion yesterday at a special alumni forum entitled "The Role of the Supreme Court in Contemporary America."

Arthur E. Sutherland, Bussey Professor of Law, opened the conference with a discussion of the Jenner Bill. This proposal, now being considered by the Senate, would severely limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in fields such as education and state action against subversives.

According to Mark DeWolfe Howe '28, professor of Law, hostility toward the Supreme Court's decision played a large part in the formation of the Jenner Bill. Howe also contended that the Supreme Court should never have concerned itself with segregation, since it had no historical precedent for action.

Robert G. McCloskey, associate professor of Government, expressed mild criticism of the Court. He discussed the case of *Nelson vs. Pennsylvania*, which involved the right of a state to prosecute one of its citizens for subversive activities. McCloskey felt that the Nelson decision came as a great shock only because it was a complete reversal of the Supreme Court's former decisions.

In a question period following the discussion, Howe added that the judiciary should not be called upon to make radical decisions and that precedent should sometimes be respected even when it is wrong.

350 alumni attended the conference, which was held in Fogg Large Lecture Room.

South Does Not Want Integration, Pettigrew Asserts in Conference

By RICHARD E. ASHCRAFT

"There will be many 'Little Rocks' before desegregation is completed," Thomas F. Pettigrew, assistant professor of Social Psychology, predicted in a panel discussion of "Social Forces and Group Conflict" yesterday at New Lecture Hall.

Pettigrew also predicted, however, that the violence in future racial uprisings would "be nothing like the old lynchings of the past." Virginia, he said, would be the next state to watch when desegregation is attempted.

"The huge majority of white Southerners do not want integration," Pettigrew asserted, "but a small majority expect it to come." There are, he declared, many "latent liberals" in the South, people who are generally tolerant, but because of the South's cultural heritage, hold a prejudice toward Negroes.

Allport Discusses Prejudice

Gordon W. Allport '19, professor of Psychology, began by pointing out the nature of prejudice. "Everyone knows what it is to be a victim of prejudice," he said, "and if you don't, join the Harvard faculty."

Allport used an experiment of rotating geometric figures to create an optical illusion, and compared that to the illusions of people holding prejudicial beliefs. "Facts sometimes do not alter these fixed belief systems," he said, even though they are in conflict with the illusions a person holds.

Referring to the issue of integration in the South, Allport said that "primarily, it is not a problem of prejudice, but one of discrimination." If the social conditions are relieved and discriminations prevented, he declared the South will then lose a great deal of prejudice.

Allport pointed to the similarity between the integration problems in the Union of South Africa and in the South.



GORDON W. ALLPORT

He called the situation in South Africa "extremely urgent," and expressed the view that "it is very likely that it will end very badly." The government's policies on segregation, he said, may force the Negroes into "pushing the white people into the sea."

Third speaker at the forum, Samuel A. Stouffer, professor of Sociology, described the "horizontal mobility" of American culture as the trend for people to move from one place to another within society. This, he said, was important in reducing social tensions, since "people who move around tend to be less bigoted."

Also speaking at this discussion was Robert W. White, Lecturer on Clinical Psychology and Chairman of the Social Relations Department.

President Leads Radio Broadcast

(Continued from page one)

dent enthused, "Yale can't prevail . . . down with Yale!" and certainly rolled his 'r's' in "Resistless our team sweeps goal-ward."

During the broadcast, Leonard Bernstein's reading of "we are irrefutably the cream" from the Bernstein-Lerner song "Lonely Men of Harvard" drew a broad smile from Pusey, as did one former Freshman's statement that "I was being taught by many men I consider clods." He seemed thoughtful, listening to one student tell of the frustrations of scholarship and to John Mason Brown '23 speaking of "what seems friendly, secure and beautiful."

Issuing a plea for higher teachers' salaries, Pusey admitted that the University's instructors "don't wear more chrome, have longer fins, provide fewer calories, or come equipped with more effective filters." He added, though, that "our failure adequately to support higher education over a long period of time is a serious commentary on us."

One member of the Board of Overseers said that last night's broadcast was meant to evoke in alumni a sense of what Pusey had called "what we almost take for granted, what we would be so poor without."

Radcliffe Applications Reach 1600, Director Comments at Conference

By MARTHA E. MILLER and SARA E. SAGOFF

Radcliffe must select next year's Freshman class of about 270 students from over 1,600 applicants, Miss Constance E. Ballou, Director of Admissions, estimated yesterday.

Miss Ballou made the statement to Alumnae Council Delegates attending the morning meeting of a three-day conference session.

Mrs. Kathleen O. Elliott, Director of Freshman Scholarships, and Mrs. Wilma A. Kerby-Miller, Dean of Instruction, spoke to the delegates about the alumnae role in scholarship aid.

Miss Ballou characterized most Radcliffe applicants as either "valedictorians, eccentrics, or fine human beings," accord-

ing to their secondary school recommendations. She urged the delegates to advise girls of real ability to apply to Radcliffe, but to discourage prospects from "contriving their lives to fulfill a set of ideal qualifications for admission."

Mrs. Elliott noted that 18 alumnae clubs provided a total of \$16,430 in scholarship aid last year. Both she and Mrs. Kerby-Miller, however, cited the need for increased funds in view of the recent tuition rise.

In a series of talks by undergraduates yesterday afternoon, Susan Olsen '58 said that the Radcliffe tutor affiliate program "may expand next year to include Harvard tutors." The affiliates, now Radcliffe graduate students, eat several meals a week in the Annex dormitories.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1958.

HARVARD'S ENGAGING PLEA

The hour-long program of Harvard University on Friday evening was a boon to higher education in general and to Harvard in particular—also a boost for radio broadcasting. It was a program studded with intellectual stars—Harvard graduates, of course—and enlivened by wit and satire, with eloquent, but not too intrusive, "commercials" by Harvard's President Pusey.

That the "Harvard family" could put on such a good show gave a lift to the prestige of the mind. It was an entertaining demonstration that eggheads can be engagingly human. Fortunately for all concerned, the program was heard by listeners not only over some 200 Columbia Broadcasting System stations in this country but also overseas, through the Armed Forces Radio, the Voice of America and the powerful Radio Luxembourg.

Cannily incidental, but for that very reason more effective, was the program's aim: to get contributions in Harvard's drive for \$82,500,000 to underwrite the expansion and betterment of its facilities in the face of increased costs and rapidly mounting enrollments. What has already happened is a measure of the campaign's urgency. While Harvard's income has doubled in the past twenty-five years its operating expenses have more than quadrupled. Two features of the Harvard drive make it especially compelling: its emphasis on the need for better faculty salaries and the universality of its appeal. It is a plea not only to help Harvard but all American institutions, to give the college teacher as to income and prestige—which his importance deserves, especially in times like these. We join President Pusey and his fellow radio stars in urging an overwhelming response. The campaign's success will be the nation's gain.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE
—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1958

Harvard Life Dramatized in Radio Program

By JOHN TWEEDY

Four times 10,000 men of Harvard were urged last night by Pres. Nathan M. Pusey to buy a high quality intellectual experience for individual young people, thus investing in the enrichment of our national life. Pres. Pusey was the star of "The Case for the College," an absorbing dramatization of Harvard life with a distinguished cast, broadcast over the C.B.S. network.

"Our failure adequately to support higher education over a long period of time is a serious commentary on us," he declared.

"Now, helped by the awareness of this neglect by recent events, surely we can all agree that the time has come to agree more for the basic necessities of our common life—for knowledge, for thoughtfulness, and informed responsibility. "America needs a new standard of thoughtful giving. In this conviction, we now call on Harvard men to lead the way." In a plea for higher salaries for the faculty, the Harvard president did a neat parody on current radio and TV commercials.

"I cannot say that Harvard's teachers are bigger, better, longer lasting, more glamorous, or less irritating than those of our competitors," he observed. "They don't wear more chrome, have longer fins, provide fewer calories, or come equipped with more effective filters."

"Perhaps it is that leisurely quality of asking questions that most differentiates it from other forms of instruction or education," he said.

"I am wondering if stimulating curiosity, which is only another way to say stimulating the student to ask questions, wasn't one of the functions of a good teacher."

Sen. John F. Kennedy thought his tutor was his greatest aid in "pushing me against the tide at a comparatively youthful age."

Said Kennedy, "He made it quite obvious that what I had to do, I had to do on my own, and that I could not rely on his shoulder to carry not only his own burdens, but mine as well."

The Secretary of Defense, Neil H. McElroy, didn't think much about public service while at Harvard. Reflecting, he decided that trying to make any specific spot-preparation for a career, in or out of government service, isn't important after all. "Much more useful, he said, is to find some way in which to do a young mind and then try to keep the very difficult thing of opening so that learning continues throughout the balance of that life."

The program had some invigorating discussions of students in the classroom with such eminent faculty members as Profs. Samuel Beer, Gerald Holton, and Harry Levin, Dr. Claude Meade and Radcliffe's Prof. Cora Dubois.

Alexander White, chairman of a Program for Harvard College, summed up the purpose of the broadcast: "Harvard is best off of all colleges in this country, and Harvard is badly off."

"Unless our colleges can get more money for more first-rate teachers, classrooms, libraries and laboratories, not just the quality of American education but the strength of the American people is going to become second-rate," White said.

"The American college has no other resource than the free gifts of free citizens." Archibald MacLeish, Eric Larabee and William Bentinck-Smith formed the editorial committee for the program, produced by William F. Suchmann.

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Get Burke to have some one dig out all film that has to do with some action - supply - religion services - approach - action aftermath etc. Then get some from other nations including Germany, Japan. ~~not~~ Edited if existing but ^{also} essentially the raw material. Also propaganda films both sides. Army and air corps. Leonard help.

Will get raw material from several sources. Flaherty. Benjamins and other documentaries. Russian some day. Zach + science film.

Appreciation of film in the philosophic sense

What are listed as the humanities
" is " under social science.

The principles of film communication ~~and~~ applied to documentary film

In all these aspects ~~it would seem that~~ ~~it seems quite~~ ~~the~~ ~~benefit~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~great~~ ~~would~~ ~~be~~
derived by students working under
the leadership of a talented man
devoting all of his energies to
what I have termed the philosophy
of film. ~~would be~~

The ^{film} material available for study
is by no means limited to the product
of the popular motion picture studios.
There is a great body of so called
documentary film that can be
used for illustrating problems and
their solutions. If there is any

interest in the general question
as to whether or not a chair
as proposed should be a goal
for Harvard, there are many
avenues available for access to
~~great~~ material needed.

I think it generally accepted that
~~the literary levels of~~ the film and
television industries do ~~not~~ not
have in them

Photographic and sound techniques are
today ~~not~~ ^{on} what can be called
a well engineered basis. Excellent
^{technical} results can be attained with certainty
at reasonable costs. The tools are
as hand for a person with something
to say to use the ^{expressive} tremendous
power latent in motion pictures.
without having to have ~~the~~ ^{extraordinary resources}
But he must ~~have~~ ^{know} how to use
the tools. ^{of the philosophy of} There are lots of
institutions where the mechanical
of cameras, light values, editing
and projection machines can be
learned, but I know of no
institution where the philosophy
of the use of film can be studied.
A ^{near} good picture needs the eye of an
artist ^{for the pictures}, the power of
expression of a poet ^{and} for the sound
his voice ^{must} above all ~~that~~ sincerity,
~~his~~ ^{cher} ~~carriage~~

that between pleasure & duty of
which only set forth the

but I know of no institution where the
philosophical kind of thinking that is used, such
an important part of the teaching of literature
and art, is being applied to film.

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...	30	31
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
27	28	29	30	31	...	...	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30	31	...	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	...	...	...

