

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS NATAL
NATAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PROVINCIAL
SECRETARY: ANNUAL CONFERENCE NOV. 19th 1955
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1955.

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Ordinary congress activity in Natal went on very well in spite of the bans imposed by the government on some leaders, namely A. J. Lutshuli, President, M. B. Lengwa, Secretary and R. A. Simelane, Treasurer. The President and Secretary were when the first notices had expired, served again with new notices banning them for two years. These proscription notices put a very heavy burden on those who were left to continue ^{with} congress work. It is, however, very remarkable that in spite of the various difficulties with which they were confronted such as their being very small in number, their being too far ^{from one another} by sacrificing all their physical strength and the little money they had, they should be able to make such brainworthy accomplishments.

An effective job of work was done with the joint co-operation and assistance of the South African Indian Congress, South African Coloured Peoples Organisation, South African Congress of Democrats and the African National Congress. These organisations sponsored the great CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE, the first of its kind in the Union of South Africa. As a matter of fact, it seems as if little has been done by Congress as an individual organisation, without the help of other progressive organisations as in the case of the Congress of the People Conference. Yet we cannot state that this was dangerous

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to the prestige of Congress because the work of organising for the Congress of the People Conference brought the African National Congress into unlevelled popularity.

The political consciousness of the African people today can only be equated with the Defiance Campaign of 1952 when the Non-European peoples massively resisted against segregatory legislation.

2. A SURVEY OF THE POLITICAL SCENE.

A. In the Union of South Africa:

(1) The government's measure of removing Africans from one residential area to another:

During this year the government started off by displaying its illfeeling towards the African people by removing them from Sophiatown to Meadowlands because the government regarded Sophiatown as a slum. Yet what is surprising is that in Johannesburg there are several locations which are under the Municipality that can be really regarded as slums, for example, Jabavu, Dulie, Moroka and other inconvenient locations.

It is quite clear to any sensible observer that the white government and its supporters cannot stand by to see Africans prospering before them in freehold lands that they own in the Urban Areas. If the government was bringing into operation its Apartheid legislation by removing Sophiatown, they ought to have also demolished the Municipal Township of Western Native Township which is only across the road from Sophiatown.

See fully subsect: The Transvaal African

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National Congress which in close collaboration with the National Executive at the Headquarters in Johannesburg encouraged the struggle against the unjustified removal of the people from their places of residence.

Here in Natal we did nothing to help the Transvaal in this struggle. We should therefore remind the people of Natal that it is quite profitable to help a friend in the hour of need for one will be able to help you one day.

It is very discouraging to notice that the Africans of Natal are inactive as far as the South Areas Act is concerned and yet it constitutes a very great menace to the Natal Africans as shall be seen throughout the rest of his report.

(a) NORTHERN NATAL:- This is the first part of the country where we shall test the progress and actual working of the Apartheid Policy in Natal. Africans living in Urban Areas in the Natal Province are not so safe as they think they are. The removal schemes have started in certain places in Natal. It has started in the Towns.

CHARLESTOWN: The Charlestown affair was reported on previous occasions. Nothing therefore now can be said about it except that the Charlestown trouble is threatening the necks of the Africans there with a chopper. The only deplorable affair in this is the disunity among the Charlestown Africans in their approach to this question. There are two groups namely, the Nkabinde group and the Zhenzi group of servants. We call upon them to unite against a common wrong. It is stupidity to differ in small matters whilst the enemy unceasingly attacks you.

in every possible way.

The Nationalist government is removing the Africans of Charleston from the homes which their forefathers built for them to a place 40 miles away - where Buffalo flats is on the valley around the Tuginyathi River.

NEWCASTLE: Although the government has taken no action, it is quite evident that they are inclined to remove the Africans from Newcastle. An example of this inclination was the legal action taken by the Town Council against the African residents of Upton in Fairleigh, Newcastle. They were brought to court on an allegation of failing to pay the rates. Fortunately, they were defended by the Congress legal adviser for Natal Dr. Grentstein and they won the case. We thank him. We also thank the Town Council for allowing them reasonable time to pay off.

We have not said anything about the fact that Buffalo flats are in the Newcastle district. It seems as if this is going to be the rendezvous for all Africans who shall have been removed from the so-called Black Spots. This is where the government has bought Trust Farms for the African people who will be removed from the various places.

IN THE SO-CALLED NORTHERN "BLACK SPOTS"

The discussion of the removal of Africans from the towns and cities brings us to the removal of Africans from various places in ^{Northern} Natal Urban Areas, after having been termed or labelled Black Spots by the authorities.

African farms in other places in Northern Natal are situated exactly on the richest coal deposits in the country and we are certain that the government and its white allies must be greatly perturbed on account of the riches concentrated on these areas. The African National Congress in close co-operation with the African residents of these areas should be on the alert for any new developments in the removal scheme of the people in these areas so that it should be able to declare its opposition against any wrong at an early stage. It is to be regretted that owing to the banning of several members of the A.N.C. Provincial Executive, the Committee which had been appointed subsequent to a resolution that had been adopted at the Natal Provincial A.N.C. Conference in 1953, has hitherto achieved very little in enquiring into the situation regarding the removal of Africans in these various places. Conference had decided that such Committee could work together with the S.A. Institute of Race Relations in conducting its investigations since that body is quite experienced in this field of work. After hearing the little report which we have enumerated in the above descriptive, we got information from a man who was able to challenge the whole policy of apartheid as a means of robbing the African people of their lands and confining them to a small trust farm of the Native Affairs Department where they will be crowded in a manner worse than the former slums from which they had been possibly removed.

We are fearing what will happen in the next few years if the government of this country

is still carrying on as enthusiastically its policy of Apartheid as it is now doing. We wonder what will have to happen in the Northern Natal rural districts where the farmers are protesting against the acquisition of the Buffalo State by the Native Affairs Department. The following are some of the areas in Northern Natal that have been labelled "Black spots": Waschbank, Glencoe, Kamaloville (Beters), Saanhuuser, Milton, Alcockspoint, Graulenville, Jkutokezeni etc., etc.,

(6) NATAL MIDLANDS: The African residents of the Natal Midlands are making a display of their stupidity in their attitude towards the removal scheme in that they seem to be inactive, whereas the government's policy has made no indications of endeavouring to exclude them from the attack that they have launched against other Africans. The hint is that they are not so safe as they consider themselves to be from the havoc to be played by the Group Areas Act as they will later see.

We have got hearsay-reports that the next victims will be the residents of the areas around Pietermaritzburg, namely, Peterbroad, New England, Slangspuit, New Scotland, and others.

In the Durban Area we hear that there is a threat of removal to the residents of Good Hope Estate and Chateau Estate in Sato Manor, whereas many sites at these places are owned by Africans. When we think of the fact that the Corporation's Chestersville location is in danger of removal

We are also alerted to the fact that should this be the case, the township of Nativity is also in danger. We are sorry for the residents of this township for their lack of enthusiasm in this matter. We call upon the African residents of Nativity township to wake up. Their homes are in danger.

There are several African property owners in the area around Durban and we find that these places including Westville are surely going to be reserved for European settlements.

It is not an insult when we say these Nationalists have shown their lack of respect when they publicly declare that it is their policy that no African will buy land in any Urban Area, such places being reserved for European land owners only.

We, of the African National Congress, still are of the opinion that there is no such a thing as a town for Europeans only. What we know is that each and every town is part of the country of South Africa which is a country for everyone ^{having} been built up with the sweat of black and white alike.

The new location to be built up in Buffs Road will be a concentration camp for all Africans who shall have been removed from other places in the Durban District whether they be Corporation Locations or Freehold properties.

We therefore call upon conference to pass a resolution condemning the building up of the African location at Buffs Road so far from their places of employment in the Durban City Area. These exclusive African townships established under the Apartheid

policy are held far from the town so that Africans should bear the expenses of transport facilities to and from town. It taxes the Africans for Apartheid whereas the African community has openly shown that it is opposed to such a policy. The Whites ought to support such a policy because they have brought it up.

Conference should also devote some of its attention to the removal of flat domestic servants from their servants quarters since the Corporation's locations are so full where will these people who are chased out of their flat quarters be accommodated?

WE, AFRICANS, ARE EYE-WITNESSES TO THE STRANGE HAPPENINGS IN THIS LAND!!

Translated from Zulu to English by
Solomon Lunga 3702 W/Coll.

Speeches
E. J. 8/12.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE WORLD GENERALLY:

We feel we should congratulate the progressive elements in the whole world for the occasional feats of sympathy they from time to time release towards the oppressed peoples of the Union of South Africa. As an indication of his sympathy we can quote these remarks:-

(i) The signs of a prospective beautiful international co-existence between Africa and Asia in the recent Bandung Conference. This conference clearly showed the whole world that its aims were to build up peaceful international relations in the whole world generally and the eradication of the reactionary policies of oppressing peoples on account of the pigmentation of their skins; it brought into the open the desire for the political independence and equality of nations. This conference expressed its opposition against discrimination on grounds of colour, and its accompanying gestures of abhorrence, exploitation and domination of man by man.

(ii) We thank the existence of a group of people however few they might be, who sympathise with Africa and still making the conditions in Africa known by the whole world because this spirit exists even in countries where there is such exploitation of humanity as it is in Africa. Amongst these we find many sympathetic elements within the Labour Party of England. This influential group is clamouring daily that the Union of South Africa should be expelled from the British Commonwealth of Nations because of its notorious attitude towards the African people, when the Africans are known to be in the majority in

his country.

We shall be failing in our duty if we could be concluding our opinion in respect of the present situation without congratulating the Indian Government, especially its Premier Mr. Nehru, for his steadfast defence and sympathy to our cause. The African people should not be deceived by the propaganda of the S. A. government incriminating India of having a greedy eye on South Africa.

Translated by A. Dunga from Zulu
24/10/56.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: Natal Province of the
African National Congress by Chief A. J. Luttrell

Let Africa Come Back.

Mr. Johannides, sons and daughters of Africa,
 I thank you for offering me this opportunity
 to address the Annual Provincial Conference
 of the Natal African National Congress. What I
 am very anxious to convey to you is that,
 although I am personally not attending this
 meeting, spiritually, I am with you.

In the first place, I feel I should thank the
 Lord Almighty for saving me from the
 jaws of death when even the doctors had
 no hope of my recuperation. I congratulate
 the African National Congress ^{membership} leaders
 as a whole throughout the Union of South Africa,
 and, for that matter, the whole nation for
 their sympathetic attitude towards me and
 my family in a time of great trial. Although
 I have not recovered fully from the illness,
 I am becoming more and more better.

MAY THE LORD BE PRAISED!

I wish to congratulate the vice-President
 of Natal Dr. W. J. Louco who faithfully
 and ardently bore the burdens of leading
 the Congress movement in Natal during my
 recent illness. And, further, I want to
 congratulate all those who co-operated harmoniously
 with him in all the necessary activity for
 the advancement of Congress interests in
 Natal.

The successes of Dr. Louco and his
 assistants in Congress circles in the Natal home
 have proved to the critics and enemies of
 Congress that there is something which Congress
 can achieve. These people have hitherto been

slamming that: "Natal A. D. C. is dead; Luthuli is working with children."

L. Somo's achievement with his associates shows the truth of the adage that "Rome was not built in a day." It is truly quite considerate that the youth should participate exhaustively in the liberatory struggle since they are surely going to enjoy the fruits of their endeavours in the future. Even the old Congress veterans will still be thinking that Congress movement has died out in Natal because Luthuli is working with youngsters. They should however remember that that is not a new policy. Even in Zululand it should be remembered that when the older men could no longer defend their country against English subjugation, the younger men and the youth asked, "GIVE THEM TO US, CHIEF!"

Let me conclude by these remarks: - "Even if the way be long and thorny, to freedom we are going and freedom we shall achieve!" It is vitally essential that we should rally the forces of freedom with the call: "Freedom in our life-time!" Yet our aspirations should not blind us to the fact that we are facing a very powerful enemy - an enemy that is resolved to oppress the African people for all time. Therefore, we should always bear in mind that the path towards our liberation is long and thorny and we should have courage to fight unceasingly till our goal has been reached. I congratulate those who have the undying courage in fighting for the liberation of the African people. Really, we should have more of these courageous martyrs. Let me conclude with my well-known complimentary call, "Freedom in our life-time!" Yet we should link

this call with this one: "However long and
thorny the road to our national liberation
might be, yet we shall achieve our freedom
with the hope that the morrow has something
new for us than yesterday night."

AFRIKA

LET IT COME BACK

FREEDOM IN OUR LIFE TIME

Love for the Nation,
Albert J. Tutwiler

Natal A. N. S. President.

S. O. Inantwelle Mission
October 4, 1955.

Translated from Zulu into English by
Solomon Lunga 37ms @ N. S. Bank.

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GOVERNMENT LAND POLICY IN RESPECT OF AFRICANS.

(a) THE NEW SITUATION IN REGARD TO FREE-HOLD TITLE DEEDS FOR LAND OWNERSHIP BY AFRICANS.

We hear that there is a move to amend the regulations whereby an African can be allowed to acquire land by buying it from another African through free-hold. It is said that if an African buys land from another African, in order that he should have the title deeds transferred to him he should conform to the following conditions with the government:

- (i) that he will build his house and reside in the land that for which he applies for transfer of the title deeds. It should be noted that the aim of this conditional regulation is to prevent that same African from owning additional land i.e. he cannot own more than one property. The policy of the country for ^{titles} ~~rights~~ only, is private enterprise.
- (ii) that in such a land there shall be no labour or other tenants. The landowner will, should he require labourers, employ only the labourers who he shall be forced to pay salaries. We should note this, therefore: The African National Congress is against the treatment of African labourers in the farms but this regulation deprives the African farmer of the right which the European farmer is enjoying. Of course this is a source of cheap labour for the European farmers. In our own opinion we would only like the following regulations apply to all farmers:
- (a) workers i.e. labourers to be payed like the labourers in the towns;
- (b) workers who have some money to be given sites where they can build their homes and allotments of land for agricultural

Purpose.

- (c) Single labourers to be given free boarding and lodging.
- (d) Salaries and hours of work of the labourers to be regulated by law and a law be passed to control the working of overtime and its hours.
- (iii) That the landowner's son, as soon as he completes 21 years will not be allowed to live on the property. Note the Satanic influence of such a law. Anyway, this will be a repetition of what is happening in the Municipal institutions where children are being given Trainers permits to remain with their parents.
- (iv) That the landowner will acknowledge allegiance to the Bantu Authority in charge of the area in terms of the Bantu Authorities Act even if he does not like it.

(v) GENERAL GOVERNMENT POLICY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LAND SYSTEMS FOR THE AFRICANS:

The Africans, however advanced we might be in the political movement, should always be aware of the fact that ever since the Union Parliament passed the Land Act of 1913 the African people have been doomed never again to dream about the ownership or lease of land. All the laws that were passed after the 1913 Land Act only add to the segregatory outlook and prejudice which was initiated by that law for the exiling of Africans in the land of their origin. They are all intended to implement European domination over the Africans. These laws were: Native Land and Trust Act, 1936; the Urban Areas Act as Amended; the Native Laws Amendment Act and the Group Areas Act as amended. These laws characterise

the aims of the Whites with their own White Parliament. Their object is to rob the African people of the right to own land, freely, and further, to rob them of the land that they presently own. We hear of course, that in the locations to be built for Africans, the government will give the Africans title deeds for the stands on which their houses are situate. But, according to what we have seen in other places, where the government has given title deeds to the residents, we find that the conditions are so prejudicial that it is just useless to have that paper of title deeds. If those title deeds are going to be such useless papers then it will just be another pat on the cheek for the Africans to fall off asleep in the face of great humiliation, as it has usually happened to us before.

RESERVES: In this section, let us say something about the reserves. The chief and residents of the reserves usually pay no attention when it is brought to their notice that the government intends to restrict ^{the} sale of land to Africans. They usually brush this off by saying that they live in the sites of their forefathers. Let us remind those who say so, that, according to the government's policy, you only own a piece of land when you have title deeds for it. The reserves are part of government lands set aside for African settlements; but Parliament can do as it pleases with any part of the reserves, when a piece of land is necessary. Even now there are parts of the reserves which are allotted to Europeans, just as the present rumours that the government

is intending to build up some industries
in some parts of Zululand and Shongalana.
These people are hunting for parts of Longaland.
Congress, in cooperation with sympathisers for
the Tonga people, should always be on the
alert for any outrageous actions on their part.

If the Chiefs still say that the Reserves
belong to them, then do they not see that
through the fact that they have no more
arbitrary power in these areas, and being
controlled by the Native Commissioners,
the reserves belong to the government?
Even the residents of the reserves & are being
allotted so little land, owing to an increase
in the population, that they hardly can make
a living out of their plots. Even the pastures
are so small, ^{that} the domestic animals are
getting starved. Even the younger men are
not going to have any more land when
they get married. Africans, let us stand
up and cry aloud for more land, land that
we shall be sure of as ours. We should
not be deceived by such mock establishments
as Bantu Authorities that baffle us the more;
for should there be any such a thing as
Bantu Authorities ~~was~~ ^{is} it going to have
authority in the air? You should beware
of such things and take note of the following:-
There are 8,000,000 Africans, 2,500,000 Europeans
500,000 Indians and 1,250,000 Coloureds; yet
on account of the operating land systems,
the Europeans own 9 times as much land
as Africans. This refers to the land in
the reserves, land bought by Africans on leasehold
and other land allotted to the Africans by
the Government subsequent to the passing of the

1936 Hertzog Bills.

Indians and Coloureds have so very little land that it is almost insignificant. Let us make an illustration with an imaginary Union of South Africa being divided into 10 parts. The Africans have just a little more than 1 part, that is, a little more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the land. The rest of the land, a little less than $\frac{9}{10}$, belongs to the Europeans with a small margin left over for the Coloureds and Indians. THAT IS THE APARTHEID YOU ARE SUPPORTING!! THAT IS THE SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT YOU ARE YEARNING FOR! DO YOU MEAN THAT YOU CAN BE NOURISHED BY A BIRD'S KIDNEY WHEN YOU ARE SO MANY? THE WHOLE EIGHT MILLIONS! YOU SHOULD THINK FIRST BEFORE YOU ACCEPT THIS POLICY!

3. BANTU EDUCATION ACT 1953.

The African National Congress has openly declared its attitude towards the new form of education for Africans enacted under the Bantu Education Act of 1953. Congress has expressed its objection to this new kind of education and has urged the Africans to fight it in earnest.

The Annual National Conference of the African National Congress held in Durban in 1954, resolved that Congress should organise the African people to boycott the new form of education. The National Executive of the African National Congress in putting this resolution into operation made it quite clear that the boycott would be a civil one, that is, a passive boycott, according to

the directives of the National Executive and the General Working Committee.

In Natal there has been no boycott as yet. But we are glad to announce that there were about 3 Branches that were prepared to boycott the Bantu Education Schools on April 1st. However, the date for the ultimate boycott was postponed by the National Executive pending new directives to be issued to the branches after the Executive was satisfied that the branches were then ready for the boycott. We do not, as a matter of fact, criticize the decision of the National Executive to postpone the boycott because we are also concerned that most places were not prepared for the boycott. Yet it is quite true that the postponement discouraged those places which had been fully prepared to boycott and it also fostered a rebellious spirit in those who did not like repulsion.

Although we do not endorse the violent spirit with which some regions engaged on the boycott such as that of the Transvaal Province, we should say we are proud of the fiery spirit which they took up against Apartheid. These upheavals of the fiery response to the call showed that there is always an element amongst the Africans that is always ready for action.

It is to be regretted that here in Natal there has been no response to the call against the law of this poisonous Bantu Education. However here is what we have done to arouse the fighting spirit amongst the African people:
(1) We have distributed booklets propagating to the people the nature of this form of education. This booklet is entitled: "Conqueror Attitude Towards Bantu Education." It is worth 6s,

and can be obtained from this address:-
308 Lakhani Chambers, 2 Saville Street, Durban
P.O. Box 2441. Note: It is written in Zulu
and the Bantu Education is discussed fully.

Note: The pamphlet or booklet referred to above
is printed in Zulu under the title:-

"UMBONO KA CONGRESS NGE MFUNDO YA-BANTU."-SD.

(ii) BOYCOTT OF BANTU SCHOOL BOARDS AND COMMITTEES:

From the very start we discouraged our people,
up to now, from becoming members of the Bantu
School Boards and Committees in terms of the
Bantu Education Act. We feel very sorry indeed
to notice that many of our progressive people
including Ministers of religion are flocking
into these mock bodies and some of them even
accepting positions therein. They have not only
gone so far. Others although they did not secure
positions in these bodies have used their
honours to push in others to become members
or to secure positions in these bodies. These men
are administering poison to themselves. It is
an undisputable fact that to help the government
in this respect is to bring success to the evil
enactments of the Bantu Education Act. This serves
our enemy to conquest. What is surprising to
us is that the very men who are allies to
the government say "Yes, this type of education
is bad, but what can we do since the govern-
ment has made it law for us?" This spirit
of cowardice is very discouraging especially
when issued by one of the descendants of
the great Zulu. It brings shame on the
Zulu people who had hitherto been reputed
for their patriotism.

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It will be quite considerable for conference to re-adopt the decision of the National Executive that the fight against this new Bantu Education should be continued, by means of boycott and many other ways to be devised from time to time. It is evident that the government is not aiming at Primary Education only but its hidden aims are to spoil the chances for Africans to proceed towards University Education. We have heard from other sources that very soon there will be a Bantu Education Junior Certificate and Bantu Education Matriculation Certificate. The spirit of a separate educational system is contemptuous towards the African people. The protagonists of this system allege that the Africans are less intelligent than the Europeans to be able to follow the European way of learning. When we ask "What about the Africans who have distinguished themselves excellently over Europeans in educational circles in the past?" the government replies that it is just that insignificant group of intelligent Africans who were able to compete with European standards, whereas the rest of the African population has an average of a low intelligence quotient. Those who are helping the government agree to the insult that we, Africans, are just idiots. We, of the African National Congress, deny this humiliating allegation levelled against the African people. If an African is offered equal chances with a European, he can compete with him quite satisfactorily as with any other nation in the world.

We do agree even now that an African pupil takes two years more than a European pupil to go through the Junior Certificate and Matric.

But this longer term is not a result of the intellectual backwardness of the African pupil; it is caused by the ~~poor~~ primary school instruction for the African children and also the fact that English is not the home language of the Africans whereas European ~~schools~~ schools are well-equipped for better instruction. That is why we are greatly abashed by the provisions of the law introducing this new type of education and we wonder further how, if the African pupils are to be taught in vernacular up to Standard Six, they will be able to continue their studies through the Junior Certificate and Matriculation. And moreover, the financial government's grants towards African education are so insufficient that it is quite possible for the schools to collapse more and more in the near future.

Is there anyone therefore who can deny the gradual deterioration which will be characteristic of the Africans who will be products of this new educational scheme of the Nationalist government to the benefit of the Whites? Let the acknowledged policy of education is *laissez-faire* and universal education in any country of this world so that man should be fully enlightened to face the ramifications of a modern world. Such a universal system of education is lacking in South Africa, the land of "separate development," and where the exploitation of man by man has reached an unequalled standard in the world.

Of course we know that this new type of education for Africans only is a product of the policy of the South African government.

popularly known as Apartheid by which is implemented the notorious practices of white domination not because of their physical or mental powers but because they are raised by law to be superior and to oppress the low European peoples of South Africa. Is it therefore the accepted truth that the Africans are going to make themselves the slaves and "invechoys" of the whites in the country of their birth? We, of the African National Congress, say that this shall not be. That is why we call upon all the Africans not to become members of those bodies bent on enslaving the African people forever. To those who are already in these Committees and boards we say they should resign from them and not again stand for election in the subsequent elections.

We should also express our deep regret towards the inclinations of several religious personalities on the one side of the colour-line who have always been identifying themselves with the elements claiming to assist in the cultural development of the African people, yet who today are raising both their hands in cheers to the greatest progressive measures ever made law for the African people namely his Bantu Education act; so they say. Some of them had been opposed to this type of Education during the time a Commission of Enquiry under Dr. Eiselen was conducting its investigations; but when the recommendations of the Eiselen Commission became law their voices changed tone and they started issuing eulogies to its praise. The reason for these laudant vociferations we cannot say. So we it is a means of bluffing the Africans that the new syllabuses are being

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

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