



Vol. 3, No. 46 Registered at the G.P.O. as a news paper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, September 5, 1957

6d.

Police Arrest 3 At Youth League Conference

From a Special Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN.

A CALL for a multi-racial conference of youth and students was issued here at the close of the National Conference of the A.N.C. Youth League over the weekend.

Throughout the conference the police made strenuous attempts to disrupt the proceedings.

The conference had hardly been in session an hour when a posse of members of the Security Branch led by Captain Heiberg raided the conference hall and produced warrants authorising them to seize documents and to be present in the conference throughout its proceedings.

The delegates complained that the police acted in an extremely provocative manner. They started seizing documents before their warrants had even been read by the chairman, and seized the executive report before it had been presented to the conference. Fortunately there, were duplicates and the work was not disrupted.

After each speaker had read a paper the police would march to the platform and grab it from him.

TENSION MOUNTS

Tension mounted when Captain Heiberg objected to one delegate's sitting next to the police and told the chairman to tell the delegate to move off. According to the delegate the chairman replied that he only takes instructions from the Youth League members.

The next morning the police were back armed with rifles and assault and with a warrant of

arrest for the chairman for obstruction of the police in the execution of their duties. The delegate in question was arrested and handcuffed. Also arrested was his colleague who protested on his behalf. This was the third occasion on which this very same Captain Heiberg had conducted a raid on a Congress conference at Queenstown. The other two occasions were last year, during the national A.N.C. conference, and in



Strikers with their banners outside the Spokenham factory.

Canning Workers Strike For £1 A Day Congresses Pledge Support

CAPE TOWN.

TWENTY-SEVEN Africans and four Coloureds were arrested last week as a result of a strike by about 200 workers of the Spokenham food products factory at Stillland, Cape Town, for better wages and conditions.

The Africans were arrested for alleged contravention of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, which makes it illegal for Africans to go on strike. The Coloureds were pickets who were arrested several days after the strike had started for allegedly interfering with scabs who were trying to go to work.

The Africans were arrested on the first day of the strike when a posse of about 30 policemen, brought in from the neighbouring areas of Bellville, Goodwood and Parow to augment those at Kuilt River, appeared suddenly out of the bushes at the back of the factory and surrounded the workers on the picket line at the gate of the factory.

MORALE HIGH

The morale of the workers on strike remains high, and one of the most significant features of the strike has been the solidarity between African and Coloured workers who sang Freedom songs together and gave the Afrika salute when they were given their food ration by their trade union leaders.

Mrs. L. Abrahams, acting general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, told New Age that since the Conciliation Board appointed in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act could not arrive at an agreement between the workers and the employers, the workers were free to strike.

The 1952 agreement between the Union and the employers provided for a wage increase of 2s. & 6d. a week. In 1954 the workers were granted an increase of 1/- per week. "Since 1953, the workers have not received an increase in the cost of living allowances, yet Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament voted themselves increases in salaries as well as living away allowances."

"Most of the workers at Spokenham Ltd. are classed as labourers and their wages range from £1 12s.

6d. plus 16/9 c.o.l.a., making a total of £2 9s. 3d. for a female labourer to £2 plus 18/3 c.o.l.a. per week for a male labourer.

"Some of the men have to pay £1 3s. per week for travelling expenses, leaving them with the sum of £1 15s. 3d. out of their wage of £2 18s. 3d. per week for all other purposes. Many have wives and families to support on £1 15s. 3d. per week!"

"Everyone of us knows that the cost of living has increased since 1953. Today all the workers are out of the factory to convince the employers that they cannot live on the existing wages and that they need and deserve a wage increase to at least £1 a day," she concluded. "Half of £2 each has been granted to the 27 Africans who were arrested."

Their case has been remanded to September 9, 1957.

BOSSSES' POLICY

The bosses have adopted a get tough policy to deal with the strike and have given all the strikers the sack, claiming they will be able to recruit sufficient scab labour to carry on the work. They are finding difficulty replacing the more skilled workers, however, and attempts have been made to persuade some of them to return to work on the bosses' terms.

Interviewed by New Age, Mr. Snyders, secretary of the company, said: "We don't know and don't care why they are striking. Why don't you ask them? Our factory is working. I have nothing (Continued on page 8)

CIGARETTE BOYCOTT CASE:

COURT VICTORY FOR 4 CONGRESSES

JOHANNESBURG.

FOUR of the Congress organisations have been released from the interdicts preventing them from issuing publicity in furtherance of their boycott of the Rembrandt Tobacco Company.

Representatives of the Company appeared before Mr. Justice Kuper in the Transvaal Supreme Court last week to argue in favour of their application for an interdict against five organisations which had called for a public boycott of their cigarettes, alleging that the Company is Nationalist-controlled. The interdict was discharged

against four of the organisations — the S.A. Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Organisation, the Congress of Trade Unions and the Congress of Democrats.

The Rembrandt Company had no answer to the argument that these four bodies, in terms of their constitutions, could not be sued or interdicted.

Hearing of the argument concerning the interdict against the African National Congress has been postponed until November 28.

No attempt has been made by the Rembrandt Co. to commence

new proceedings against the other four organisations or their members and office bearers, and it now seems unlikely that they will make such an attempt.

The Company was represented by Adv. F. H. Badenhorst, Q.C., and Adv. P. J. Rabie.

The S.A.I.C.O. was represented by Adv. I. A. Malsels, Q.C., and H. C. Nicholas.

The Congress of Democrats was represented by Adv. S. Kenridge. S.A.C.P.O. was represented by Adv. H. C. Nicholas.

INSIDE

- Alan Paton on the Multi-Racial Conference page 6
- Professor Chisholm's Experiences in Moscow page 4
- Swart Takes A Hand in the Treason Trial page 3

June of this year, during the Cape Provincial A.N.C. conference.

UNITED FRONT

However, the delegates refused to be upset, and the conference proceeded according to plan. Delegates took up the cue of the executive report urging greater activity of the Youth League in all issues affecting the youth. The theme was: How to build a broad united front of the youth in defence of youth rights.

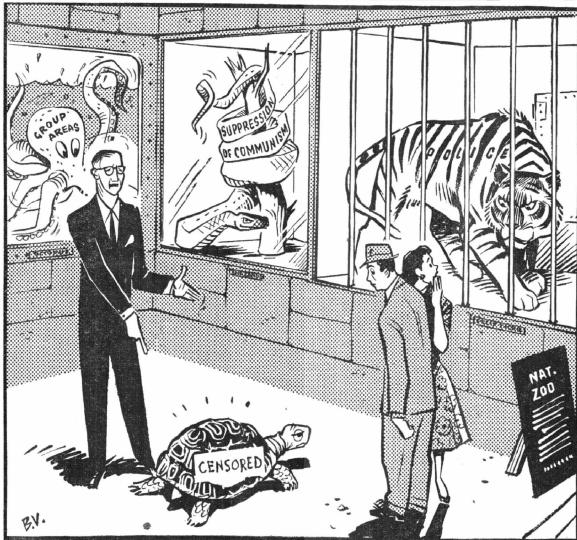
The few Africanists who were at the conference were given a thorough rebuff whenever they expounded their racialist views.

Discussions also took place on how to organise effective opposition to such measures as the Nursing Amendment Act, University Apartheid and Bantu Education.

Fraternal greetings were sent from various progressive organisations in the country whilst some European students from the universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand attended as observers.

Another resolution supported the campaign for a minimum wage of £1 a day.

The success of the recent youth festival in Moscow, which brought (Continued on page 8)



Swart: But this is our prize specimen! It's nine months old already!

There IS Unrest in the Transkei, but it is not caused by Moscow-trained saboteurs

Verwoerd's Laws Are To Blame

From Govan Mbeki

AN unidentified submarine along the Transkei coast. . . . A black stick waded further into the sea. . . . Strange objects and strange people are reported to have been seen coming from the sea. . . . At night strange lights too. What are these? Are the Transkei traders seeing ghosts?

A most ridiculous rumour is being spun that certain peasants wade through the sea water to board a Soviet submarine for training in subversive activities, and that the craft has been seen disgorging some of these graduates after qualifying in the Communist Technical School for subversive activities.

The rumours have their origin from the Port St. John's area which is one of the most fertile and the most beautiful portions along the whole of the eastern coastal stretch. But this area falls within what is known as the Native Reserves. It is one of the Pondoland districts.

WHITE AREAS

Along the entire length of the Transkei coast camping sites have been established for white traders. When Verwoerd announced that the Transkei was to be his show window for the display of his dream model—Bantustan—under the Bantu Authorities Act, traders made a clamour that Port St. John's should be declared a white area. They claimed that Port St. John's could be developed into a usable port which would give the inhabitants of the Transkei Bantu-

stan access to the outside world, and thus enable them to receive arms from foreign countries.

Realising that the white traders in the Transkei were willing to toe the Nationalist party apartheid line if only they were humoured, Dr. Verwoerd announced that the urban area around the port was white. This gain encouraged the traders who have always wanted the whole coastal stretch to be cleared of Africans and declared a white area. The Nationalist "communist menace" propaganda line has suited the Transkei Traders well. In it they see the most opportune moment to press their claims as they wildly wave the red communist submarine menace as a scarecrow to frighten anybody from resisting their demand.

BUT DISCONTENT IS RIFE

And Russian-trained agitators are said to be operating in the Transkei. Discontent there certainly is, and it is rife. But it is born of the intolerable economic conditions which are turning the whole area into one vast refugee pauper's camp. In spite of the measures which the N.A.D. is popularising to distract the attention of the people from the distressing poverty, resistance breaks out in one form or another at widely-scattered points.

The discontent has manifested itself mostly around Native Trust regulations. Thousands of pounds have been spent by the people fighting legal cases against mass removal of their homes; against the imposition of excessive fines for stock trespass on Trust land; against arbitrary collective convictions and fines for damage to Trust fences by unknown persons;

against unreasonable culling of their stock; and now against the Bantu Authorities and the issuing of the passes to women.

Agricultural demonstrators have had to flee in the face of popular opposition to Government measures; a headman has had to seek refuge at a Roman Catholic Mission at Mt. Ayilif; men have been taken to hospital in a serious condition after they had been beaten up for opposing the introduction of Bantu Authorities.

Armed police have besieged Boarding Schools at Blythwood, Shawbury and Buntingville. St. John's College at Umata has closed down and the students have been sent home and are not going to write the exams at the end of the year.

If the peasants' peaceful innocence in Verwoerd's largest make-believe colony is disturbed, it is the Nationalists and their apartheid laws who are the saboteurs.

360 Types Of Steel Made In China

PEKING.

China is now able to make 360 different types of steel as against only 180 in 1952, reported the China Youth News recently.

Production of 80 types of steel not previously made in China was added last year. They include: heat-resistant alloy steels for the aircraft industry, structural steels capable of withstanding high pressure and high-grade steels for ball-bearings.

EDITORIAL

THE CONSCIENCE OF STELLENBOSCH

THE Stellenbosch Town Council has granted a temporary residence permit for the wife of the African personal servant of Dr. D. F. Malan, the former Prime Minister. At the last meeting of the Council, the Mayor, Dr. Erika Theron, said it was of the utmost importance for the personal comfort and well-being of the former Prime Minister that the permit be granted, otherwise the servant might leave Dr. Malan's employ.

Naturally this decision aroused some comment. The Stellenbosch Council has made use of its powers under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to clear out of the area hundreds of Africans and their wives and, as a Council official told the Press last week, "it is the policy of the Council not to admit more Natives than necessary". Was the reversal of this policy in the case of Dr. Malan's servant not an example of unjustified favouritism?, people were asking.

The Council official replied that the fact that it was Dr. Malan who needed the servant "cut no ice" with the Council.

"But here was a case of an aged person who needed the constant personal attention of a servant. It was a question of health—and if the circumstances had been the same for anybody else the Council would have considered favourably an application for a permit".

What noble humanitarianism! What concern for human suffering! No doubt the Stellenbosch Council thinks it can sit back and bask in the glow of public approval of its high-principled action.

But does nobody on the Stellenbosch Council spare a thought for the African servant, who would have lost his wife or his job if the Council's original decision had been adhered to? What about the personal comfort and well-being of this man and his wife? Do they count for nothing?

What about the African families which have been cruelly broken up by the inhuman policy of the Nationalists, women and children sent into the wilderness to sponge on their relatives or to starve in the Reserves? Did the Stellenbosch Council ever consider their health?

Not a bit of it. These guardians of the public welfare have seen the happiness and security of hundreds of people destroyed without a pang. The pleadings and supplications of the African people, threatened with eviction, are ignored by these councillors. But the agony of a Dr. Malan faced with the disaster of losing his personal servant goes straight to their hearts.

This is the double standard of White South Africa—one for the Blacks and one for the Whites. Not surprisingly the name of Stellenbosch, the home of the academicians of the Nationalist Party, is anathema to the Non-European today. Stellenbosch rugby teams are booted at Newlands. A Coloured student from the University of Cape Town is threatened with violence when he accepts an invitation to address a group of Stellenbosch students.

If the people of Stellenbosch want to escape from the bad name which they now enjoy, they should get their Council to change its heart or else elect a new Council which will better understand the meaning of the words "justice" and "humanity".

SEND US YOUR BRIGHT IDEAS

NEW AGE is nothing if not a democratic organ on the subject. We ask and encourage people to write in to us—praising or criticising us as the case may be. Now we are going to ask you to write in to us about your own specific—how to raise funds to keep New Age going.

Many of our readers must have very bright ideas on the subject. Now if it were your task week in and week out to raise money for New Age, what would you do and how would you go about it?

Write to us with your suggestions so that we can have the benefit of your collective ideas. I am sure it will help to solve many a financial problem for your paper—and it will help us to get rid of

one of our biggest headaches.

When you send in your suggestion (which we seriously want to write in to you) maybe you can slip in a few shakels to speed it on its way. We need your help more than ever before, so please let us have your donation this week.

LAST WEEKS DONATIONS
Johnesburg: Fordsburg £2, August 23 10s. Anon. £2, U.G. £5, £11 10s.

Port Elizabeth: E.D.R. £4, Friend £1, 2s.

Cape Town: Anon. 5s. Invitation 5s 10s. Anon. £2, Anon. £4 1s. Anon. 5s, K. Lay 2s, Jumble £14 14s. 6d. Anon. £2 1s. Anon. 2s 10s. £48 10s. 6d.

Total: £65 6s. 6d.

SWART TAKES A HARD HIT IN TREASON ENQUIRY

BAN ON QUESTIONS ABOUT TAPE RECORDINGS

From LIONEL FORMAN, Drill Hall, Johannesburg.

MINISTER of Justice Swart, the minister responsible for the "treason" arrests, took a hard hit in the conduct of the preparatory examination last week. A number of sworn statements by Swart were placed before the court by prosecutor Van der Walt when he began to hand in alleged tape recordings of speeches made at Congress meetings.

THE EFFECT OF THE MINISTER'S AFFIDAVITS WAS TO INSTRUCT THE MAGISTRATE THAT HE MUST NOT ALLOW ANY QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO WITNESSES ABOUT THE "METHODS USED AND FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THE METHOD OF TECHNICAL RECORDINGS OF PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES" MADE AT THE VARIOUS MEETINGS.

Nor, with the exception of five places mentioned, were questions to be permitted about "the places where such meetings or conferences were held."

There was dead silence in the court for a moment or two after the first affidavit was read out, and then as its effects became understood there was an angry murmur in the public gallery, suppressed by shouts of "Order in the Court!" from the police officers.

This would mean that the defence could not cross-examine the accuracy or authenticity of these tape recordings," said defence advocate V. C. Berrange in an immediate protest to the court.

The magistrate too appeared to be taken by surprise. "Mr. van der Walt," he said, addressing the prosecutor, "Are you sure that the Minister is the final arbiter?"

PROSECUTOR AGREES

Berrange: This is nothing but an attempt to stifle cross-examination.

Van der Walt: I agree that that is more or less the effect of the affidavit. But the Minister is the final arbiter.

Mr. Berrange then informed the court that for reasons unknown to him—"perhaps they thought we could come and steal the tape recordings"—the prosecution had decided to spring these affidavits on the defence as a complete surprise. Had the defence been in any way in advance it could have investigated the legal basis for the minister's affidavit and a great deal of time could have been saved. Because of the crown's reluctance it was necessary to obtain an adjournment to consider the question.

The court adjourned for the day and the following morning Mr. Berrange announced that he had examined the texts of the speeches on the tape-recordings and found in them nothing which took the crown case any further. Because of this, and because a proper test of the legal position would mean a very long delay in the trial, the proceedings—the defence would not at this stage make any application to the court.

"But," said Mr. Berrange, "it is a risky state of affairs if the crown takes advantage of the Criminal Procedure Act to put in evidence which it cannot prove properly." The prosecution would also suffer because a court would be unlikely to attach any weight to crown evidence which had not been subjected to the test of cross-examination.

"The defence will at a later stage show that tape recorder evi-

dence is suspect in that it is possible to tamper with the tapes and falsify them," said Mr. Berrange.

FIRST WITNESS

Sgt. Swanepoel of Durban was the first "tape recorder" witness. He told the court that he had recorded the proceedings of a conference of the Congress of the People, Natal Midlands Region, at the Regent Cinema, Pietermaritzburg.

"Do you read 'Esquire'?" Mr. Berrange asked him in cross-examination. "Sometimes," replied the detective.

Have you ever seen an advertisement in that magazine of a little pocket tape-recorder?—I have.

You connect it up with a wrist-watch, or a tie-pin, or ear-rings?—Yes.

Have you ever seen such a machine?—I think so, but I've never handled one.

Swanepoel agreed that by using a magnet, anything recorded on the tape could be wiped out, or that a portion of a speech could be removed by cutting the tape and splicing it together again after cutting away that portion. It would be possible in this way to alter the meaning of a speech. "Tape recordings can lend themselves to falsification by experts," Swanepoel agreed.

There were two places in the tape which he handed in where it had broken and been spliced together, he said.

When a food inspector goes into a dairy where he suspects that milk has been adulterated, he makes three samples. One he keeps for himself, one he gives the dairymen, and one he sends for analysis?—That is correct.

And when someone is trapped with illicit gold, the gold is taken from the accused and is placed in a bag and sealed in the presence of the accused, and the seal is broken in his presence in court?—That is correct.

What is the purpose of this procedure?—It prevents anyone from tampering with the samples while they are in police custody. It is done for the protection of the accused.

Now when you took these recordings did you go to the accused and seal the tapes in their presence?—No.

IN A CHARGE OF ADULTERATING MILK THIS PROTECTION IS PROVIDED FOR THE ACCUSED, BUT IN A CAPITAL CHARGE OF TREASON THERE IS NO SUCH PROTECTION! COMMENTED MR. BERRANGE.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED

"Where were you when the recording was made?" asked Mr. Slovo, continuing the cross-examination.

"I object," said Mr. Van der Walt.

"Question disallowed," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Coaker took over. "Were you in a vehicle or on foot?"

"I object."

"Question disallowed."

"How many persons assisted you?"

"I object."

"Question disallowed."

"Were you inside the Regent Cinema?"

"I object."

"Question disallowed."

Later, entering into the spirit of the Minister's affidavit, Mr. Berrange objected when the prosecutor asked a witness where he was when he made a recording. There was laughter in the court when the magistrate disallowed the prosecution question.

And there was renewed laughter when the magistrate himself put a question to a witness and received the reply, "I can't answer. That would disclose my methods."

"Question disallowed," Mr. Berrange commented.

CHEESA-CHEESA AGAIN

EARLIER in the week, there was further evidence on the so-called "Cheesa-Cheesa" letters. Sgt. Van Papendorp had first told the court that he received the letter alleged to have been typed on Dr. Letele's machine, in August, 1957. Later, in a revised statement, he said that he saw it for the first time in May, 1957.

Mr. Henry Lubbe, a typewriter expert, told the court that he had received the letter from detectives Van Heerden and Van Papendorp in March or early April, and that he afterwards asked for the typewriter, which he received in April.

He said that there were a remarkable large number of similarities between the specimen of typing which he made from the machine and the typing on the Cheesa-Cheesa letter. There were also remarkably few dissimilarities. Cross-examined, he agreed that if a typewriter were in constant use since 1954 the effects of wear and tear on the keys would be such that one would expect the development of many dissimilarities over the three year period. The specimen he typed and the letter itself were not greatly separated in time one would expect few dissimilarities.

VON PAPENDORP LEFT THE WRONG IMPRESSION

Recalled for further cross-examination Sgt. von Papendorp agreed that his original evidence had left the defence with "the wrong impression" on the following points:

- That he had only begun to prepare the Cheesa-Cheesa evidence six weeks before.
- That the first time an expert

saw the Gerdener letter (the one alleged to have been typed on Dr. Letele's machine) was in August.

• That only twenty letters were examined by the expert and that it was sheer coincidence that the Gerdener letter was among them.

• That the expert first examined the typewriter in August and that his first report was also in August.

One of the reasons he had detected correct this evidence the following day, said Van Papendorp, was that he realised that he had left these wrong impressions. HE ALSO REALISED THAT THE EVIDENCE I GAVE WAS CAPABLE OF A VERY SINISTER INTERPRETATION," HE ADDED.

VON PAPENDORP WAS SURPRISED

Von Papendorp agreed that there were a number of "surprising features" about the Gerdener letter:

• He had not received it in the same way as the other letters.

• It was on a different type of paper from the other letters.

• While fingerprint tests were made on the other letters none were made on the Gerdener letter, in spite of the fact that it was letter paper for taking prints than were the others. "I was puzzled by the absence of any tests," said the detective.

The strength of the attack on the Gerdener letter in the court was unique, as was its lay-out and general contents.

"The letter for these reasons would merit attention," he said. "If it had come into my hands I would have given it that attention. I would not have left it lying in a file for a few years." (Earlier, Capt. Buys of Pretoria had told the court that the letter had been kept in a file in Pretoria since its receipt.)

He also noticed that the envelope and the letter were typed on different machines.

COULD HAVE BEEN COPIED

Assuming that Dr. Gerdener received such a letter, it would have been possible for some ill-intentioned person to have copied it on Dr. Letele's machine?—"I can't say. I can't deny it."

But the envelope could not be re-typed because it bore a post-mark and a police stamp?—That is correct.

While there is no identifying stamp or mark on the letter?—Correct.

As the officer investigating "Cheesa-Cheesa" he would have expected all letters to have been sent to him, said Papendorp. He would not have expected that an would, instead, be left lying in a file for several years.

When Von Papendorp said that the typewriter had at all times been locked in the police vaults, Mr. Berrange told the court that about three weeks before, Sgt. Kruger, the special branch man who sat next to the prosecutor each day and was responsible for liaison between the prosecution and the special branch, had been approached for the return of Dr. Letele's typewriter.

SET. KRUGER DIDN'T KNOW

Kruger had told Dr. Letele—and later confirmed this with Mr. Berrange—that the typewriter was lost, that a search had been made for it, and that if Dr. Letele would

give certain details as to ownership he would see to compensation for the loss.

"That means that Kruger had no knowledge of these typewriter tests?" Mr. Berrange asked. "If that is what he says," Von Papendorp replied.

The Crown's right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing?—I can't say that he is the Crown's right hand.

"But," the detective agreed, "I would have expected Kruger to know about it."

"WAS THERE TALK IN THE SPECIAL BRANCH?"

"[I]t true that there is talk among the members of the special branch that the case is not going so well and that after starting with the blare of trumpets the Crown case has fallen flat?" Mr. Slovo asked Von Papendorp.

"I have never heard or expressed such views."

"And that Mr. Pirow and others have been called in and they've said that there has to be some evidence of violence?"

The magistrate intervened to ask what the relevance of the question was.

"I want to show that when the evidence fell flat it was decided to make an attempt to link the accused with violence. This is relevant to show that the special branch had a motive to manufacture evidence and try to link it with the accused."

"THAT IS FANTASTIC"

"That," said the magistrate, "is fantastic. The question is not allowed."

Mr. Berrange then put further questions to Von Papendorp on what he had done with Dr. Letele's typewriter when he first received it. The detective said that he had first passed it on to another detective for a day or two and later it had been taken to Pretoria and handed to the expert. He had not seen the typewriter being locked up.

The advocate read from the record of Papendorp's earlier evidence to show that although the detective had been questioned in detail by Mr. Slovo to get an exact picture of what had happened to the typewriter this was the first time any mention had been made of these facts. Von Papendorp admitted this.

And you said then "I saw the typewriter being locked up"?—I was wrong.

And you said nothing of the expert?—I wasn't asked.

"Yes you were," said Mr. Berrange, reading out extracts from the record.

"Several other persons were going to give evidence. I thought they would deal with it," said Von Papendorp.

After the cross-examination of Von Papendorp had been completed Mr. Berrange indicated to the court that it would be proved that there was no African language in which the word for fire was spelled "Cheesa." In Xosa it was Tshisa and other languages had different spellings. It was only in Fumakoo, a "dialect" used by some Europeans when addressing Africans, that the word was spelled Cheesa. No African would spell it that way.

WHY I AM GOING TO THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

WE shall soon be holding a meeting of the sponsors of the Multi-racial Conference. This meeting will decide what the agenda of the conference is to be. NEW AGE has asked me to write of my hopes for this conference. This I gladly do.

I suppose we all know that this Conference is to be the successor of the important Bloemfontein Conference called in October, 1956, by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation. This non-white meeting, attended by three hundred prominent and representative non-white people, produced some notable resolutions. These resolutions did not play down non-white aspirations, but neither did they attempt to play on the fears of white people. Conference saw all our South African races as "interdependent." There was straight talk, but it was the talk of straight men.

PUT IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE SAID, "WE WANT DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA, FOR ALL ITS PEOPLES."

THE GREAT PROBLEM

What is the great political problem of South Africa? Let me give my own views. I put them down on the table before you. I expect you will put yours down too. Let us examine them all, and see where we can agree, if we can agree.

My view is that the great political problem of South Africa is how to move from white supremacy to non-racial democracy, as expeditiously, as efficiently, as possible. Of one thing I am convinced. All of us will have the same immediate goal. We will differ on the pace and the method.

Some South Africans are suspicious of others who talk of pace and method. They think this hides hypocritical motives. They think people who talk about pace don't want to move at all. They think people who talk about method are only trying to stall.

Also some South Africans are suspicious of others who grow impatient when pace and method are discussed. They think this hides a cruel inhumanity that will plunge a country into bloodshed and chaos for the sake of a political goal.

We shall have to overcome such suspicions if we hope for anything from this conference. We need not leave our wits behind, and we need not tamely must not debar straight speaking. But one mustn't suspect intrigue, and there must be no intrigue to suspect.

NEED FOR TRUST

I wouldn't mind the Conference failing if I felt that there had been an impossibility of honest minds. But I should hate it to fail in an atmosphere of distrust. That would set back the cause of non-racial democracy for many years.

Will any one organisation be trying to use others at this Conference? Well in a way we shall all be trying to use the other. There is nothing wrong with this, provided we recognise that we are all using one another for a common purpose which is greater than any of us.

As the National Chairman of the Liberal Party, I pledge the support of my organisation. The

real purpose of the Conference will be to guide South Africa out of its present impasse. Its present impasse, to put it simply, is that non-white South Africa is pressing for justice, and that white South Africa, while recognising that the

programme of common action. Our great enemies are race intolerance and discrimination and the baasskap mentality.

NO EASY SOLUTION

If this Conference is successful,

if this programme of common action is successful, will that dispose of the many problems that will confront the new South African society? Of course it will not. Some people find these problems so terrifying that they will accept, uneasily and despairingly, the present state of affairs. I am not one of these, nor are any of my colleagues. The present state of affairs is so unjust, so unstable, that I only wish it gone.

And if we can change the present state of affairs by our common efforts, we shall have learned so much of one another, and have suffered so much together, that we shall be all the better able to face the future with a confidence we do not have now.

This is the first time I have written in *New Age*, a paper that has attacked the Liberal Party from time to time, just as Liberals have attacked it. *New Age* has not conquered me, and I have not conquered it. But both *New Age* and I have grown aware that this is neither the time nor place to attack one another, while the real

By ALAN PATON

At the end of June a call for a multi-racial conference to be held in Johannesburg from November 26 to 28 was issued by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation: the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg; Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress; Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, prominent Indian leader; Mr. Alec Hepple, Labour Party M.P.; Mrs. Ruth Foley, of the Black Sash; Mr. Leo Marquard, of the Institute of Race Relations; and the national chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Paton, who this week launches a discussion on the aims and objects of the conference.

New Age hopes to publish the views of the other sponsors of the conference in future issues.

position is unstable, is terrified of making any real concessions. It will be our duty, if it is possible, to point the way out. Such a way out cannot under any circumstances satisfy those who want no change. But it will give hope to those who want change, yet do not see how change is to be made. There are certain things we shall all be agreed about. We want a society in which there will be no race discrimination. We want a society in which our children, and many of us who are not children, will find no barrier to the future, no occupation that we may not enter, no education that we may not have, no right or duty that we may not exercise. The great question, that puzzles even the best of us, is how this new society can be created.

LIBERALS' AIM

I am aware that Liberals (and liberals) are distrusted by some members of other organisations. These persons think that Liberals—and by this they mean in the main white Liberals—are only trying a new device to buttress white supremacy, that their noble principles conceal ignoble motives. I do not know any such Liberals. I do know of some Liberals who are anxious to avoid a confrontation in which all human beings may suffer, and in which all democratic values will be lost. This is a sincere anxiety, and to distrust it will not help the Conference.

I also know Liberals who distrust members of other organisations, particularly those to the left of themselves. They know that courageous and far-reaching steps must be taken, but they shrink from steps they think will alienate almost all white opinion, and lead us into that irreconcilability of white and non-white interests that is so much to be feared.

Is there any way out of this bog? I believe there is a way to begin getting out of it. It is to agree on objectives, and to agree on a programme of action which will lead us to those objectives. This will not be easy, but there is no easy way out of a bog.

I myself, supported by my colleagues, will go to this Conference with an overwhelming desire to clear out of the way those barriers of suspicion and distrust that prevent us from finding a resolute, informed, and effective way of opposing nationalism, and that prevent us from formulating

TONY SCOTT SEEDS THEM



TONY SCOTT, the leading American clarinetist, has been on a short visit to the Union and gave great pleasure to many hundreds of lovers of Jazz music who flocked to his enthralling concerts. He made his audiences sway to and fro in excitement and most of the time had them clapping wildly to the rhythm of the music. Once you had been to one of the concerts you knew exactly what you missed when another music group from America, the "Eli's Chosen Six" which was invited here by the Union of South African Artists, was refused entry by the Ministry of the Interior. Still other musicians like Ted Heath don't even want to come because of the racial policies of this country.

Tony Scott has continuously topped jazz polls for the clarinet in both America and Europe. His handsome wins in fact have made such well-known names as Benny Goodman appear like amateurs. He is really brought up in the tradition of Jazz and has played with the orchestras of the famous negro band leaders like Duke Ellington, Count Basie and Art Tatum. He was a great friend of

the late Charlie Parker, the negro alto saxophonist, and has also frequently accompanied the calypso singer Harry Belafonte.

He has mastered 'showmanship.' The compere's job ended as soon as he finished announcing 'Ladies and gentlemen . . . Tony Scott!' From then on the maestro took over the whole show.

He strides along the stage with great confidence, showering smiles, and soon he has established intimacy with the audience.

The show is on and he plays a few numbers from his hot bag of music. A state of semi-riot is created in the hall with solo 'jivets' filling up the aisles. Then you suddenly realise that the rhythm section which accompanies him is hardly needed as the audience claps wildly with the rhythm.

At one of the concerts I attended he started off with the tune 'I remember April.' Someone sitting next to me remarked that it sounded "different from last time." That is precisely what also places Tony Scott in the Modern Jazz school. "It can never be the same,"



Mr. Alan Paton.

enemy of human dignity and happiness attacks us both.

That enemy is racial intolerance and discrimination, the enemy of religion, justice, liberty, and man. When it is destroyed, there will no doubt be other problems to face. But let it be destroyed first.

argue the Modernists, boasting about what they regard as "liberation" from the slavery of the composer. This characterises most of the songs he plays on his programme, such as Lullaby in Birdland, Jumping with Symphony Syd, 'Perfidio' and others. Only the theme is retained while he improvises freely.

More thrills were in store for the listeners because Tony Scott is also a master with the baritone saxophone and he came nearer home when he played the well-known old favourites like 'Things ain't what they used to be' and 'Tuxedo Junction.' Yet not until he plays the 'Blues' do you understand his great skill on the clarinet. More outstanding, however, is the feeling and passion with which he plays them. This is understandable, for Tony Scott grew up in Brooklyn where, save that there was a street dividing the White section from the Negro section, he virtually rubbed shoulders with the great Negro musicians.

Introducing the song he has composed in tribute to the late Charlie Parker, 'Blues for Charlie Parker,' he stated - that the 'Blues' emerged in those days when the Negro people were 'very sad and often went hungry.' "I am happy to play this song to the people of Africa—where the music came from."

Jazz fans will still listen to Tony Scott, for he has left a real souvenir in the form of a recording of one of the township songs with a penny whistle group, the Alexander Deadend Kids. The song is entitled 'Manga-Manga' and will soon be on sale.

TENNYSON MAKIWAINE.

Nepalese Demonstrate Against Gurkha Recruitment

NEW DELHI.

The Nepalese people recently staged a demonstration in Dharan in eastern Nepal against recruiting Gurkha soldiers for the British Army in Nepal, reported the Delhi Times weekly.

They told the British to withdraw their recruiting in Dharan and condemned them for using Gurkhas in a war against the Malayan people.



7-10 (From the "New York Herald Tribune.")

"I'd say this is one place where the Eisenhower doctrine has taken hold." (From the "New York Herald Tribune.")

Have YOU made your contribution to our next shipment of newsprint?

BRITISH CONCEDE GUIANA VICTORY TO JAGAN

P.P.P. MEMBERS TO TAKE PART IN GOVERNMENT

LONDON.

DR. CHIEDDI JAGAN, leader of the People's Progressive Party, has been offered the post of Minister of Trade and Industry in the new Government of British Guiana. His wife, Mrs. Janet Jagan, has been offered the Ministry of Labour, Health and Housing.

This means that the British Government has accepted the verdict of the recent general election, in which Dr. Jagan's party won a victory even more decisive than when it was returned to power in 1953.

At that time Dr. Jagan became Prime Minister, but was deposed shortly afterwards when he was accused by the Government of trying to establish a Communist regime. Now there is a new constitution in force, under which the country will be governed by a Legislative Council consisting of the Speaker, three official members and 14 elected members—nine members of the P.P.P., three members of the Burnham breakaway faction of the P.P.P., and one member each from the Democratic Party and the National Labour Party.

The Governor had it in his power to nullify the results of the election by appointing up to 11 former members of the Legislative Council. After talks with Dr. Jagan, however, he decided to limit his nominations to six. The Governor still retains the veto power.

Dr. Jagan said he was willing to give the present constitution a trial "if the Governor plays ball with us; if he does not there will be no game."

A SHOCK

The election results came as a shock to the British. "Can there be a Communist Government within the British Commonwealth?" asked the London Times in an editorial. "Has a country the right to become Communist by democratic methods? Dr. Jagan's electoral victory in British Guiana means that these questions can no longer be dismissed as altogether hypothetical."

The paper suggests, however, that

LAST MONTH there were widespread celebrations throughout the length and breadth of India to celebrate two occasions—the centenary of the great Indian Mutiny, and the tenth anniversary of the victory of the national struggle and the end of British rule.

INDIAN MUTINY

Inaugrating the official joint celebrations, the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, declared in a special broadcast to the nation that it was little wonder that the great uprising of 1857 was regarded by the Indian people as a national war of independence.

The cause of the war was the misdeeds of the British East India Company, he explained, and the remarkable unity between the Hindus and the Muslims was one of its outstanding features.

The East India Company grabbed what it could and sought in the process to deprive the people of their property, religion and freedom. "We must learn (from the uprising) that unlimited self-sacrifice is essential for attaining freedom and retaining it," he concluded. "May we ever continue to enjoy our hard-won freedom, to achieve which the nationwide effort was made ten years ago."

In a separate written message, Dr. Prasad stressed that in regard to the tasks facing the Indian people today it must be recognised that "political freedom is not complete until it furnishes us with economic freedom also."

INDEPENDENCE 1947—1957

THE progress that has been made in India since independence has been truly remarkable.

Today India stands in the forefront of leading world Powers, honoured by all, and exercising a powerful influence on the side of peace and national freedom and for the ending of colonialism, the colour bar and war.

FROM A COLONY TO A LEADING POWER—INDIA IS THE MEASURE OF THE MIGHTY HISTORICAL ADVANCE OF OUR ERA.

This great advance has not been without struggle and sacrifice. British politicians refer complacently to the granting of independence to India ten years ago as "an enlightened act of statesmanship."

The Indians think differently, however. The London Times correspondent covering the celebrations reported that Indians regard the "enlightened act" as a myth. They feel, he reports, that "independence was wrung only by an unremitting struggle against oppression, and that the present economic difficulties are primarily a legacy of British misrule."

In fact, generations of struggle preceded the victory of 1947. The British rulers gave way only after every effort to suppress the national movement had failed.

Even the British Labour Party, which boasts that it was the third Labour Government that presided over the withdrawal from India, forgets that the second Labour Government had imprisoned 60,000 Indians in order to maintain domination over India.

It was the great mass upsurge of national feeling, extending deep to the armed forces after the Second World War, that made it physically impossible, as Sir Stafford Cripps admitted in Parliament, for Britain to mobilise sufficient forces to maintain the old rule in India.

Then, and only then, did the British rulers, wide-eyed while still maintaining considerable economic assets for continued exploitation. Colonialism left behind it a heavy legacy. The gravest feature of this legacy was partition.

As in Ireland, so in India, the enforced withdrawal was accompanied by partition. The creation of two States, India and Pakistan, provided the basis for ceaseless friction—to the advantage of the former rulers of both territories.

The dangers arising from this situation are still great. Pakistan, under its present rulers, has become little more than an armed base for

the United States. The menace of a war over Kashmir cannot be excluded, unless the popular democratic forces win the day in Pakistan.

FAR-REACHING REFORMS

During the ten years of independence, India has carried through far-reaching developments and reforms which were impossible under the dead hand of imperialism.

● The Princes' states have now almost completely vanished, and given place to a democratic reorganisation of the Indian States on a linguistic basis (still to be completed in the Bombay Presidency).

● The strongholds of feudal landlordism have been broken, even though land reform is still at an early stage.

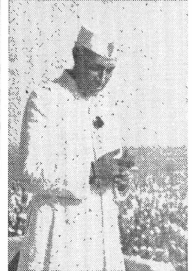
● A democratic constitution on the basis of universal suffrage has been established, and elections held

with many big Indian monopoly interests still powerfully entrenched in the Indian economy.

At present there are certain circles in the West that are seeking to aggravate every difficulty for India. They seek to take advantage of the difficulties over trade and the balance of payments, and the World Bank has openly proclaimed its hostility to the second Five-Year Plan.

The past ten years have been years of great social and political development for India. It is not easy to prophesy the details of development in the next ten years, though the recent elections, in particular the Communist victory in Kerala, point towards a swing to the Left.

Whatever the form of the development, the non-White people and all progressives in South Africa are following with eager sympathy the forward march of the Indian people, with their age-old civilisation, to their new future, which will be of profound significance for the future of all humanity.



Prime Minister Nehru.

with an electorate of more than 200 millions.

● The first Five-Year Plan achieved an increase of the national income per head by 10%, of industrial output by 38%, and of food grains by 11 million tons to 65 million tons.

● The Second Five-Year Plan has set ambitious aims to speed up industrial development, including the fourfold expansion of the steel industry, and an increase of the public sector of the economy. The Indian Government and Parliament have officially proclaimed the aim of a "Socialistic pattern of society."

● With increasing clearness and confidence, India, under the leadership of Premier Nehru, has played a leading international role on all issues for peace and national independence, over Korea, over Viet Nam, and recently over Suez.

● India has established close relations with all the Great Powers, including those in the Socialist world, and joined with China and Indonesia in the organisation of the great Bandung Afro-Asian Conference.

PROBLEMS AHEAD

Great problems still lie before the Indian people. "Living standards in India," as the report of the second Five-Year Plan recorded "are amongst the lowest in the world." The legacy of the old colonial economy still lies heavily on the people. The problems of landlordism and the agrarian crisis have not yet been solved. Foreign capital, associated

JAYNE FOR PRESIDENT?

"Blonde actress Jayne Mansfield (40-18-35) went to Washington today to drum up the tourist trade for America's capital.

"Police cordoned off Washington's Union Station as she arrived, and a band played 'The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You.' Jayne was born in Texas.

"She wore a tight blue sweater and pink skirt as she sat in profile on a brass rail of the train's observation car. The rush nearly knocked her from her perch.

Harry Merrick, chairman of a group of Washington business men sponsoring the visit . . . said his group arranged Jayne's visit because Eisenhower and Congress had lost their drawing power on tourists."—British Daily Express, August 7.

Benoni Racing

The following are High Treason's selections for the racing at Benoni:

Maiden Plate, Six furlongs: Legal Love or Militia.

Maiden Plate, Eight furlongs: Sten Gun or Shipbuilder.

Benoni Handicap B: Neurology or Assignment.

Benoni Handicap C: Shipowner or Royal News.

Benoni Handicap D: Wizard Prince or Fanciful.

Westene B: Tyrolean Lad or Royal Charles.

Westene C: In Tune or Rose Craft.

Westene D: Knights Gambit or Silver Troley.

ST. LEGER (Wednesday, September 11)

SARTORIUS	---	---	1
BRIOCHE	---	---	2
BALLYMOSS	---	---	3



Ex-Prime Minister Jagan.

pressing for a more liberal constitution."

The Times expresses the hope that Dr. Jagan will turn into a "good boy" and learn to co-operate with authority instead of fighting it, as in the past. Dr. Jagan, no doubt, has his own ideas on the subject. With the solid backing of the people, he will probably continue to press for substantial reforms. The future of the territory depends very largely on whether the British administration will try to implement the people's wishes or, by taking refuge in the constitution, try to frustrate them.

CANNING WORKERS STRIKE FOR £1 A DAY

(Continued from page 1)

further to say."

At the end of last week the four Congresses decided to send a deputation to urge the management to re-open negotiations with the strikers. In a statement they say that much of the goodwill the management enjoys with the public may be lost unless a satisfactory agreement is concluded.

"We feel that the unfavourable conditions under which these employees were forced to work, the totally inadequate wages they were paid, left them no alternative but this action when their employer refused to make any concessions to their demands for improvements.

"We wholeheartedly support the demands of these workers. The statement is signed by Z. Malindi (A.N.C.), H. Daniels (S.A. C.P.O.), D. Goldberg (C.O.D.) and L. Kellermann (S.A.C.T.U.).

YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

thousands of youth into a spirit of peace and friendship, was applauded.

Mr. Y. Putini and Mr. S. Ditiira were elected National President and Secretary respectively.

MISHAP

A mishap occurred with the delegation from Kirkwood when the van in which they were travelling to conference capsized, injuring eight of them.

The injured men were Messrs. D. Mbuya, M. Dayile, E. Hanabe, J. Antoni, A. Mbanje, J. Selame, Boyer Kain and another. The condition of Mr. Hanabe was reported to be critical.

PASS LAWS TO BE DISCUSSED AT MASS CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE pass laws, "public enemy number one," will be one of the issues discussed at the mass conference in this city at the end of this month. Other burning issues on the agenda will be the robbing of the people's homes and livelihood under the Group Areas Act; and the demand for a minimum wage of £1 a day.

The conference is convened by the Transvaal African National Congress, the Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats, the Congress of Trade Unions and the Coloured People's Organisation.

The call for the conference says "We can never allow the authorities to intimidate us. We must resist the incessant attacks of the Government. We must come together on the broadest front and devise effective ways and means of combatting and resisting the

SALESMEN WANTED

Africans, you can earn £10-£15 per week in your spare time. We specialise in fast-selling hawkers' lines. Write or call Mr. Mamfanya, 54-56 Caledon Street, Cape Town. Phone 3-4768.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 4 Barkway Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Pionier Street, Woodstock. This newspaper is a member of the South African Bureau of Circulation. New Agent offices: Cape Town: 120, Main Street, Phone 2-3787. Johannesburg: 102 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street, Phone 2-4625. Durban: 705 Lodon House, 115 Grey Street, Phone 6-8887. Fort Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adelaide Street, Phone 8-7089.

SPOTLIGHT on SPORT

by Robert Resha

Mike Holt - Best Draw In The Commonwealth

GORDON WALLACE, former Empire cruiserweight champion, lasted only 48 seconds when he met Mike Holt in their scheduled 15-round fight at the Olympia Ice Rink, Johannesburg, last Saturday.

The end came so soon that it surprised everybody. As for Wallace I don't think he knows what happened and it's hardly likely that he will ever know. But I think Wallace must re-consider his position. He does not appear to be sufficiently strong to withstand knocks. In his last three fights he has fared badly. He was knocked out in the first round by the biggest draw-carter. He lasted two rounds with Yvon Durelle. To me Gordon Wallace is now a "has been" and is safer outside the ring.

As far as this fight is concerned it is difficult to size up Mike Holt—the fight ended too soon. What is more, not much can be said about the punch that brought dark curc down over Wallace's face. But one thing is certain: Mike Holt is a hard hitter and this fight has put him high up on the ladder. He should be the biggest draw-carter in the Commonwealth from now on.

Title Fight

THIS Saturday afternoon, September 7, Ezrom Ngobo challenges heavyweight champion Willie Kongwane at the Alexandra Stadium, Johannesburg. This will

be the third time the two fighters meet for the title. Kongwane won the two previous fights, but both on a narrow points margin.

What will happen this time? This is one question I do not wish to answer. Boxing is the most unpredictable game in the world. As it is, I'm licking my wounds, all inflicted last month. I was too sure Elijah Mokone, the maestro, was going to make Linda a sorry man when they met in Durban for Mokone's lightweight title. But there it was—Mokone left the title in Durban.

Again I picked Philemon Tshabalala to give Gabriel "Windmill" Selcke a boxing lesson. The position was the reverse.

But one thing I would like to say is that Kongwane has always found Ngobo a difficult customer and it may well be that this was after he had already visited the canvas seven times.

It Was Expected

AS was expected Floyd Patterson retained his world heavyweight title when he knocked out newcomer Pete Rademacher. It was in the sixth round that Rademacher took a single ticket to the canvas. This was after he had already visited the canvas seven times.

Soccer Feast

FOOTBALL fans will be entertained to a soccer feast. This will mark the beginning of that once popular competition for the Moroka Balofoi Trophy.

Here are the fixtures:

- September 7: Free State vs. Transvaal, Natal vs. Southern Free State.
- September 8: Southern Free State vs. Transvaal, Natal vs. E. Transvaal Bantus, Free State vs. Natal.

Johannesburg's Wembley Stadium will be the venue on September 14 and the following centres take part: Free State vs. Eastern Transvaal, Natal vs. Transvaal.

Well Done, Union

HATS off to the Union Rugby Club of Port Elizabeth. For the third successive season they have won the league championship. Congratulations also go to the Butcher Birds who are closely behind the Union.

Cecil Williams' Next Show

Cecil Williams' latest production for the Regent Players opens at the Library Theatre, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, September 4. He is producing two plays by Jean Paul Sartre, "The Vicious Circle" and "The Respectable Prostitute." The cast includes Rory MacDermot, Sadie Fensterstein, Arthur Hall and Elsieph Bryce.

Booking is at Show Service.

INTER-RACIAL RUGBY AT MOWBRAY

A RECORD CROWD witnessed the inter-racial rugby matches at Mowbray last Saturday.

Results were: First teams: City and Suburban 9, W.P. Bantu 3.

Second teams: City and Suburban 3, W.P. Bantu 3.

Third teams: City and Suburban 0, W.P. Bantu 0.

In the first team match the African side set an outstanding example of attacking rugby, against which the Coloureds managed a close victory.

Throughout the game there was very little footwork, and on both sides good co-ordination between forwards and back-line. After about three minutes' play the W.P. Bantu won a scrum but missed an opportunity to score when their final pass was a forward one. They drew first blood however when City was penalised within their own 25. N. Xelo, full back, put over clear penalty, (W.P. Bantu 3, City and Suburban 0).

So far after City hooked the ball from a scrum 5 yards from the touchline and within the Bantu half, when J. Abrahams at scrum-half for City immediately put his back-line into action, giving Greeff at right wing a clear run for the corner flag. October failed to convert.

Half-time score: W.P. Bantu 3, City and Suburban 3.

Only two minutes after the interval there was a similar movement except for an overlap pass by H. Petersen to Greeff. The latter put City in the lead with another try. October's kick to convert fell short.

S. Siboto at right wing played a fine game for the eBantu side and could have scored on three occasions were it not for the decisive tackling of his opposing wing, Cupido.

K. Ford was the next to penetrate W.P. Bantu defence when he crash-dived through to score.

Racing At Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Kenilworth to be run on Saturday, April 7h, 1957.

- Maiden Plate: 1. De Klek's Elect; 2. Bacon Flag.
- Kenilworth Handicap (2nd Div.): 1. Sirezh; 2. Wavy.
- Wyndere Handicap (Nine Furl.): 1. Rodelf; 2. High Shine.
- Kenilworth Thousand: 1. Electricity; 2. King Dick.
- Nyandere Stakes (Nine Furlongs): 1. Nyandere; 2. Scottem.
- Kenilworth Stakes (8): 1. Genaray; 2. ...
- Kenilworth Stakes (A): 1. Tribute; 2. Eskom.

NOTICE

The price of New Age has been increased to 6d, a copy as from the issue of May 2, 1957. The new subscription rates are as follows— South Africa and the Protectorates: 21s. a year 11s. a half-year 6s. a quarter Overseas: 25s. a year

with two forwards clinging to his heels, October's kick was too wide. (City and Suburban 9, W.P. Bantu 3.)

The efforts of W. Simani at centre for W.P. Bantu were rewarded when, close on time, he cleverly dodged through and scored about three yards from the upright. N. Xelo failed to convert.

Final score: City and Suburban 9, W.P. Bantu 6.

Forwards L. Newman and Mtu-yasimthe are to be commended for their fine play in their respective teams.

Other results were:

- First teams: Retreat 6, Temperance 0.
- Second teams: Thistles 42, Retreat 3.
- Third teams: Temperance 14, California 6; Retreat 9, Progress 9.

COMING TO CAPE TOWN

New Age Photographer

ELI WEINBERG

will be in

Cape Town

from

December 21st, 1957

to

January 9th, 1958

Appointments may be booked now in writing to: 11, Plantation Road, Gardens JOHANNESBURG

BUILDING CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRS

Satisfaction guaranteed by experts. No job too small, no job too big. B. A. Thomas, Telephone 7-7858. Hamilton Road, Claremont.

PAINTING CONTRACTOR

Bartholomew Pieters, Painting Contractor. For quotations telephone 69-4519, Cape Town.

THE GREAT CRISIS AHEAD

By Moses Kotane PRICE 6d. (Postage penny extra) and

THE LAW AND YOU

explaining your rights under the Law.

PRICE 1/-

N.B.: should

- Obtaina Cape Tl
- Johanne Durban:
- Port Eliz 129