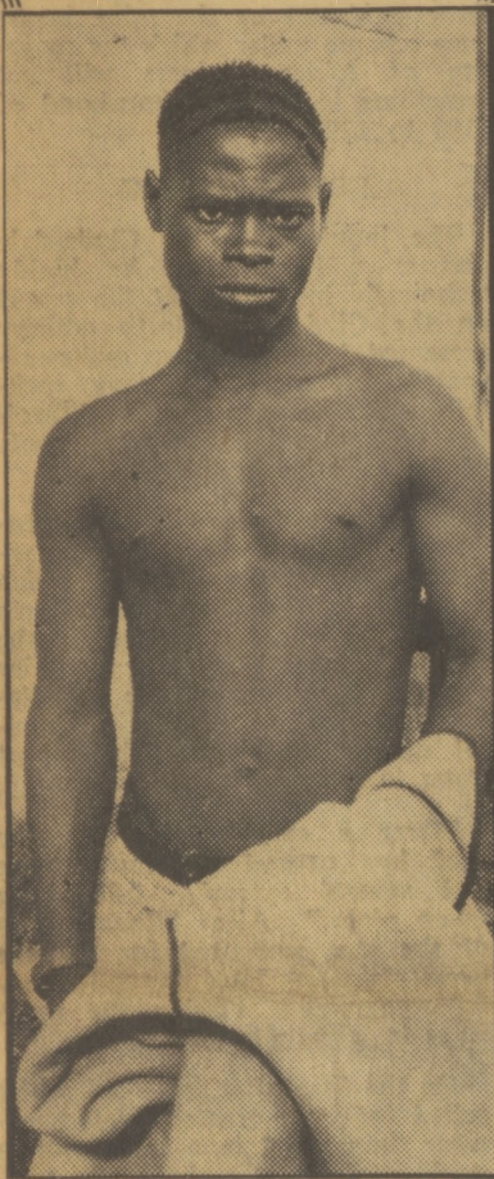


# GIVE AFRICAN MINERS A FAIR DEAL!

LUCKY TO BE ALIVE!



This man is one of five who fled from the Coalbrook mine just before the disaster. He and his mates were ordered back underground. Two were locked up for refusing to carry out the order, and this man and two others approached the pit head ready to go down below. Then they changed their minds again—and saved their own lives.

## S.A. AGGRESSION IN WINDHOEK CONDEMNED

JOHANNESBURG. "The enforcement of policies in direct conflict with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the South African Government in South West Africa calls for the direct intervention of the United Nations Organisation," says a memorandum submitted to UNO by the African National Congress.

"The use of firearms against unarmed people who were opposing their forcible removal to Katutura, which resulted in the death of 12 Africans in the Windhoek location, may well constitute an act of aggression by the South African Government against the people of South West Africa."

The memorandum concludes: "We are convinced that the solution of the problems of South West Africa will depend upon the recognition of the sovereignty of the indigenous peoples, and acceding to their demand for United Nations Trusteeship as a first step towards self-rule."

## Coalbrook Disaster Highlights Shocking Conditions

From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG. THE battle to reach the 435 miners trapped underground in the Clydesdale coal mine ended in failure at the beginning of this week after eleven

### Memorial Meeting

JOHANNESBURG. The South African Congress of Trade Unions will hold a memorial meeting for the 435 miners, Black and White, who died in the Clydesdale tragedy. The meeting will take place this Sunday, February 7, from 10 a.m. onwards in the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.

days of frantic rescue efforts. Now all attention must shift to the fight to win decent compensation for these men's families, to direct a blinding searchlight on the causes of this horrible disaster and, perhaps most important of all, to open battle on

(Continued on page 2)



People arrested in the dawn swoop at Cato Manor last Tuesday are seen in this picture being herded into a police truck. In the right foreground is one of the two Saracens which took part in the raid. Altogether 273 men, women and children were taken prisoner "for questioning" in connection with the murder of 9 policemen.

## CATO MANOR SEETHES WITH HATRED

### Police Raids Can Touch Off Another Explosion

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

OUTWARDLY Cato Manor is calm after the uprising by a section of the population two weeks ago as a result of which nine policemen lost their lives.

But to anyone who has visited this area before, there is no doubt that underneath this calm surface there is a seething cauldron of hate against those in authority.

SUCH IS THE FEELING AMONGST THE RESIDENTS OF THIS DISEASE-RIDDEN, RODENT-INFESTED HELL OF 100,000 PEOPLE, LIVING IN THE MOST ABOMINABLE CONDITIONS IMAGINABLE, THAT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION COULD LEAD TO A BLOODBATH FAR SURPASSING ANYTHING THAT THIS STOR-

MY TOWNSHIP HAS SEEN IN THE 15-ODD YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

Last Friday—payday, a day on which most families have their only good meal of the week—there was a storm during which there was a heavy downpour from about 4.30 p.m. to midnight. On a night such as this, life at Cato Manor is worse, very much worse, than the degradation and misery that one undergoes in a South African prison. (I have experienced both, so I know what I'm talking about.)

### SLUMDOM

Take the area of Shumville in Cato Manor, where 273 men, women and children were "taken for questioning" by the police in a dawn raid which began at 2 a.m. last Tuesday.

To get to, say No. 140—Block "D," of this area, one has to walk from the bus stop through a road of mud and slush. On reaching the section, you have to walk along narrow pathways through back yards up four terraces on which the homes are built. Once you reach the fourth terrace, to get to No.

140, you have to walk through a narrow road which is merely a passageway cum open drain with a steep embankment on the one side and the shacks on the other.

These are the conditions one finds everywhere in Cato Manor.

Added to these miserable living conditions, each week hundreds of people are arrested on the most trivial charges: failure to produce passes, brewing of traditional beer, contravention of the influx control regulations.

According to official figures released by the City Council's Bantu Administration Department, an average of 1,200 people are deported out of the City each month under influx control regulations.

A leading social worker reports that one-third of all African children born in Durban die before they are one year old. The cause of death is mainly starvation. Last year 631 children died from this cause. These figures cover only those who died in hospitals. How many died without being taken to a hospital is not known.

Throughout the week police have

(Continued on page 3)

### Desai Refuses Invite to Macmillan Luncheon

CAPE TOWN.

"I would not be happy to attend a function which honours the head of a state that supports and defends the Union Government's policy of apartheid," Mr. Barney Desai, vice-president of the Coloured People's Congress, has stated in a letter to the Mayor of Cape Town.

Mr. Desai was replying to an invitation to a civic luncheon given by the Cape Town City Council this week for Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"I thank you for the invitation," Mr. Desai wrote. "After careful consideration, however, I feel I would not be happy to attend a function which honours the head of a state that supports and defends the Union Government's policy of apartheid in the United Nations, and that in the face of world condemnation of racial oppression."

"Neither will I feel happy to honour Mr. Macmillan, whose Government is responsible for the detention without trial of fellow African freedom fighters, in particular Dr. Hastings Banda and his colleagues."

# NEW AGE

Vol. 6, No. 16. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

NORTHERN EDITION Thursday, February 4, 1960

6d.



# POLICE SPY UNCOVERED BY KIMBERLEY ANC

The ANC has no place for policemen, spies and informers in its ranks. Whenever they are discovered, they must be thrown out and exposed. The following story of Constable Direko speaks for itself.

He served as a constable of the S.A.P. continuously for thirteen years, stationed at Griquastad about a hundred miles from Kimberley. On the 6th June, 1959, he was "discharged" from the force,

for "carrying on a business (photography) without the permission of the Commissioner (of Police)."

He had never heard of the ANC previously, he stated on being questioned, but on the 18th June, 1959, he joined the ANC in Kimberley at a public meeting. Soon afterwards he featured actively in taking shots of prominent ANC personalities, whenever the opportunity presented itself. He never missed any meeting; he even gate-

Photographic equipment including expensive cameras, enlargers, driers, etc. were found, costing over £120 (his estimation). A document signed by a high ranking police officer was found. It stated that "Native Constable John Direko was discharged on the 6th June, 1959, after serving for 13 years", for the reasons stated above.

His Dom Pass, however, stated that he was an employee of the S.A.P. since 1946, and no mention was made of his discharge. After this interview, Direko was expelled from the Kimberley branch of the ANC, and was asked to surrender his membership cards; he promised to do so.

## BACK IN POLICE

On the 2nd January, 1960 between 9 and 10 a.m., a police van with Kimberley registration numbers, and with well known Special Branch men, pulled up at 4A Michael Street (where Direko lived for 7 months) and collected him plus his equipment and drove off at high speed.

At the time of writing, Native Constable John Direko is back in the police force after his sojourn in the ANC. He is still armed with our membership cards, so please take note!

ARTHUR E. LETELE  
Kimberley

\* \* \*

## Nyanga Arrests

Why are the people so badly treated by the police at Nyanga? On the 11th December, 1959, I was at the door of my house, when a police van pulled up in front of my house. About five African police jumped out of the van and caught hold of me by the shoulder and asked me for my pass. I gave it to them. One of them swore at me. My wife came out of the house protesting. She was told to shut up, otherwise she would be arrested. She was arrested. I went to the charge office and they told me to pay £1 admission of guilt. I refused to pay it and I paid £5 bail. On the 14th December we went to Langa Court with the lawyer. We were told that the policeman concerned was sick. So the case was postponed to the 14th of January.

B.B.N.

Nyanga West

# COALBROOK DISASTER

(Continued from page 1)

## the front of the African miners' rights to organise themselves.

The figure released in Parliament of over 700 miners losing their lives in the mines last year in South Africa should have sent shudders through the country equal to those caused by the Clydesdale tragedy.

There is no getting away from the fact that the richest industry in South Africa holds a black record in respect of conditions for its huge African labour force. The Government and the gold mining industry together after the 1946 strike smashed the African Mineworkers' Union and since then the mines and compounds have been steel-proofed against organisation by the miners to improve their conditions.

## COMPENSATION

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions now leads in the campaign for equal compensation for the lost miners' families and a full investigation into the causes of the disaster. A judicial commission will be appointed, the Government has already announced, but this, stress trade unionists, must be a public commission and not one held behind closed doors, in case certain circles are contemplating this.

## SPECIAL BRANCH

Ugly omens have been the presence and activities of the political police and the Special Branch in and around Clydesdale compound these last days. They are said to be on the lookout for agitators.

What has agitation to do with the mine tragedy in which over 400 lost their lives?

Even as rescue operations were carried on, the Special Branch was interrogating Africans. Why? Is there an attempt to gag any Africans who may have relevant evidence to be heard by an inquiry into the disaster?

Does the Special Branch not like the sound of the account two newspapers—New Age and Golden City Post—have carried of African miners sensing the impending disaster and rushing from the mine only for some to be ordered back again on pain of prosecution for desertion?

All these reports and others must be tested in the post-disaster inquiry, but the presence of the Special Branch questioning and intimidating is not reassuring in the light of this police department's record.

There have been reports, unconfirmed by any official circles, of some African miners especially from Basutoland deserting Clydesdale, and maybe the Special Branch has been on the spot for this reason, too.

Searching questions asked about whether this mine accident could have been prevented have significantly been repeated in the columns of the Portuguese paper Noticias in Lourenco Marques.

The loss of 210 Portuguese East African miners was also the subject of a motion in the Lisbon Parliament when it was raised by a deputy from Mozambique. These 210 P.E.A. recruits come from villages in the Inhambani area around Lourenco Marques. The news of this disaster will undoubtedly be a major setback to future recruiting for the mines in this district.

The Portuguese Government is said to be considering paying out compensation monies in addition to those paid out by the mine insurance scheme under which the majority of African miners will get something in the neighbourhood of £180 to £200.

## FOREWARNING

The inquiry into the Clydesdale disaster will probably be highly technically involved, but the report on the Clydesdale North colliery presented 13 months ago makes repeated references to heavy rock-falls, water seepage and the difficulties of supporting the weak roofs of the galleries in the pit.

The report deals with the introduction of South Africa's first continuous miner ever installed which operated in the Clydesdale North colliery. A paper presented by the colliery's general manager contains a detailed account of the installation and working of this mechanical mining machinery. The report states in part:

"Over a considerable area the roof has proved extremely weak and several extensive falls have taken place." Also: "Examination of the area not used for stowage some six years later showed heavy falls completely closing the roadways in many places."

On the face of it these difficulties called for even greater safety measures than usual in a mine with a weak roof of soft shaly structure. Were such precautions taken? The country will want to know.

**HELP SELL  
NEW AGE**

## A WAY OUT OF DANGER

IT is true that New Age can only survive with the aid of donations. But there is another method which can make our lives easier, even although it will never entirely solve our financial problems. That method is to increase the sales of the paper.

If we were to sell 50,000 papers each week, giving us a readership of about 250,000, we would begin to show a slight profit on each paper sold. Besides making a little money, we would get our message over to so many more people.

Every Congress member should make it his or her task to sell at least 12 papers weekly. If this were done throughout the country, our circulation would be staggering—it would be far above the 50,000 mark. And it is not a difficult job.

**HELP US INCREASE OUR SALES IN 1960!  
HELP US DECREASE OUR MONEY WORRIES IN 1960!  
START NOW!**

**Last Week's Donations:**  
**Johannesburg:**

Anon 10s., Mr. P. £1, V. £2, Council colls. 8.9d., Bennie & Mary (Xmas promise) £75, B. £5, Donation £2, Mrs. N. £1, Doctor £5.

**Cape Town:**

J. & H. (Xmas promise) £30, Alf £1, B.H. £30, Jumble (per Gladys) £2, Rev. G. 4s., Paddy (Xmas promise) £10, B. & M. (per Alex) £5.

**TOTAL: £170 2s. 9d.**

crashed executive meetings of the ANC, and the Youth League.

During the week when preparations were being made for a delegation to leave for the ANC Conference in Durban, he publicly boasted to his friends that he would go either as a delegate or on his own, but go he must!

## ANC RAIDS POLICE!

At this stage he was armed with a membership card not only for 1959, but also for 1960 as well. Realising the danger this would mean to the whole organisation, the Executive decided to act. They invited him for a chat. For a change it was the ANC that raided the premises of a policeman (with his permission of course).

# SACTU FIGHTS FOR COMPENSATION

JOHANNESBURG.

IN the light of the Coalbrook disaster, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) has urged trade unionists in South Africa and throughout the world to support the demand for:

● **ADEQUATE COMPENSATION** for the dependants of African mineworkers, and an equitable distribution of all gifts received.

● **An immediate substantial INCREASE IN WAGES AND COMPENSATION RATES** for African mineworkers.

● **An improvement in SAFETY STANDARDS** and the keeping of records.

● **Genuine TRADE UNION RIGHTS** for all African mineworkers.

Messages of sympathy and monetary gifts should not obscure the fact that the dependants of African mineworkers are also the victims of discrimination. SACTU sets out the compensation position as follows:

1. **White Dependents.**

(a) The widow receives a lump sum

of £75 for immediate expenses and £40 for family medical expenses (No such immediate lump sum payments are made to the dependants of African mineworkers.)

(b) The widow of a white mineworker receives a pension of £13. 11. 4d. per month, with an extra £6. 15. 8. payable monthly for each child, up to three children.

(c) On remarriage, the widow receives two years pension in a lump sum, while the allowances for the children continue until they reach the age of 17.

(d) White miners contribute to a Provident Fund and in cases of fatal accidents, the contributions are paid to the widows in a lump sum

This compensation could not be called generous, but it appears extremely generous when compared to the compensation paid to the dependants of African mineworkers.

2. **African Dependents.**

The dependants of African mineworkers receive one lump sum pay-

ment of approximately £180. This is the only compensation paid.

## CRUCIFIED

An African trade unionist has stated that the African mineworkers are crucified in South Africa. This ghastly tragedy indicates how true this is.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions has long fought against the outrageous wages paid to African mineworkers (3/- per shift, excluding board and lodging, as compared with an average of £3 per shift for white mineworkers). It has also fought for adequate compensation and undertakes to campaign more determinedly than ever on this bitter question.

SACTU's memorandum on the disaster has been circulated to the Government, the mining company, the International Labour Office and trade unions in the Union and throughout the world.

It protests vigorously against the non-release of an African casualty list till days after the disaster.

## INADEQUATE RECORDS

Mine officials have admitted that

the records immediately available at the time of the disaster gave only the Christian name and clock number of the African miners. (In other words, the records reveal: Jim—Clock No. 3. Jim—Clock No. 13. Jim—Clock No. 23. Jim—Clock No. 30. Jim—Clock No. 300 and so on.)

The anguish of the relatives of men employed at this mine cannot be expressed. Newspaper offices have been flooded with requests from distracted families, asking whether sons or husbands were involved in the disaster, and NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE.

By contrast, within minutes of the disaster, the full names of the six trapped European miners were released.

Only in South Africa, where Africans are regarded as numbers and not as men, could such a state of affairs arise. Where else could a mine official, when asked whether a full list of the trapped African mineworkers was available, reply: "There's not a hope of getting a list today. It's a lot of checking. We're too busy."



# GENOCIDE!

## Sophiatown Indians Forced Out of Shops, Homes

**JOHANNESBURG.** INDIAN families who have lived in Sophiatown for as long as 30 and 40 years were forced to move to military huts in Lenasia on Monday following the refusal of the Resettlement Board to renew their monthly permits to remain in Sophiatown after the end of January.

Some families of ten or more have had to move from 5 and 6-roomed houses into a single-roomed hut without partitions or ceilings. Toilet and other amenities have to be shared on a communal basis.

Others were waiting in their homes with their possessions packed but were unable to afford the £5 asked by the removal lorries and hoping that someone would come to the rescue with free transport.

**COURT ORDER**  
Still other families are refusing to move to Lenasia and will apply this week to court for an interdict restraining the Resettlement Board from carrying out the removal order.

"We are already in a concentration camp. All we need is the gas chambers," commented one of the Indians affected by a removal order. "It's a disgrace. They should rather poison us—then we would be out of their way," was the comment of a widow who with her 13 children was expected to move from an 8-roomed house into a hut. She was lucky to find a 4-roomed house in Lenasia to rent at £16 a month.

### LIFE'S SAVINGS

Not so lucky is Mr. R. Sewnath, who has lived happily in his 4-roomed house next door to his little shop ever since 1908. Because he failed to sign a Resettlement Board option in time his whole property was expropriated and he will only receive the ground value of £350.

His shop will be closed down and he has no other means of livelihood for his wife and three children. The family has not yet been allocated a hut in Lenasia but they have packed their belongings and are waiting for the demolishers to arrive.

"All our life's savings," said Mr. Sewnath sadly. "And we can't do anything—we can't even talk to them."

A Chinese family next door were woken one morning by the demolishers breaking down their home. The family is afraid to wait to be allocated a hut.

"They've got no mercy. You've got to fly out of the windows and doors when they decide to demolish," declared the irate wife.

Critically ill with a heart condition, Mr. R. Poonee has decided not to move. Lenasia is nine miles away from the nearest doctor and there is no telephone nearby. His doctor told him he would not attend him if he moves to Lenasia.

Mr. Poonee owns a plot in Lenasia and last month he submitted a building plan but it was turned down by the Group Areas Board. He has now submitted another plan and maintains that once the plan is approved the house will only take six weeks to complete.

**BUT THE RESETTLEMENT BOARD REFUSES TO GRANT HIM AN EXTENSION PERMIT.**

Mr. Poonee will apply this week for an interdict against the Board.

**PERMIT SYSTEM**  
The Resettlement Board took over the Indians' property 15 months ago. Since then the Indians have been the Board's tenants on monthly permits. In November they were told they would have to move in January, but no one took this seriously. On January 26 they received notices to move out at the end of the month.

All Indian traders in the main road of Sophiatown have also been on monthly permits since the Resettlement Board took over in September last year. Dating from that time their rentals were raised by £10 to £15 a month by the Board.

At the end of every month each trader must apply to have his permit renewed. This insecurity and uncertainty about their immediate future, together with the depopulation of Sophiatown, has seriously affected their businesses. Several months ago the traders were told by the Board that their families would have to move to Lenasia but they could continue to run their businesses in Sophiatown.

"If we move our homes today, tomorrow our businesses will be gone," was the reply of the traders. So far their families have been allowed to continue to live behind the shops, but how long will it be before they, too, are forced out?

## SUSPEND NEW TAXES DEMAND WORKERS

### 1960 African Taxes Doubled For Many

**JOHANNESBURG**  
TALK of the trains and the factories is the higher tax to be paid by Africans from this year. These extra taxes, warns the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, may be the proverbial last straw which will break the camel's back.

SACTU calls on workers' organisations and the public to stand by African workers and to demand the suspension of the new tax.

SACTU warns that workers will have no alternative but to serve jail sentences for failing to pay their taxes; employers will find their labour forces dislocated while workers are in jail or trying to find money to pay the new taxes; labour relations must suffer.

Only a government unconcerned with human beings could impose a tax of £2 a year on people earning the pitiful sum of £180 a year (£15 a month), irrespective of the number of children supported on this wage and irrespective of the already heavy burden of poll tax, transport and other costs.



Minister of Mines Senator Jan de Klerk visited the scene of the disaster at Clydesdale.

## Cato Manor Seethes With Hatred

(Continued from page 1)

been arresting more and more people in connection with the killing of the policemen. So far over 50 arrests have been made and of this number 23 have been charged with murder.

The Joint Secretariat of the Congress Alliance is raising funds for the defence of those arrested.

There was a show of strength during the burial of the two African policemen killed in last week's disturbances. Armed police stood outside the cemetery in troop carriers while another contingent with rifles stood at attention at the graveside.

Overhead four Harvard aircraft flew past the cemetery and, after the funeral, circled Cato Manor while police patrols sped through the area. The aircraft only left the area after the chief of Cato Manor police, Major van der Merwe, waved a white handkerchief to the pilot.

In a graveside speech Major van der Merwe declared: "WE WILL AVENGE THEIR DEATH."

### INQUIRY WANTED

Whilst the police seek revenge, the demand for a judicial commission is receiving wide support.

Both Durban's daily newspapers support this demand. So do the Liberal Party, Institute of Race Relations and a wide section of public opinion.

Commenting on the refusal of the Minister of Justice to accede to the demand made in Parliament for a Commission of Inquiry, Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of the African National Congress (Natal), said that the Government was afraid of such a Commission.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that if a Commission is appointed South Africa will once again be indicted at the bar of world opinion for its callous disregard of the well-being of the vast majority of the South African population—the African people."

Mr. Mabhida said the show of police strength in Cato Manor was only aggravating an already tense situation.

"What the people want is Bread and Peace, not the constant, nagging worry of imprisonment and death. Will those in authority ever learn that intimidation and police brutality can never bludgeon the people into submission?" he asked.

"They should have learned this after the 1959 disturbances. We warned then, and we warn again: Remove the root causes of these disturbances or there will never be peace in Cato Manor."

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## 500 ON STRIKE AT HAMMERSDALE

From M. P. Naicker  
**DURBAN.**

**DISRUPTIVE** tactics adopted by J. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union (Natal), in an effort to smash the African Garment Workers' Union, which is affiliated to The South African Congress of Trade Unions, ended in a strike of over 500 workers at the "factory in the reserve" at Hammersdale, Natal, last Thursday.

Informing New Age of this development, Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of the African Garment Workers' Union, said that Trades Union Council disrupters had been trying for nearly a year to break the African union.

Having failed in their efforts, they were now trying to get a new committee elected in the Hammersdale factory, with the active connivance of the management.

### AGREEMENT

"When the factory closed last year," said Mr. Nair, "the existing committee of the Union and Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of SACTU, met the employer and negotiated a settlement in terms of which the employer paid the workers a bonus of £1 each."

Agreement was also reached on the following points:

1. Full recognition of the African Clothing Workers' Union (Hammersdale);
2. Negotiations to be held before April, 1960, for improvements in wages and working conditions of the workers;
3. Officials to be allowed to use the factory's cloakroom for all meetings.

A meeting of the workers was held in the cloakroom early in January, said Mr. Nair. This was followed by a meeting with the employers.

### AGITATOR

"But when the chairman of the Union, Mr. Johannes Hlongwana, approached the management two weeks later with a proposal to meet the Union's executive to discuss the question of wage increases, he was told that he was an agitator and that all members of the Committee would be dismissed."

According to Mr. Hlongwana,

the employer, Mr. Sam Glazer, told him that the only people he would be prepared to negotiate with were "Mr. Jimmy Bolton's Union from Durban and the Industrial Council of the Garment Workers."

"When I reported to the workers, they unanimously refused to go to work as from last Thursday," said Mr. Hlongwana.

There were protracted negotiations, with the workers demanding that both Mr. Billy Nair, their Secretary, and Mr. Moses Mabhida, the Chairman of SACTU, be present at all negotiations on their behalf and the employer refusing to have anything to do with a delegation in which these two were present. Eventually a meeting was held with both Messrs. Mabhida and Nair present.

Also present, however, were Mr. Bolton and the organiser of the Garment Workers' Union.

### NEW ELECTIONS

Mr. Sam Glazer told them that the present committee of the Union did not represent the workers and that he had arranged for a new election ballot which would be conducted by Mr. Bolton.

"We naturally rejected this and asked the employer or any one of the Labour Department officials who were present during the negotiations to address the workers, who were all out on strike, and test whether the present committee had their confidence," he said.

"Another exposure of the role of Mr. Bolton in this matter was made unwittingly by Mr. Glazer when he told us that Mr. Bolton and the Industrial Council had agreed to certain wage increases which would bring up the wages of beginners to £1 7. 9. per week."

Mr. Nair said that Mr. Bolton had no business to interfere with the African workers at Hammersdale.

"The demand of the workers is for a minimum wage of £3. 5. 0. per week and £1. 7. 9. is not going to satisfy them," he added.

The strike is still on. The workers have refused to go back unless full recognition is accorded to their elected representatives. A number of arrests have been made.



**Collection Number: AG2887**

**Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:* Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

*Location:* Johannesburg

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