

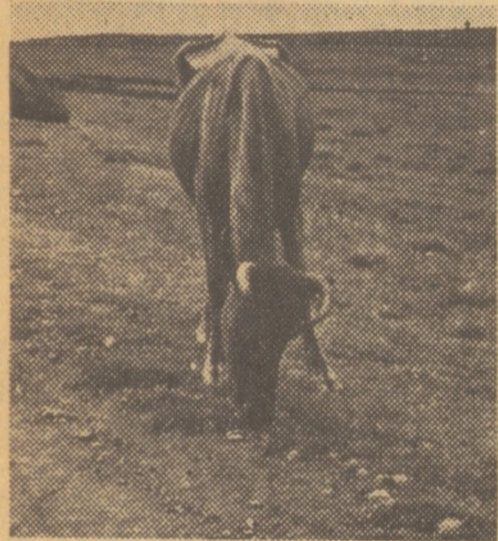
# NEW AGE

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## TRANSKEI STORY

Left: The cattle are starving. Grass has been cropped down to the roots, and the earth is bare and dry. This cow will not survive the winter. It is just a bag of bones, and its movements are slow and sick. Some day soon it will lie down and not be able to get up again.



Right: The people are on the move in search of food. At dawn they set out to pick prickly pears for human consumption.

WHAT STEPS ARE THE GOVERNMENT TAKING TO PREVENT FURTHER STARVATION? THERE HAS STILL BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT.



## LAWYER PREVENTED FROM SEEING CLIENTS

### Police Action in Transkei

CAPE TOWN.—While Verwoerd's new Natives (Prohibition of Interdicts) Bill, which seeks to deny Africans the protection of the Courts, has still to be debated in Parliament, Verwoerd's officials are already, by administrative means, preventing Africans from meeting attorneys to obtain proper legal advice.

Lorry-loads of armed police were mobilised recently to stop an attorney from meeting his clients in the Transkei.

The Transkeian Africans wished to have legal consultations regarding inquiries under fencing proclamations, soil conservation, rehabilitation and betterment schemes.

In particular, the residents of two villages desired legal advice on collective fines totalling over £500 which had recently been imposed on them under a proclamation in terms of the Native Administration Act for alleged damage to fencing.

#### COMMUNAL FINE

Under the proclamation, if damage is done to fencing the Native Commissioner has the power, after an inquiry to which he need invite only such persons as in his opinion are necessary, to impose a collective communal fine on heads of kraals or local residents, even if there is no proof whatsoever that

they were in any way responsible for the damage.

The residents of the two villages concerned also wished to consult the attorney about the legality of orders to remove their huts to other areas, and about soil conservation and cattle culling.

#### INSPECTION NECESSARY

For all these consultations, it was necessary for the attorney to inspect the areas concerned, and to meet his clients in person.

Written application was consequently made to the Native Commissioners to visit the two villages and to have consultation with more than 10 African clients. (In terms of the Native Land and Trust Act, more than 10 Africans cannot meet together without the permission of

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## "WHICH SIDE DOES DOCTOR XUMA'S HOUSE FACE?"

### If they don't know, they must leave the area

JOHANNESBURG.—The Natives' Resettlement Board, "the authority within the Johannesburg local authority, which administers Sophiatown and Meadowlands for the purposes of the Western Areas Removal Scheme, has made influx control a new and horrible ordeal for Africans from these areas.

#### Life And Death

JOHANNESBURG.

"Influx Control" sounds to many just like another irksome municipal regulation, but it holds the power virtually of life and death over many Africans thrown out of the towns and separated from their homes and families.

Last Friday afternoon in a compartment of a train travelling from Springs to Benoni, African passengers noticed a man slumping heavily in his seat. Looking closer at him, they saw he was bleeding from the throat, which he had just slashed with a knife.

He was still able to speak. He said he had just been thrown out of Springs by influx control, had a wife and children, and what could he do?

BEFORE THEY ARE ACCEPTED AS SOPHIATOWN RESIDENTS THEY HAVE TO ANSWER A SERIES OF FANTASTIC QUESTIONS LIKE: "WHO IS THE OLDEST CHINESE WOMAN IN SOPHIATOWN?"

Africans looking for new jobs, or applying for registration as work seekers are dealt with not at the municipal pass offices, but at the old Market Street Government pass offices in Ferreirstown, and here officials of the Resettlement Board handle influx control. Added to the usual stiff influx tests of the Urban Areas Act, officials have devised a long series of questions to test whether the applicant is really a Sophiatown resident.

Sophiatown men last week told New Age that they were quizzed about the situation of Chinese shops, doctors' surgeries, "Indian halls" and a printing works in Sophiatown, and those who fail to get a certain percentage of correct answers are told they are not really Sophiatown residents, have failed to pass influx control, and must leave the area.

#### OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

This was later confirmed to New Age in a telephone interview with an official in charge of the Natives Resettlement Board, Mr. Bender.

Mr. Bender was quite open about the questions put to Africans, sounded very proud of his ingenious

(Continued on page 7)

## 22,000 NATAL WORKERS REPRESENTED AT SACTU CONFERENCE

DURBAN.

Seventy-eight delegates, representing over twenty-two thousand workers of Natal's Industrial Centres, attended the Conference of the local committee of the S.A. Trade Union Congress last week. Conference was called in preparation for the first national conference in Cape Town on March 1.

The General Secretary of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. Leslie Massina, who delivered the first speech, criticised trade unionists who preached "no politics" in trade unions. He pointed out that the African workers had been the victims of oppressive and reactionary legislation since the election of the Nationalist Party Government and showed how the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act operated for the sole object of preventing the workers from fighting for wages above starvation level, and how the Bantu Education Act was aimed at keeping the workers' children in a permanent state of illiteracy.

Mr. Massina then quoted figures to reveal that, despite Nationalist legislation, nothing could stop the workers from fighting for a decent life, for strikes continued to occur, and more frequently, amongst the African workers.

#### RACIAL DIVISION

Dealing with the I.C. Amendment Bill, Mr. Massina said that it was for the purpose of dividing the workers on racial lines so that they could be more easily and more severely exploited, and free trade unionism in South Africa destroyed. Working class unity and action, he added, was therefore the most effective weapon against the Government's efforts to smash the trade union movement.

A resolution unanimously passed calls upon all workers, black and white, to oppose the I.C. Act Amendment Bill until it is withdrawn; and upon the S.A. Trade Union Council not to betray the working class of South Africa by its isolationist policy, but rather to

serve it by organising its rank-and-file members to fight this undemocratic and anti-trade union legislation.

#### FREEDOM CHARTER

Conference further unanimously resolved to accept unconditionally, and fight for, the realisation of the Freedom Charter which enshrines the aims and aspirations of the people of South Africa.

Finally, resolutions were passed opposing the extension of the Pass Laws to African women and condemning the Government for its undemocratic and provocative action in closing down the offices of the Soviet Consulate at a time when the peoples of the world are demanding peace and friendship amongst all nations and opposing the "cold war" against the Soviet Union. Conference demanded that the South African Government support the five principles laid down by the Bandung Conference for the strengthening of world peace and for the peaceful co-existence of all nations.





## STRONG VIEWS FROM A KITCHEN

I notice that there is no news from the kitchens, and I therefore send this piece of my mind.

The law is made. The law that is going to force the African women to carry passes. The passes are knocking at our doors now. As a domestic servant I have noticed that the Government has started to organise our minds in our Location at the Back.

We have no freedom of crossing a few streets at night to see our friends. Because by 10 p.m. we can be arrested for having no night passes.

But what do we see if we do not walk about in the streets at night and remain in the back rooms? When we go to bed from the kitchens tired, the police are there to tell us which side of the bed to face. We have never thought these rooms belonged to us. But we thought and in fact I was not told that I would share it with the police. No wonder why there are so many cases of immorality committed by the white police. It is because they are always in our rooms when we are dressed in nothing but our modern nylon night-dresses. What must we do? I think we have a big job to do.

• We must organise ourselves against the passes. Because I am sure they will start with us first of all.

• We must not open for the police when they knock at our doors. They must go and wake up our employers each time they come. At least they too must be disturbed in their sleep. We have no right to open for the police without our employers being there. Because the properties are not ours. And we are in danger of opening for tsotsis who may knock at our doors and say open "we are police." This also will stop forced immorality between white police and the African women because of the presence of the employers.

• If our employers think we must just open for the police without their presence, I think to avoid opening for tsotsis and to avoid sleepless nights they must be prepared to pay us well. That

we may be able to pay rents in the locations, where we could sleep at least with some hope that we shall sleep without a policeman's knock.

• They must be prepared to let us knock off at the latest 5 p.m. and commence at 8.30 a.m. at the earliest. They must learn to get up and make a cup of coffee for themselves in the morning.

If we cannot be free to walk about in the streets and sleep well in our location at the back now that we have no passes, what about when we shall be carrying passes?

I am sure the passes will find us (domestic servants) fast asleep if we do not put the best foot forward. Let us show the Government that we are the same as those African women working in offices, factories and living in Sophiatown, Masakeng, Dube, even at Meadowlands, etc. Let the people govern. Down with passes. Forward to Freedom.

(Miss) BERTHA MONAGENG  
Johannesburg.

## What Happens in Meadowlands

All the wild promises made by Government officials when the first group of people were moved to Meadowlands from Sophiatown have come to nothing. The well-

## FRIENDSHIP PACT

IN reply to Marshall Bulganin's proposal that Russia should sign Friendship pacts with Britain, France and the United States, Sir Anthony Eden was reported to have said that he could see "no value in a British-Soviet treaty as soon after a similar pact was torn up by Russia."

That the pact had been annulled by the Soviet Union, is a fact, but what Sir Anthony did not state was that the British Government had in fact already nullified the treaty by its own actions.

The twenty-year Anglo-Soviet treaty, provided for the adoption by Britain and the Soviet Union in the post-war period of joint measures to prevent the possibility of fresh aggression on the part of Germany and any State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe. However, in signing the Paris Agreement, Britain violated every clause in the treaty.

Britain, as one of the chief organisers and participants in Nato and other military blocs aimed against the Soviet Union, entered into a military bloc with a revived German militarism, in spite of the fact that under the Anglo-Soviet treaty, Britain assumed the obligation not to conclude any military alliances, and not to take part in coalitions directed against the Soviet Union.

The Paris agreement not only allowed for the creation of a big West German Army, Navy and Airforce, but in addition, in violation of international agreements

built houses, the big gardens and big schools, the good lighting, the healthy conditions in the normal life of the people have all proved wrong. Instead, the people are critically annoyed. There is the usual tendency of lodgers' permits imposed on the people and this is in full swing. People who stay with their working children are forced to pay each month the sum of 7s. 6d., in addition to the main rental required by law. Those people who fail to pay their rentals for two months are summonsed on the third month to appear in court at Kliptown.

The local municipal police raid the location every night in search of illegal lodgers. They knock at every door or arrest those people who have not yet put out their lights after eleven. Usually when they look for illegal lodgers it gives them the opportunity to search the whole house for other things, for example, brewing illicit liquor. Women who want to brew beer are allowed only four gallons, strictly four gallons, not more. If they have a pint more they are charged and heavy penalties are imposed on them.

The conditions of the houses are bad. The window panes are not properly done, as a result when it rains the water simply comes through, and the walls inside and outside are not properly plastered, they are just white-washed. The rain penetrates through and the walls even look moist.

No person is allowed to plant grass in his garden. He who plants grass is penalised.

As a result of the conditions stipulated above, some people are deserting Meadowlands. Those promises of milk and honey are in vain. The people who went to Meadowlands with enthusiasm are meeting with disappointment. The usual tendency of Government officials unleashing merciless cruelty is experienced in full swing.

J.N.

Johannesburg.

## Editorial

# A JOB TO BE DONE

A STRANGE air of unreality hangs over the Parliamentary debate on the South Africa Act Amendment Bill, now before the joint session. Not even a sensation-mongering press can rouse to life the hoary old arguments now being trotted out by both sides for the umpteenth time. Even the black roses of the Black Sash appear a little faded and wilted—inevitably one wonders what the fashionably-dressed mourners would do if a black woman asked to join their ranks in protest against Nationalist dictatorship.

**Is this really a dead issue, this rape of the Coloured vote which is being perpetrated before our eyes? Can it be that the South African people are indifferent to the murder of democratic rights of a national minority? Does nobody care?**

The truth of the matter is, of course, that the debate is dead because it is meaningless. Neither the Nationalists nor the United Party care to talk about the Coloured vote. The Nationalists, a little nervous of international opinion, make out they are only acting to establish the sovereignty of Parliament, and have even contrived, cunningly, to exclude the issue of the franchise from the short title of the Bill. The United Party eagerly follow their example and, anxious not to make a "political football" of the Coloured vote, grandly declare they are defending the constitution.

To judge by the debate, both sides have accepted that the murder is an accomplished fact and, standing astride the corpse, are merely hagglng over the price that must be paid. In this setting, the threatened court action of the United Party is as reassuring to the victim (already all but buried as far as the members of Parliament are concerned) as the evangelist's promise of eternal life in the hereafter—it sounds good, but it cannot be taken for granted. And even if it should succeed, it would not be the end of the matter.

The farce in Parliament is encouraged by the daily press, which has done little to rouse the country to the real threat of the Nationalist Government to democratic freedoms. All seem anxious that the funeral should take place as soon as possible, and the memory of the Coloured vote forgotten as quickly as that of the African voters who were on the common roll before 1936. Not for nothing could Eric Louw crow, at a banquet given in honour of the head of Reuter's last week, that "it was an entirely new experience for him to find the Press in a mood of 'extraordinary humility.'" And go on to praise "the accuracy and objectivity of Sapa reporting." For it should be noted by all democrats, if they have not already done so, that the capitalist press, too, has unconditionally surrendered to the Nationalist enemy. How else could they earn Mr. Eric Louw's praise?

That is why the proceedings in Parliament have completely failed to touch the conscience of the nation—because there is no fight, no pro and no con, no triumphant winner and no defeated victim; but only weariness and apathy, the dispirited shadow-boxing of old bruised, broken by their trade, who go through the motions of lashing out because that is their living, but whose blows never hurt because their gloves are filled with sawdust.

**No, it is not because the people do not care that they are silent today. It is because no one has issued a clarion call to give battle to the enemy, no one has roused them to take part in the crusade for freedom.**

The people do care, deeply and passionately, for their rights. The Coloured man is not content to see his right to remain on the common roll taken away; nor the African to remain forever without the franchise. Even the Europeans are not all happy at what is being done to South Africa in the name of white supremacy. The real longings and aspirations of the vast majority of our people are recorded in the Freedom Charter adopted last year at the great Congress of the People in Kliptown—as moving a declaration of human rights as was ever adopted by any assembly in the history of mankind.

Turning from the sorry spectacle in Parliament, it is time now for the people to call upon their leaders to give them a lead. If Strauss has failed, how would we succeed?

**The duty rests on all in the liberation movement to devise ways and means of implementing the Freedom Charter forthwith. We must not become mesmerised with its honeyed words, but must seek daily, hourly, in all our work, to put the Charter into practical effect and build a mighty people's front which can sweep the Nationalist tyranny into oblivion.**

H. BARSEL

Johannesburg.

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# South African People Want Friendship With Soviet Union

(By A Special Correspondent)

WITH the order of the Nationalist Government for the closing of the Soviet Consulates, a new phase has opened in the course of relations between South Africa and the Soviet Union.

On the Government level, those relations have never been very close. It took twenty-three years—and a great war in which the Soviet people were our major allies—for the South African Government to "recognise" the U.S.S.R. Prior to 1941 there were no diplomatic or consular relations with the U.S.S.R. whatsoever.

The pressure of massive public opinion compelled the Smuts Government to alter this position in 1941, when the heroic struggle of the Soviet armies and civilians had aroused the world.

But even then the "recognition" was conceded in a grudging and ill-mannered way. The Soviet representative was not in fact accorded the diplomatic status of an Ambassador, but was instead received as a Consul. And although such relations are normally reciprocal, the Union Government did not appoint a representative to Moscow, and it never repaired this omission in the subsequent years.

## GOOD RELATIONS

It is and always has been the policy of the U.S.S.R. to maintain good relations on the diplomatic, commercial, cultural, sporting and other levels, with all countries, irrespective of their social systems. Hence, despite these omissions in the behaviour of the Union Government, they patiently persevered in their attempts to maintain normal relations with South Africa. This cannot have always been very easy, especially in the years after 1948, when the Nationalist Government came into power.

Mr. Louw's silly allegations, made to justify his action in the one-sided breach of relations with Russia on February 1st 1956, were by no means the first flimsy, irresponsible charges flung

at the U.S.S.R. representatives by Nationalist leaders. And the Nationalist Government has followed a consistently unfriendly policy: banning any books and periodicals from Russia, irrespective of whether they were political, literary or scientific—often enough it would seem without even bothering to read them. (Query: Has the Customs Department in fact anyone who can read Russian, or do they just ban every Soviet publication on principle?) Soviet films have been hardly more gently treated. The non-political Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union has suffered repeated raids on the homes and offices of its leading members, including its President, the Rev. Douglas C. Thompson.

The annual national Soviet celebration on November 7th has always been the occasion for a reception given by the Consulate. During the war years it was customary for members of the Union Cabinet and other important dignitaries to attend these receptions, but of late, about the only Government representatives present seem to have been members of the special branch of the police, who swarmed inside and out, even swinging, ape-like, from trees in the grounds, armed with cameras and notebooks.

## "UNIQUE"

The special branch proving unsuccessful in finding or inventing any pretext, the Government at length carried out a one-sided breach of relations, which as the "Star" has pointed out, was "probably unique in diplomatic practice" in that it took place "without any preceding incident whatever."

The coolness of successive South African Governments towards the U.S.S.R. has not reflected the views of the South African people, of all races, who ever since the establishment of the Soviet Union have shown the keenest interest in the U.S.S.R. and friendship towards its people.

As early as 1932 the then president of the African National Congress, Mr. Gumede, travelled

to the Soviet Union and was deeply impressed by what he had seen there. Books, pamphlets, lectures and other sources of unbiased information about the Soviet Union found a ready response among the South African people, and returning visitors found keen audiences.

## CONSUL'S WELCOME

These feelings of interest and friendship rose to a very high pitch during the war period. When, early in 1942, the first Soviet Consul arrived in South Africa, the Society for Peace and Friendship organised a welcome for him at the City Hall in Johannesburg. Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm were witnessed; the audience flowed not only into the adjoining Selborne Hall, but into President Street as well, which was crowded as the proceedings at the meeting were relayed by loudspeaker.

The South African people have not changed their feelings of lively friendship and gratitude towards the Soviet people. The action of the Union Government has already been condemned by wide sections of the people, re-

presented by the trade union movement, the national organisations of the African and Indian people (the Congresses) and the democratic and peace-loving Europeans.

It seems strange to ordinary South Africans that the Government should suddenly be offending one of the two greatest powers in the world, a country with whom we have no quarrel, which has shown friendship towards us; buying up to £10 million worth of our wool annually, and thousands of pounds worth of frozen meat and other products. We read in the papers of the extending contacts between the Soviet Union and other countries abroad which are far from being sympathetic towards Communism.

We hear of exchanges between American and Soviet farmers, to study problems in each other's countries of mutual interest; of exchanges of visits between Soviet statesmen, musicians, artists, scientists, sportsmen and countless others, including ordinary tourists, with their counterparts in Britain, France, India, Italy and many other countries. The iron curtain—so-called by the very

journalists and publicists who created this imaginary barrier—is breaking down everywhere.

## FRIENDLY EXCHANGE

What is the so-called "penetration" in Africa about which Mr. Erasmus has become so excited and bellicose. Is it not the same sort of friendly exchange as this which is now spreading to Egypt, Abyssinia, Liberia and other territories in our continent? And are not these exchanges all to the good? What is Mr. Erasmus going to mobilise us against? An invasion by Soviet soccer-players, violinists and chess experts? Instead of organising an army would it not pay better to send some South African teams to invade Moscow?

The "Transvaal," always ready to applaud the Cabinet, calls Mr. Louw's action, "one of the bravest deeds in Africa." Actually, besides doing exactly what is most calculated to irritate the people of our country, the Nats have once again made the South African Government appear perfectly ridiculous in the eyes of the world. They have broken with India (475 million). They don't recognise China (600 million). They thumb their nose to the Soviet Union (200 million). And they march out of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It will not be long, I am sure, before diplomatic relations are established between the Union and the U.S.S.R. again. South Africa will not forever have a government which swims against the stream!

# Allegations Against Soviet Consulate "Sheer Propaganda"

## —Chief Luthuli

DURBAN.—The Government's allegation that the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. has been responsible for subversive activities amongst the Non-European people in the Union is sheer propaganda, declares Chief A. J. Luthuli, President-General of the African National Congress, in a statement to New Age.

Chief Luthuli says that the African National Congress, as the representative of the majority of the people of South Africa, deeply regrets that the Nationalist Government should make non-whites the excuse for its malicious propaganda against a friendly nation.

"The African National Congress urges the Government to reverse its action in the interests of peace and healthy relations among nations.

"As a people who believe in world peace and in the principles of the United Nations Charter, we cannot but deplore the action of the Nationalist Government, and so call upon all freedom and peace-loving people in our land to protest against this action of the rulers of South Africa who in so many ways have shown themselves to be the arch-enemies of democracy."

Chief Luthuli concludes his statement with the words: "The freedom and peace-loving people of our land must demonstrate to the world that, beyond any doubt, they stand with all freedom and peace-loving people in the world such as the people of the U.S.S.R."

## JEOPARDISING PEACE

Protesting against the closing of the Soviet Consulate, the Transvaal Region of the Federation of S.A. Women states:

"We believe that this action can only jeopardise peace. . . . In the name of mothers who feel most strongly the urge towards peace and friendship, and who have most to lose from war, the Federation of South African Women asks the women of this country to urge the Government to re-establish full diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R."

In a letter to the Minister of External Affairs, the Cape Town Peace Council says:

"For the sake of fostering a better understanding between our two countries, for the sake of lessening South Africa's isolation and for the sake of world peace, we would urgently request that you reconsider your decision (to close the Soviet Consulate). Other countries have found an exchange of ideas and of individual visits profitable. South Africa is no exception."

The Modern Youth Society states: "We have no quarrel with the Soviet people and we regard the closing of their Consulate in South Africa as an openly hostile act.

"We demand that diplomatic relations be re-established immediately and that the Soviet representatives be permitted to remain in South Africa. In addition we demand that a South African Consulate be opened in Moscow."

The Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Industrial Union resolution of protest states:

"The closing of the Soviet Consulate offices by the South African Government is an extension of cold war which is opposed by the peoples both of South Africa and the U.S.S.R. The leaders and the people of the Soviet Union have repeatedly expressed their desire for peaceful co-existence with all countries, including South Africa.

"The reasons given by the South African Government for this action are vague and will not stand serious examination. It has on the other hand a mark of clumsy diplomacy intended to draw away the overseas criticism from the oppressive policies of the South African Government.

# ITALIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT WILL BE "SERIOUS SHOCK" TO U.S.

## Frank Talking Promised

ROME.

Italy's President, Signor Gronchi, who is to pay a visit to President Eisenhower next week has announced in a press interview what he is going to tell the Americans—and, says the Christian Science Monitor, they are in for a "serious shock."

Gronchi said that he favoured the admission of People's China into the United Nations, and would urge President Eisenhower to drop his opposition to this. In any case, he added, Italy would shortly recognise the Chinese Government.

The North Atlantic Treaty was "conceived in the narrow image of the American view," said Gronchi

and it should cease to think solely in military terms and instead concentrate on economic and technical aid.

He described U.S. foreign policy as "far too rigid and inflexible" and said that the U.S. did not understand the "positive aspects" in the Soviet Union and China.

Referring to American criticisms of the swing to the Left in Italy, President Gronchi said, "I was the first to advocate a so-called opening to the Left and I am still in favour of it."

"I will tell President Eisenhower all that, and more," President Gronchi concluded. "I believe in frankness."

## Britain Jams Greek Radio

LONDON.

Britain has confirmed that she is jamming radio broadcasts to Cyprus from her Atlantic Pact "partner," Greece. This is the first occasion on which Britain has admitted to the use of radio jamming. Not even at the height of the war against Nazi Germany did Britain interfere with broadcasting.

The action is seen as clear proof that Britain has no possible answer to the Greek attacks on her for the colonial war she is now waging in Cyprus.

As in Kenya, British troops are now using masked men in raids on Cypriot villages to point out people to be arrested.

Twenty Cypriot villagers have been arrested in the past three days by this method in the Amiantos area of the South-West.



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