

Part A. 1 (9) 105.
 Page 4-5. Articles 'Let F.C. be our Inspiration' & 'Stunning Call from N.I.C.'

P24

NEW AGE

Vol. 2, No. 35 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
 NORTHERN EDITION THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1956 PRICE 3d.

"FREEDOM CHARTER IS ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO SLAVERY"

2,000 at Kliptown Meeting Pledge to Carry on the Struggle

JOHANNESBURG.—Last week-end Kliptown's Square recalled the great Congress of the People itself as 2,000 gathered at the Freedom Rally.

Again police and Special Branch detectives turned out en masse to cluster round the meeting like ants round a honeypot.

Their cars formed a barrier on one side of the ground. They came equipped with notebooks, flash cameras and recording apparatus and spent the day assiduously copying out every word spoken or visible on banners at the Rally.

The Special Branch provocatively chose Freedom Day to renew the ban on ANC leader Mr. G. T. Sibande from Bethal, but not before Mr. Sibande had made the speech of the day calling on all "to prepare ourselves for freedom."

The delegates came prepared, marching in procession singing gay Freedom songs and armed to the teeth with Freedom slogan banners. Lorry and busloads rolled in from far centres in the Transvaal. On the platform, shaded by eight Congress flags, the Rally chairman Mr. Leslie Massina spoke on the significance of June 26 not only as Freedom Charter day but as a historic day of struggle in the people's freedom history.

"Now the Freedom Charter shines as the only alternative to slavery," he said.

WILD CHEERING

Wild cheering broke out when messages were read from Chief A. J. Luthuli, Father Huddleston and Dr. G. M. Naicker.

Father Huddleston said he wished he could be present as he was last year. He asked the gathering to rededicate themselves to go forward in strength. During the Luthuli message the Rally broke out in song "Mayibuye Mayibuye Mayibuye"

(Continued on page 4)

Natal Indian Congress Conference
 —page 5

4,000 PRETORIA WOMEN IN BEST-EVER ANTI-PASS DEMONSTRATION

PRETORIA.—To Pretoria women must go the honours of the largest anti-pass protest yet. Last week 4,409 women blocked the traffic in town when they went to see the Native Commissioner to protest against the extension of the reference book system to them. Pretoria locations and townships were represented in force.

In Johannesburg another 1,000 women who presented 4,162 protest forms to the Native Commissioner on Saturday before the Freedom Day Rally in Johannesburg, were told by him: "It is unthinkable that African women should be excluded from carrying passes."

He told the deputation of 12 representing the women of Orlando, Mofola, Dube, Moroka, Jabavu site and service and Pimville that he presumed what they protested against was embodied in the protest

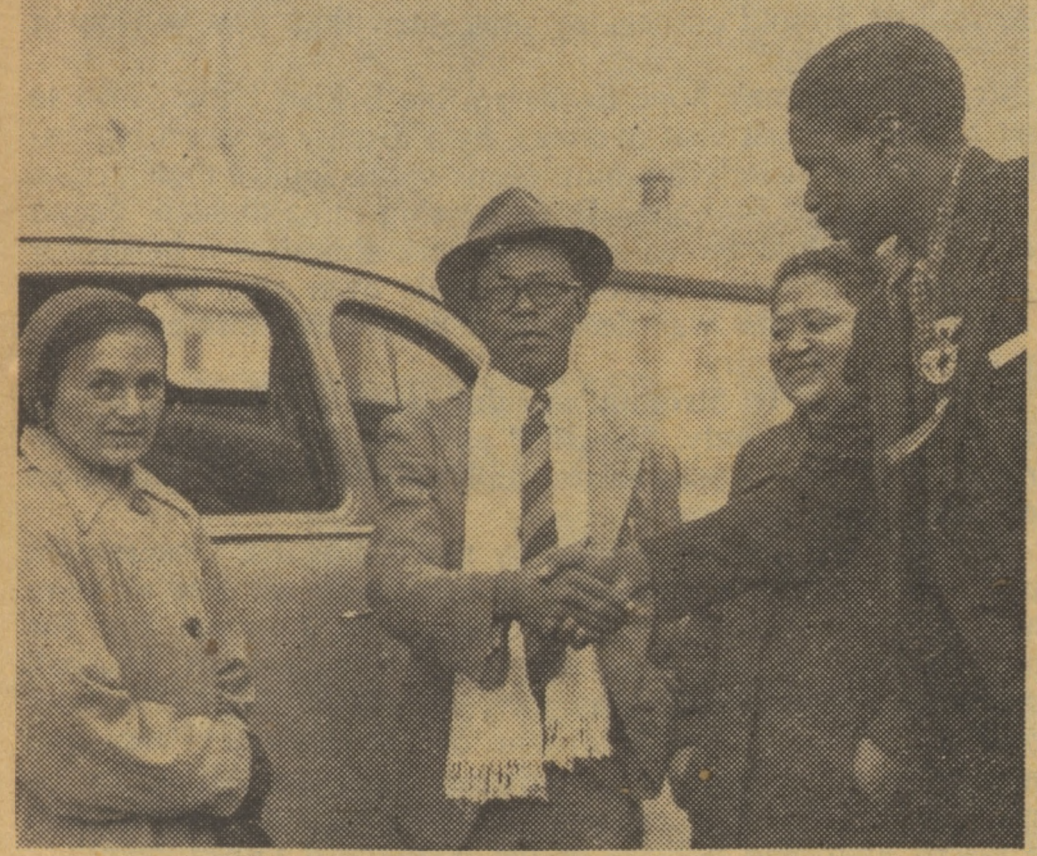
forms they handed in, so there was no need for them to talk.

But after he said that reference books were necessary and every race had had to carry them during the war one of the women started to reply to him. The Native Commissioner retorted he was not going to argue.

CHIEFS WANT IT

The Chiefs, he said, had asked the Government to make the women

(Continued on page 4)



John Alwyn is seen here immediately after his release from prison last Monday with, from the left, Mrs. Sheila September, Mrs. Katie White and Mr. Z. Malindi.

JOHN ALWYN FREE!

CAPE TOWN.—Representatives of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, the African National Congress and the Congress of Democrats were outside the Pollsmoor prison early on Monday morning to greet Worcester leader Mr. John Alwyn on his release from prison after being convicted under the "Suppression of Communism" Act.

Among those present was Mr. Len Lee-Warden, Congress of Democrats M.P.

Alwyn, looking fit and cheerful after serving thirteen and a half months of his eighteen months sentence, gave the Afrika salute and shook hands warmly all round.

"My only regret is that I have been out of the struggle for the past year," he told the New Age reporter.

"My principles remain unaltered and I will continue in the fight until South Africa is a free country for all her people."

Alwyn is seven pounds lighter for his year in jail, but had no comments to make on the treatment he received from the warders.

Court Cases In Peddie Area

PORT ELIZABETH.

For two days last week cases have been heard before the magistrate involving charges of incitement to murder and incitement to public violence.

In one case in which a preparatory examination was held, a supporter of the ANC was charged with threatening or inciting others to murder the complainant at a party in Matomela's location. It appeared that the complainant had been driven away from a party by the people, who had decided to ostracise him.

In Tyefu's location three men were charged with interrupting a headman's meeting or alternatively obstructing a headman. They were fined £25 or 3 months, half witz, of Lax, Noach and Jankelowsuspended for 3 years. Mr. Jankelowitz, who appeared for the accused, noted an appeal.

In the third case Piyose Ncapayi, also of Tyefu's location, was found not guilty of incitement to murder.

The cases arise out of disturbances in the locations following the appointment of new headmen by the Government,

2 KILLED IN EVATON BUS BOYCOTT WAR

JOHANNESBURG.

Evaton's prolonged bus boycott war, about to enter its twelfth month, broke out last week-end into fresh violence when "Russian" gangs attacked, looted and tried to burn the houses of leading boycotters. Two men are dead, both employed by the bus company, but it is believed they were mistaken by the attackers for boycotters.

On Monday morning not a man in Evaton went to work as a spontaneous protest against the attacking gangs and the attitude of the police, which they allege is to stand by and do little except persecute the boycotters. Evaton residents say that hundreds of 'Russian' gangsters arrived in busloads and then broke up into smaller groups to attack homes they seemed to have singled

(Continued on page 8)

"£75—BUT MY SON IS DEAD"

CAPE TOWN.

"£75—but my son is dead," said Mr. Mara Arend, father of Omar Arend, the 15-year-old boy killed in the Woodstock police station on March 7, commenting to a New Age reporter last week on the sentence passed on his son's killer, Det. Constable Jan Ben Wiese.

The picture on the left was taken of the body as it was laid out for the funeral.

Wiese, who was originally charged with murder, was found guilty of culpable homicide by Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson and two assessors and fined £75 (or three months imprisonment), with an additional six months imprisonment suspended for two years on condition that he is not convicted of an offence involving a firearm in that period.

The judge held that there was no intent to commit murder, and that it was Wiese's negligence that led to the death of Arend. The judge said:

"Wiese, when bringing the youth into the charge office, carried his pistol with his finger on the trigger and with the safety catch off. There were, in addition to Wiese, four other policemen in the charge office, and it is quite clear that all these men could have easily held a fifteen-year-old youth."

"It was not necessary to produce a pistol at all, and even if it were, there was no need for it to be carried with the safety catch off."

"His failure to put on the safety catch, and keeping his finger on the trigger while manipulating to put the weapon back in his pocket, was very negligent, and there is a direct causation between the way he handled the firearm and Arend's death."

The judge said the offence was a serious one and the penalty could not be light and should act as a warning to others concerning the way they handled firearms.

(Continued on page 3)



THERE IS AN ANSWER

WELL, it seems that our appeal is not to succeed—the most we can hope for is a 30 per cent fulfilment. And this is just not good enough. Perhaps we can struggle on for another month or two—perhaps we won't even be able to do that. BECAUSE AT THE MOMENT WE CANNOT MEET ALL OUR COMMITMENTS WHICH ARE DUE ON SATURDAY.

THERE IS AN ANSWER TO THIS SITUATION. Those who can afford to give big donations

must give big ones immediately. Those who cannot afford big donations must give whatever they can—and, more important, they must collect money for New Age. Throughout South Africa there are thousands of people who know the importance of our paper. We get letters testifying to this. What we need more of is the sort of thing that happened in Port Elizabeth, where £3.19.6 was brought in on one collection list; or in Durban where Jack made a collection among his factory colleagues and raised £4.5.6 for New Age. If workers all over South Africa would do the same, our troubles would be at an end. SO ALL OF YOU WITH COLLECTION LISTS AND TINS PLEASE MAKE THE

FINAL SPURT IN OUR CAMPAIGN—AND MAKE IT THE BIGGEST TO DATE.

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:
Reader (GCS) 5s.; Reader (CMA) 4s.; Reader (FMJ) £2; Anonymous 10s.; H and M £9; Doctor £5.5; H.M. 10s.; Anonymous £3; (A.F.) 2.6d.; Anonymous £25; Films £3.3; Jackie's Bridge Club 10s.; Anonymous £1; F. and B. (in memory of Babs) £1; N.C. Is.; M.H. £2; A.N. 10s.; G.S. £1.1; J.S. £1; Jack (Factory Collection) £4.5.6; B. and F. £1; W.D. 5s.; Indian student 5s.; Anonymous £4; Friend 10s.; Collection list (P.E.) £3.19.6.

Previously acknowledged £2,464 2 4
Total this week 70 6 6
TOTAL TO DATE £2,534 8 10



SOVIET WILL BENEFIT FROM CRITICISM OF STALIN

It is difficult for us in this country, isolated by the local iron curtain, to arrive at a true conclusion of overseas events especially in the U.S.S.R., and somehow I feel that the New Age has not done justice to the recent criticisms of Stalin and has not replied to the current slander of the capitalist press.

Tribute To A Leader

The bereaved Westonia Location went all out to make the funeral of the late Rev. Makhele, 76-year-old chairman of the ANC, something that has never been seen in this area for years. Rev. Makhele passed away peacefully on the 5th of June.

Leaders and members of the ANC came from far and near to pay tribute to this dauntless leader. Among them were Mr. Moretsele, the Transvaal President of the Congress, and Mrs. Hashe, the Roodepoort leader and Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union (men's branch).

Moving speeches were made both in the church and at the graveside. The feelings of the residents of Westonia Location were expressed by Mr. W. Vries, an Advisory Board member.

The long line of the members of the ANC marchers carried the coffin draped in Congress colours, from the church to the graveyard. It was a State funeral!

AMBROSE R. PITSO

Westonia, Transvaal.

Nyasalanders in Conference

The Nyasaland African Congress provincial headquarters in Johannesburg gave a great welcome to their delegates back from the conference which was held at Blantyre on March 31 and April 1, 1956.

This meeting was well attended and all sub-branches attended to hear what the delegates had to explain to us about the conference.

The delegates said there is still hope that in our long struggle we are going to achieve something which will benefit our children tomorrow.

The delegates called for unity among the sons of Nyasaland to achieve their goal.

N. C. KAUNDE

Organising Secretary,
Johannesburg.

Surely the recent criticisms of Stalin is not so much a criticism of the man but a criticism of the Soviet people themselves. This in itself will have a most healthy and invigorating effect on their State and must mark a new stage in their culture and advancement.

A denigration of democracy in the early stages of a socialist country surely must be inevitable, especially with an internal civil war and war by external hostile governments pending.

Under these circumstances a certain amount of trust in the 'top man' is inevitable and must take place. Even if mistakes are made from such 'top level' orders it cannot be avoided but in the long run the country stands to benefit, as indeed the proof is clear today with victory over Hitler and a victory over the cold war impending.

To call Stalin a vain man does no justice to his intellect and is so much nonsense. Stalin himself would welcome today's criticisms and would realise that an epoch had passed and a new one of a higher standard of living and intellect had been reached and what is more important newer friendlier relations between the U.S.S.R. and the people in foreign countries had developed.

XYZ

Matatiele.

(See World Stage on page 4—Ed.)

Never Cancel A Meeting If You Can Help It

I would like to criticise some branch executives who call meetings, expect, say, a crowd of 300 to attend and when only 75 turn up cancel the meeting.

This is a very bad tendency for the following reasons:

1. In the first place not enough work was done to organise the meeting.

2. 75 willing people turn up, some with some difficulty, only to be told that the meeting is cancelled.

3. This creates a very bad feeling among the people who do come; because they feel they are not good enough to be spoken to, that Congress neglects them, that Congress is disorganised and that the branch executives are lazy.

4. On many occasions guest speakers are asked to come many miles to address the meeting. They

are not consulted and although more than willing to address the people, are sent home feeling let down.

If the people come, if only two people come, let us not be lazy, let us hold the meeting and organise for a better one next time.

R. F. PRESS

Johannesburg.

Let Justice Be Done!

It was shocking to read the case of W.M. in the issue dated 31.5.56. (The case of the farm labourer who died after a beating.)

I do hope and wish that now as you have all the facts the truth will be exposed by you and the bring the person responsible to justice.

Yes! New Age is a wonderful paper and keep up the good work Sir, God bless all of you.

Enclosed P.O. for £1. Five shillings is for New Age and kindly forward 15s. to W.M.'s family.

AN INDIAN STUDENT

Durban.

Is Mr. Meyer Out of Step?

It is regrettable that in his article "Parliamentary Survey" Mr. Peter Meyer laments that the Government intends abolishing the Native Representatives and Advisory Boards.

As a freedom fighter, Mr. Meyer knows that when Union was formed in 1910, the Whites excluded the Africans from the drawing of the constitution and the making of laws; and they instituted inferior bodies like these to serve Africans. Thus the Africans were rendered voteless, rightless and landless, and it meant that Africans were to wage their struggle outside Parliament. The Africans envisage a democratic Parliament, representative of the entire people of South Africa.

Are Mr. Meyer and Mr. Lee-Warden not upholding the 1910 constitution which has been rejected by the Africans, when he says "What matters is that the African people are to be deprived of the right (miserably inadequate though it is) to elect white M.P.s and Senators?" What "miserably inadequate" rights are these when in fact, no rights exist? Does it not occur to Mr. Meyer that there is nothing like "miserable inadequate rights"?

I venture to say that it is improbable that Dr. Verwoerd will destroy institutions which help him perpetuate white supremacy, and that his utterance should be treated as mere talk.

It is for these reasons that although I am a freedom fighter I dissociate myself from Mr. Meyer's article for I feel that he has fallen out of step.

XOLELA MOSOBALALA

Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

EDITORIAL

"COME TO SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA"

ON his arrival in Britain to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, the Nationalist Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, "cordially invited Britons to visit the Union, sample its sunshine and see for themselves that it was not a police state . . ." (Cape Times June 25.)

"Come to sunny South Africa," he said. "I do not want you to be afraid. Do not believe all those stupid stories you have read about a police state. You can come to South Africa without fear, and I can assure you that in our streets you will be no more stalked around corners by policemen than you will be in your own country."

Mr. Strijdom may hope to disarm his British critics, who so upset him on his last visit overseas, by a display of sweet reasonableness. Unfortunately for him, deeds speak louder than words.

The Rhodesian authoress Doris Lessing came to sunny South Africa a little while ago to see for herself, almost as if in answer to Strijdom's invitation. Before she could even open her mouth or her notebook, she was declared a prohibited immigrant and sent out of the country.

So much for Mr. Strijdom's genial invitation. It is an invitation for good boys only. "Hostile" and "biased" critics, cantankerous clergymen, Communists, kafferboeties and others must keep out.

And the iron curtain erected by the Nationalist Government faces both ways. Mr. Strijdom and Mr. Louw are free to leave South Africa to attend their conference in London. But the representatives of the non-colour-bar South African Football Association were refused passports to attend the FIFA conference in Lisbon. The chairman of the Labour Party and innumerable others are virtual prisoners in South Africa for the same reason—they are refused passports because they oppose the fascist apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government.

As for the South African police, a headline on page 2 of the very same Cape Times in which Mr. Strijdom's boast is reported, reads: "Police Ring 'Freedom' Meeting." The report stated that "more than 60 members of the Special Branch of the CID and a number of armed European police constables ringed the first anniversary meeting of the 'Freedom Charter Movement' at Klipfontein, near here (Johannesburg) yesterday."

Mr. Strijdom may be free to hold meetings in South Africa without bothering about the police. But his opponents aren't. Their meetings are tagged by the Special Branch—if they are allowed to have meetings at all. In the Port Elizabeth area, for instance there is a blanket ban on all meetings of Africans. Why didn't Mr. Strijdom tell the British about that?

What about the hundreds of men and women who have been banned, forced to resign from organisations, deprived of their livelihood? Will Mr. Strijdom claim they are not "stalked around" by his wonderful police? Perhaps he will argue they are an exception, because they are "subversive," a "danger to the state," guilty of "treason" or what have you.

But Canon Collins was an innocent visitor from abroad who came to see for himself and was allowed into the country. Why, then, was he "stalked around" by the Special Branch?

Mr. Strijdom's crudities will not deceive the British people, who know more than a little of the truth about South Africa. As for the South African people, who live under police rule, they will dismiss Strijdom's bid to win friends and influence people with contempt. The truth will out, no matter how the Nationalists try to hide it.

It is, indeed, a victory for the progressive cause that Government leaders can no longer face the truth, and can only defend their disgusting apartheid policy with half-truths, lies and deception.

NON-EUROPEAN SPORTSMEN ARE NOT ANTI-WHITE

I note with satisfaction your reference to "non-colour-bar" sporting bodies, in your editorial on "The Colour Bar in Sport" and the fight for international recognition.

Though it is a rather clumsy portmanteau word, the term exactly describes the nature of the organisations which are seeking international status.

There is already a widespread campaign, which will no doubt be intensified later, to prove that the demand for international recognition is a racialistic one, aimed at excluding White South Africans from participating in sport. This is completely false. There is a demand everywhere today that all

South Africans should be given the chance to represent South Africa if they show that they deserve the honour.

We have no objection whatever, indeed, we are completely in support of the idea that White South Africans should represent our country; but only if they are given an equal chance with the rest of the population, and if there is no discrimination either in their favour or against them.

When all South Africans are allowed to represent their country, we shall merely be falling in step with the rest of the world, and living up to the idea of true sportsmanship.

G.P.C.

Port Elizabeth.



These men, young and old, wait their turn to be questioned in Room 47 about their knowledge of their area.

VICTIMISED FOR NOT GOING TO MEADOWLANDS

Hundreds Rounded Up In Sophiatown

JOHANNESBURG.—Still busy clearing out the Western Areas, the Native Resettlement Board is now apparently taking revenge on those Sophiatown residents who opposed the removal scheme to Meadowlands.

Daily, people are being summoned to dreaded Room 47 in the Government Pass Office to satisfy Resettlement Board officials that they are bona fide Sophiatown residents. The test is still the "quiz" improvised by the Board to test knowledge of Sophiatown and its neighbourhood (reported in New Age on Feb. 23).

But the test is applied universally, even when residents have lived in Sophiatown for very long periods of time.

Mr. Joseph Dabulizwe came to Johannesburg in 1929 and has lived in the same Good Street house in Sophiatown since 1935. All his seven children were born in Sophiatown. Yet his pass book has been stamped "Not permitted to take employment or remain in the proclaimed area of Sophiatown." He was told that the reason was that he had refused to go to Meadowlands. On the first occasion he was not willing, he said. On the second visit of officials to him he supplied all the particulars he was asked for. On the third occasion he was visited he was not at home. Now he has been endorsed out of the area and was told that the Board did not care where he went, as long as he left Sophiatown.

Property owners in Sophiatown have been sent letters from the Re-

settlement Board asking them to record the details of all the tenants living on their properties and threatening them with fines of £50 if they do not supply the particulars.

THOSE WHO FAIL

Three tenant families living on one property have had their pass books endorsed to leave Sophiatown because they failed the residence quiz test set them in Room 47.

The letter summoning men and women to Room 47 says: "You are required to report at Room 47 within 48 hours from the date hereof. Failure on your part to comply with this instruction will render you liable to prosecution.

Outside Room 47 there are always long queues of people waiting to be interrogated, knowing that their answers to the questions put them may doom them to endorsement out of the area.

Among the questions most frequently asked are the following:

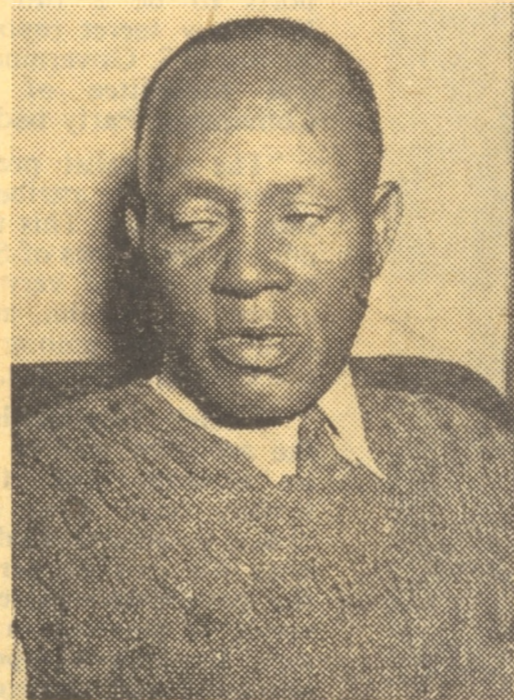
What is the name of the street that runs from the tram line down the border of Newclare? What is near that street? What is the name of the Newclare school in this street? Where is the police station? Where is the Newlands Hotel? What is near the hotel? Where is the Mathaba Hall? Name another hall in Sophiatown.

How many doctors are there in Good Street? How many African doctors are there in Sophiatown? What tribe is Dr. Xuma? What tribe is Dr. Nyembezi? Where is the large European chemist shop in Sophiatown? Which doctor is at the corner of Gerty and Main Streets? Where in Sophiatown is the Dutch Reformed Church? Where is the Bantu Methodist Church?

EPILEPTIC

Outside Room 47 one day last week stood an old woman with her young son. He was holding the pass book in which he had been endorsed out of Sophiatown and which directed him to the Labour Bureau for farm work. His mother was trying to explain that her son was an epileptic and could not work consistently, least of all on a farm. The young man held a letter from the hospital in his hand saying he was fit only for light work.

But the purple stamp was already in his pass book and the officials had made their decision.



Mr. Makoe, one of the Sophiatown property owners, who is still refusing to sell his property to the Natives Resettlement Board.

"Liberation" Out Again

After a lapse of two months, "Liberation" makes a welcome reappearance this week.

In an article dealing with how we can achieve freedom in our lifetime, Nelson Mandela deals with the importance of the Freedom Charter in rallying all those sections of our multi-racial population who support freedom.

"Economist" tells of the inevitability of crises under capitalism. In this, the first of two articles, he deals with the impending slump in America. (The effects of this on the South African economy will appear in a following article).

Duma Nokwe gives us a thought-provoking article on the problems of the youth movements of the Congresses, and J.M. tells us why organisation is the only weapon of the oppressed peoples.

All this for 1/-. Orders can be placed with "Liberation," P.O. Box 10120, Johannesburg.

"£75 - BUT MY SON IS DEAD"

(Continued from page 1)

People of all races have expressed their sympathy with him, Mr. Arend told New Age.

"After the judgment, Wiese went down the steps, presumably to pay his fine, and is now again a free man, while my son is dead," said Mr. Arend. "It is very hard to have to bear this."

Mr. Arend at first refused to call Mrs. Arend to join in the interview because, he said, it would only start her crying all over again.

"Can you imagine how I felt when I was taken to the Woodstock

Charge office and shown the place where my son had been shot? It looked as though an ox had been slaughtered there. And how I felt the next day when I had to fetch his body from the mortuary? I can't get over it.

"But what can we do? I've been told that if we sued for damages we could claim only the funeral expenses, and how will that help us? Our son is dead. We feel his loss more than ever now, in the winter, when it is so hard to feed all the children. We are very poor, and Omar's death was a great blow to us."



Mr. and Mrs. M. Arend, the parents of the dead boy. Mr. Arend is a cripple—his crutch is resting on his lap.

THE HISTORY OF JEWS IN JOHANNESBURG

Important material on the history of Johannesburg has been brought to light by Leibel Feldman in his monograph "Yidn in Johannesburg" (Jews in Johannesburg), which has just been published.

The book is mostly concerned with the period up to 1910, and contains interesting details of the life of the Jews and their problems before and during the Boer War and up to the establishment of Union in 1910. The author shows that Jews were already living at the place now known as Johannesburg on 4th October, 1886, when Randjeslaagte and Langlaagte were proclaimed as a goldfield. They played a role in the history of the trade union movement, and many of them took part in the strikes of telegraph workers in 1887, the miners' strike of 1907, and the subsequent strikes in 1914, 1920 and 1922.

The book also describes the part played by the Jews in founding and developing various Jewish and socialist organisations, and gives pen pictures of prominent Jewish personalities in the progressive movement of those days.

The author discusses the differences between the Western (English and German) Jews and those from Eastern Europe. By 1910, the Eastern European Jews constituted 85 per cent of the total Jewish population in Johannesburg, yet the leaders of the important Jewish organisations (the Board of Deputies and others) were the English and German Jews, who had come to South Africa before the immigration of the Jews from Eastern Europe started.

The Western Jews were rich, materially and financially well situated, while the Eastern Jews were poor pedlars, small artisans and shopkeepers. In a section entitled "The Attitude of the Jews to the African," the author says: "The English and German Jews, as citizens of Empires which had

colonies in Africa, adopted the same attitude to the Africans as the non-Jewish who ruled the blacks."

He says the Western Jews did not, however, feel such a hatred for the Africans as was the case with the local Whites, and played a prominent part in philanthropic work for Africans.

The Eastern European Jews, although they also made use of cheap African labour, had a more humane approach. By trading in second-hand clothes, furniture, etc., they came into closer contact with the Africans and showed more sympathy towards them. The Eastern Jews, who in most cases had not brought their families with them to South Africa, were lonely and poor and lived in conditions not much better than those of the Africans. Thus a more simple and friendly relationship and understanding developed between them.

"Yidn in Johannesburg," by Leibel M. S. Feldman. Published by the S.A. Yiddish Cultural Federation, Johannesburg 1956. 303 pages.

Victory For Dumah in Klerksdorp

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Robert Dumah, the Klerksdorp African leader who was deported from that town to Umzimkulu last month, and then sent back to the Transvaal by the Native Commissioner for that district, last week obtained an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court setting aside the deportation order.

Mr. Dumah is now back in his Klerksdorp home.



Mr. Joseph Dabulizwe, who has lived in Johannesburg since 1929, and in the same house in Sophiatown since 1935, has been endorsed out of Sophiatown.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.