

At First Everyone Was Happy...



335 women from Sophiatown and Newclare, in custody for over a week, were suddenly released without any charge being preferred against them while the trial of 133 of their colleagues was in progress at the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, last week. Here the women, almost dancing with joy, advance to greet their friends outside the court.

# NEW AGE

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## "GOOD RIDDANCE:" Africanists Routed At ANC Conference

**JOHANNESBURG.** LAST week-end's Transvaal A.N.C. conference soundly defeated and drove out the Africanists, restored unity and an elected leadership to the province and endorsed the present A.N.C. policy as expressed in Chief Lutuli's words: "The label of 'Europeans only' must be replaced by 'Democracy for all!'"

For weeks beforehand the Africanists had been working out their conference strategy to enrol gangsters, storm the platform and under cover of the confusion announce themselves as the new Congress leadership.

Of 200 delegates from 86 branches the Africanists could muster only 12

delegates drawn from three branches. So they turned elsewhere.

**MARCHED IN**  
During Chief Lutuli's opening address in the Saturday afternoon session, a tight group of Africanists marched into the hall accompanied by blanketed "Russians" and settled themselves towards the back. Chief Lutuli's address got a clear passage during this public session, but immediately afterwards the Africanists

(Continued on page 2)

### Alfred Hutchinson Leaves S. Africa

**JOHANNESBURG.** Alfred Hutchinson, one of the 91 treason trialists and well-known short story writer and teacher, who served on the ANC national executive, is no longer in South Africa. He left without a passport bound for "some country in Africa."

## Women Prepare For

# NEXT ROUND IN PASS WAR

### 245 Students Walk Out Of Adams College

**DURBAN.**

ALL male students—245 of them—enrolled at the new Bantu Education Amasizintofu Zulu Training School, which was formerly the famous century-old Adams Mission College, walked out of their classrooms last week in angry protest against alleged insults and the threatened expulsion of 20 students. Although their action was conducted in the most disciplined and orderly manner armed police were rushed to the school and six students were arrested "for further questioning in connection with an alleged stabbing and dormitory-wrecking incident two days earlier."

Students interviewed by New Age said that the walk-out was the culmination of numerous demonstrations conducted by them against various complaints.

(Continued on page 3)

**JOHANNESBURG.**

THE news of the arrests of close on 2,000 women anti-pass demonstrators has blazed into every Reef township and the campaign has become battle field number one of men and women.

The campaign is expected to take new forms following on the week-end conference of the Transvaal African National Congress, and the court cases, now in session are also being closely watched.

#### CRIMINAL LAWS ACT CHARGE

From being charged under a traffic bye-law the women were suddenly confronted with a prosecution under the Criminal Laws Amendment Act, one of the twin measures passed by a livery Parliament in February, 1953, to smash the Defiance Campaign. The maximum penalty is 3 years' imprisonment. The women are charged with breaking the traffic bye-law by way of protest against passes.

By the end of last week the only trial in progress was of the 133 women arrested on the second day of the demonstrations.

(Continued on page 4)

### ...Until The Police Made A Baton Charge



Women were beaten as the police, with drawn batons, chased after dispersing crowds in the street outside the court.

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## THERE IS NO OPPRESSION MORE BITTER THAN A PASS

It is disgraceful that women are being made to carry passes by Dr. Verwoerd and his followers. Passes mean slavery and there is no oppression more bitter than a pass.

Women who carry passes are often interfered with by the police, who sometimes sleep with them by force and that is the fine.

Women know that on June 26, 1952, men tried to fight against passes. My husband was in the first batch that went to jail, leaving me with a three-months-old baby.

Can't we women do likewise? We are not oppressed by Whites, but are oppressing our own selves by doing nothing.

Let us teach ourselves that unity is strength and can defeat everything easily. If there are divisions amongst us, we can never achieve freedom. We must not hate organisations such as the Indian Congress and C.O.D., because they do not rule us. They

### Trouble in Beaufort West

#### BEAUFORT WEST.

The brutal actions of the "imported" police in the Beaufort West location have brought about a fierce reaction from the local residents.

Last Sunday night after one of the men had been manhandled by a policeman patrolling the area, a big crowd of over 100 young men marched to the superintendent's office and stoned it for over half an hour. By the time the police arrived from the depot, the crowd had dispersed. Later several arrests were made.

This trouble has been brewing for a long time now. The residents complain about the fact that the police and other officials are brought in from outside areas and are strangers to them. They do not understand the people's difficulties and treat them very harshly.

One of the results of the seething indignation that the people feel against the authorities, is that they have formed a branch of the ANC in this area and are determined to protest in an organised fashion against this tyranny.

## LOST IN THE JUNGLE OF CAPITALISM

FROM cold, far-away Sweden came a report last week that sent little shivers running up and down our spines. Headed THE LAST ISSUE, it said:

"The Swedish Social Democratic Party's newspaper, 'Morgen Tidningen' appeared for the last time yesterday. Financial difficulties brought about its end. It had appeared under different titles since 1885."

Financial difficulties brought about its end . . . An all too familiar ending to newspaper papers in the jungle of capitalist society.

We invite you, too, to think—and think hard—about that little news item. How would you feel if, on opening New Age one week, you saw the fatal headline: "THE LAST ISSUE".

Fare-fetched? By no means!

are also being oppressed the same as us. We all have to fight Verwoerd because he is the man who is forcing us to carry passes.

Women, let us stand on our feet and fight for our children. Let us not knock on the doors of the jails by accepting passes.

Let us win freedom by 1960. Away with the treason case. Away with passes and permits.

MRS. Q. J. MOOKI  
Newclare.

## "GOOD RIDDANCE"

(Continued from page 1)

canists tried to dominate the proceedings.

All their tactics were brought into play; their demand for several points of order or points of privilege at once, organised jeering and cat-calling, challenging the chairman's conduct of the meeting, abuse of speakers including Chief Lutuli who was called a "Communist and reactionary."

In contrast to Chief Lutuli's reasoned denunciation of narrow African nationalism and his appeal for unity in the cause of a free and democratic South Africa, the Africanist tirades consisted of shrieks against "foreigners" and the demand that "The white man must go back to Europe".

#### TROUNCED

Typical of the trouncing the Africanists received were Mr. Ramogadi, who said: "The Africanists are agents of apartheid within the national movement"; and Mrs. J. Mathe, who likened the Africanists to monkeys which only point the road but never move an inch in any direction.

The Africanists were heard in conferences but never seen where the people were struggling, declared one delegate.

After the opening addresses on Saturday night the hall was asked to divide to give delegates seats in front. Madzunya's crowd thought their chance had come and became

### On Hearing the Treason Trial News

I have just heard the news on the radio. What can I say that will express my feelings about our black brothers' ancient shout of happiness

HALLELUJAH!

I can't say any more. The earth is a better place tonight.

Heariest congratulations to you all, of all creeds and colours—to the 91 and the 91,000 who helped.

With you all the way.

LARS LAWRENCE.

Author of "Morning, Noon and Night" and "Out of the Dust."

Los Angeles,  
California.

### Message To Verwoerd

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Pinville branch of the ANC:

(a) that the extension of passes to the African women is bound to culminate in a very serious situation in the country; (b) that the African men should come out full square behind the heroic struggle now being waged by the mothers of the nation. The message to Verwoerd should be, "Women do not want passes."

G. P. MAQWAZA,

Secretary, ANC.

Pinville, T.V.

### OLIVE SCHREINER SCHOLARSHIP

CAPE TOWN.

An Olive Schreiner Scholarship of £30 per annum for three years is available for 1959, and is offered to a South African woman, irrespective of race, colour or creed, who has passed the Matriculation examination and who wishes to study at a South African University.

Applications should be sent to the Trustees, c/o "Trysil," Richmond Road, Kenilworth, Cape.



Thanks to Nationalist Party rule, the attention of the world was focused on South Africa today, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Erasmus, told a Nationalist Party meeting last week.

## EDITORIAL

### PUTTING AN END TO INJUSTICE

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, said last week that he stood firmly behind the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, in his refusal to interfere with the course of the treason trial. He tried to create the impression that the Government was above interfering with the courts. (Tell that to the Appellate Division!)

He also said "anyone knew Mr. Swart was the best man for the portfolio of Justice. He was unbiased, human and just."

We are not impressed with the claims of either Dr. Verwoerd or Mr. Swart or the Nationalist Government as a whole in the matter of the treason trial.

The trial is a political trial, and the decision to institute it in the first place was not one which could have been taken without Cabinet approval. The fact that the arrests took place on Mr. Swart's birthday is perhaps also not the best tribute that could have been paid to his impartiality, humanity and sense of justice.

Furthermore, Mr. Swart has intervened four times since the start of the case to introduce new legislation to make the Crown's task easier. In particular he fought to the bitter end to retain his right to appoint the judges of his Special Court, although he was quite unable to answer the Opposition charge that this created the impression he wanted to hand-pick his judges.

Mr. Swart has already, therefore, interfered many times with the course of justice. All we are now asking him to do is interfere with the course of justice.

Verwoerd, striking an attitude at the Nat Party congress, said: "The United Party might decide to drop a matter of this kind if they feel it will make them unpopular but we will not."

Yet the fact remains it was the Nationalist Government which ordered the dropping of the sedition case when it came to power in 1948.

What can be done once can be done again. We still say:  
**DROP THE TREASON TRIAL! SET THE PEOPLE'S LEADERS FREE!**

noisier and more aggressive than ever.

Chief Lutuli personally challenged Madzunya and in front of the crowded hall Madzunya had no word to say for himself.

There was a moment when a clash seemed imminent but as the Africanist crowd, including blanketed men armed with sticks, surged forward the delegates remained cool after Chief Lutuli's appeal and the Africanist attack evaporated.

#### DISAPPEARED

Madzunya disappeared at this stage and his blanketed followers went on grumbling looking for him.

By Sunday morning the tables had been totally turned against the Africanists. Hundreds of Congresses gathered outside the hall for an end there should be no disturbance. As it was a closed session Mr. Oliver Tambo requested all non-delegates to leave after the opening formalities. Africanists occupying the back of the hall tried to remain inside but were gently but firmly prodded towards the door by volunteers, scores of whom remained on guard throughout the rest of the proceedings while the conference report, resolutions and other business was handled.

Apart from the New Age representative the only other Pressman who remained to the bitter end late on Saturday night was the Rand Daily Mail representative who was frequently in consultation with the Africanists inside and outside the hall. The Rand Daily Mail's Monday morning report was the front page lead with the headline: "Big-scale A.N.C. split."

#### GOOD RIDDANCE

Said an A.N.C. Press statement immediately afterwards: "The departure of this group of Africanists from the A.N.C. is not a split. On the contrary, Congress is a good riddance of a clique which has always opposed policy and minority decisions. The Africanists in the Transvaal have taken a bitter beating."

#### RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions could not be put to the delegates for lack of time, but were circulated for adoption to all branches. Reflecting the spirit of the debate they call for an intensified campaign against the issue of reference books to women by a house-to-house organising campaign in the country and the towns and also look to the day when men will open a second front on the pass issue.

The conference also saluted the heroes of Zetser and Sekhukhuland.

Elected President of the new Transvaal Executive was Mr. Gert Sibande, secretary Mr. James Hadebe, Treasurer Mr. E. P. Morotele.

# BASUTO LEADERS AND WHITE ACCUSED GIVE EVIDENCE WOMAN DEPORTED FROM UNION IN LUTULI CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

**DURING** the last fortnight the South African Government has deported three more people from the Union. Two of them, Messrs O. P. Phofolo and M. Mohapi, have been deported to their homes in Basutoland. The third is Mrs. Hazel Waller, who was a teacher at an Indian high school here.

Messrs Phofolo and Mohapi are prominent members of both the

to the location superintendent. Mr. Phofolo received a similar letter.

### NON-POLITICAL

Mrs. Waller on the other hand was not connected with any political organisations here, she told New Age. It was still a mystery to her why she was being deported. Two weeks ago she received a letter from the Department of Interior advising her that her deportation was contemplated by the Government, and that she should within a fortnight give reasons why this course should not be taken against her.

The officials, she says, accused her of being a "communist". When she denied this, she was told that such inference had been drawn because she was friendly with Mr. M. Harmel.

Mrs. Waller came to the Union with her husband from England two years ago. Since then she has been a teacher at the Central Indian High School.

Asked if she would ever come back to South Africa, Yes, she said. "I'm looking forward to the change of the present regime."



Mrs. Hazel Waller.



Mr. O. P. Phofolo.

local ANC and the Basutoland African Congress. In addition Mr. Phofolo was a member of the Orlando Residents' Committee.

Although their original homes are in the Basutoland Protectorate both men had made the Union their permanent residence. Mr. Phofolo has been here for over 20 years. Mr. Mohapi came to Johannesburg in 1943.

### WORST FEARS

The present action of the Government has justified the worst fears of Protectorate Africans. When the Government decided to issue permits to all Africans from



Mr. M. Mohapi.

the Protectorates, it was predicted that victimisation of this sort would take place. The Government, on the other hand, insisted that only trouble makers such as the "Russian" gangsters would be refused permits.

Last week, however, Mr. Mohapi received a short letter from the Under-Secretary for Native Affairs advising him that the permit issued to him in terms of section 12 of the Urban Areas Act had been cancelled. He should submit his permit

## Cape Western ANC ANC Condemns Demand Dropping of Western Imperialism

DURBAN.

Singing national liberation songs, ANC Women's League volunteers led Chief A. J. Lutuli, garbed in ANC colours, to the Natal ANC conference held at Cato Manor last week.

The conference was one of the most successful held in Natal for many years and resolutions to implement the "M" Plan, to intensify the struggle against the pass laws and to organise for I.L.A. were unanimously passed.

For the first time in the history of the Natal ANC, strong comment was made on international affairs and a resolution condemning American and British imperialism in Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries was adopted unanimously.

Reports of the Provincial executive held at George recently were also discussed.

# STUDENTS WALK OUT OF ADAMS COLLEGE

(Continued from page 1)

Listing their grievances against the administration of the school, the students stated that immediately the Bantu Education system was introduced at the beginning of last year they were informed by the Principal of the school that the District Magistrate had given him permission to institute corporal punishment, a form of punishment that had never been known before at this old and distinguished establishment.

They also alleged that a number of lecturers were guilty of insulting behaviour and on several occasions students were referred to as "stinking kaffirs". On many occasions lecturers failed to turn up to lecture and no explanation was made for their absence.

Several complaints about the quality and quantity of food supplied were made to the school authorities and three boycotts of the dining hall were organised during the last school term.

As a result of these boycotts the food improved for a while but recently the quality of the food given to students once again deteriorated.

The final show-down followed an allegation that a member of the African office staff was manhandled by a European member of the staff. It is alleged that the lecturer, on receiving a complaint from his wife, without any public investigation

**AT** the public justice trial arising out of the incidents at the Pretoria Study Group meeting addressed by Chief Lutuli an application for the discharge of four of the six men was refused by the Magistrate.

The trial was adjourned for nearly a month, to November 24, when the magistrate will hear argument by the prosecution and the defence.

Each of the six men charged with public justice gave evidence from the witness box.

The six men on trial are: Hendrick Benjamin Claassen, Willem Johannes de Bruyn, Ockert Herman Harms, Johan Steyn, Jan Adam Theron, and Creswell Stanley Joynt.

### ANNIHILATE LIBERALS

Claassen said he went to the meeting with the express purpose of breaking it up. "The others were not aware of my intentions. My objective was the White Liberals. If it was in my power I would have annihilated the lot of them."

### POLITICAL OBSERVATION

Ockert Herman Hendrich Harms said he was a farmer, business man and head of an engineering section at ISCOR. He was chairman of the Lyttelton branch and a member of the Pretoria executive of the National Party, also vice chairman of a High School Committee.

He went to the Lutuli meeting to do political observation as a means of bringing certain things to the attention of Nationalist M.P.s and other high authorities. "I never took part in the fighting," he said, and it was a "mean, false statement to say that he assaulted Brigadier Krieger."

Under cross examination by the prosecutor, Harms said he would attend any meeting where he thought a White man or woman would be in danger.

Did you go to the meeting to ask questions?—If Kaffirs and Coolies want to air their views they can do so through the relevant State Departments. I won't degrade myself by asking a Kaffir questions.

### "NICE NIGHT OUT"

Creswell Stanley Joynt, an air force sergeant who is six foot four and weighs 210 lb., raised laughs in the courtroom with his replies.

enquiry, the Principal expelled 20 students from school.

The students then staged their mass walk-out.

### ASKED TO RETURN

While waiting for a bus to take them to Durban, the students were approached by the Principal, vice Principal and two police officers who appealed to them to go back to school. The students refused to listen to the police officer who addressed them, and drowned his speech with cries of Africa!

The police then arrested six students on questioning in connection with the alleged stabbing incident. It is significant that these arrests were made at this late stage, almost two days after the incident is alleged to have taken place.

Leading students in an exclusive interview with New Age said that the next move must come from the authorities.

"Our demands are that the present European staff must be withdrawn and that the College should revert to the old Administration. In other words, Bantu Education and Governmental Administration must go!" they added.

### Court Sequel

Five of the six students arrested on Thursday last were brought before the Magistrate at Umtomboni on a charge of public violence. The

After the fighting broke out, he said he had made a bee-line for the doors. "You know, your worship, I am a very tall man and when chair I am always the first man to get out of the hall and to the door he might have bumped several people," he was confused. "He did not approve of people throwing chairs around. He had gone to the meeting because it was a nice night out."

Harms, in evidence, said he knew Joynt well, and Joynt's wife was chairman of a Nationalist Party branch. Mrs Joynt was also at the meeting. Steyn was a secretary of the Lyttelton branch of the Nationalist Party.

## Teachers Plan Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN.

Six teachers' organisations from various parts of the Union met in Johannesburg last week-end to discuss the establishment of a South African federation of Non-European teachers.

The meeting, which was arranged by the Teacher's Educational and Professional Association was also attended by representatives from the Transvaal Association of Coloured Teachers, the Transvaal Indian Teachers' Association, the Natal Coloured Teachers' Organisation, Free State Coloured Teachers' Association, and the South West African Teachers' Association.

A spokesman of the Teachers' League of South Africa told New Age that the League was not represented at the meeting, but that its executive would meet this week to discuss its policy towards the proposed federation.

### UNITED FRONT

It is hoped that the federation will be established before the discussions on Non-European teachers' salaries with the provincial authorities at the end of next month so that a united front of Non-European teachers can be presented at the talks.

sixth, Allan Dladla, turned crown witness and the charge against him was withdrawn.

At the end of the Crown case the accused were discharged on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

In the meantime, the new Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. A. Maree, has appointed a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the causes of the disturbances. The members of this Committee are: Mr. J. Turton, Chief Native Commissioner for Natal; Mr. C. J. Polgieter, Regional Director of Bantu Education; Mr. W. Talloway, Circuit Inspector, with the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, Cyprian Bekezu, as an advisor.

Students interviewed by New Age are disgusted with the composition of the Committee. "None of them know our problems, including the Paramount Chief," they say.

A leading student put it this way: "Chief Cyprian could not represent us. He has not met one of the students affected and the very act that he has done is to bring us together against whom we are fighting, namely the Native Affairs Department, makes him suspect."

That what was required is a public inquiry at which both the students and the school authorities could give evidence and at which the right to cross-examine all those giving evidence would be granted."

From My History Notebooks

By L. Ferman

These Women BEAT The Pass Laws

YOU must read this if you are one of the thousands of Rand African women who have been out in the streets or filling the jails and courts in protests against the passes. It will give you heart because it will show you that African women fought the passes exactly the same way forty-five years ago—AND THEY WON.

The Orange Free State at the time of Union had a law that no African woman could live within a municipality, even if her husband and family lived there unless she could produce a pass showing she was working for a White employer.

One of the earliest actions of the African National Congress after its formation in 1912 was to make representations to the authorities to do away with this law. They were ignored.

So, in July, 1913, 600 women marched to the municipal offices and asked to see the mayor. The deputy-mayor came out. They handed him a big bag. When he opened it he found it crammed full of the women's passes. They told him they would not use them any more.

TO JAIL.

At Jagersfontein they did the same and were arrested. They refused to pay the fines and went to jail instead. There were 212 of them at Jagersfontein and there was no room in the jail so the police had to get donkey carts and take them to Fountainsmith.

At Winburg the biggest demonstration took place. 800 women marched. Many were arrested, and the women were dispersed through-out the jails of the O.F.S. It was rumoured that an urgent application had been made to the Government to build a big new jail.

A.N.C. leader Sol J. Plaatje visited the women in the Kroonstad jail and tears rolled down his cheeks when he saw the terrible prison conditions. But all the women vowed conditions. But all the women vowed never carry passes.

When they came out, many went back to jail again. I said in the first paragraph that they won. That makes it sound too easy. The struggle began in 1913. It went on for years.

And then at last the Orange Free State got tired. It decided it had struck a rock. The women had beaten the pass laws.

There is certainly a lesson there for the women and for Verwoerd—and for the men.

The First African Newspaper Is 75 Years Old

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago this week—on November 3rd, 1884—South Africa's first African political newspaper, the weekly Imvo Zabantsundu (Voice of the People), was established at King Williamstown.

Africans in those days possessed the vote, and they had, for the first time, begun that year to participate as an organised force in the Cape elections. They did so by throwing their weight behind a white liberal, James Rose Innes, in the Kingwillamstown constituency where they were strongest.

The support of the Native Election Association, led by John Tengo Jabavu, brought Rose Innes victory. In order to retain their influence a group of white liberals, including James Innes's brother, decided to provide the capital for the establishment of the first African newspaper.

Jabavu was appointed editor but the liberals kept full control of policy. The controllers of the paper were more concerned with using Imvo to isolate the intellectuals from the masses, maintain white domination and clamp down on militant struggle than to promote the true interests of the Africans.

This is revealed clearly in the statement of policy published in the first issue and was echoed by the white newspapers all over Southern Africa. It declares:

"A large class has been formed among the Natives which has learned to loathe the institutions of barbarism, and to press for the better institutions of a civilised life. The aim of Imvo is to be a rope to tow these stragglers to the shore (of civilisation)."

"Native public opinion does not tie itself to any party but endavours to promote loyalty to the Queen and to the British Empire, and peace and prosperity in South Africa."

In its spite of this white control, however, Imvo in its early years was an important factor in the political advancement of the Africans. During the first attack on the African franchise in 1887 the paper gave a free publicity to the wave of protest meetings amongst Africans, and Jabavu himself was the convenor of a conference of delegates from all over the Cape called to discuss the impending disfranchisement. Although the fight against the disfranchisement was completely unsuccessful the seeds of united action were sown.

Later, as the Liberals and the reactionaries moved closer together on more and more issues in their common determination to keep the Africans in subjection, Imvo's policy became more and more unacceptable to the ordinary people. Imvo came to support the notorious Glen Grey Act, which was the basis for the modern rural system. It supported the Land Act and bitterly attacked the A.N.C. when it was formed in 1912.

Today Imvo is controlled by a reactionary white company, the Bantu Press, and it can lay no claim to being "The Voice of the People". Nevertheless, its 75 years of life give it a place among the country's oldest papers and the high quality of both the journalism and the technical production from the very first issues are pioneering efforts of which African journalism can well be proud.

Not Compulsory to Take Pass Books

JOHANNESBURG. "HOUSEWIVES—YOU DON'T HAVE TO REGISTER YOUR DOMESTIC SERVANT," says a leaflet issued to householders by the Congress of Democrats in the Betsibane River area (near the Bez Valley) where the NAD is exerting pressure on African women domestics to take up pass books. Though the Native Commissioner's circular asks that women be sent to the pass office for registration, there is no legal compulsion or enforcement to send their passes for and no legal obligation on women to take out the pass books.



"WHAT? ME CARRY A PASS? THAT WILL BE THE DAY!" The largest batch of women arrested in the anti-pass demonstration was from Alexandra, where on one morning alone over 900 were driven off in police trucks.

"IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!"

SACPO Calls For Coloured Solidarity With Africans

CAPE TOWN. "It can happen to you!" states a leaflet issued to Coloured people by the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, calling upon them to support the Africans' struggle against the pass laws. Pointing out that they would suffer the same way as Africans should the Population Registration Act be enforced, SACPO called for the Coloured people to demonstrate their support for the Africans at a meeting to be held in the Glencair Town Hall tonight. "The Government's insistence on issuing reference books to African women can only result in the further deterioration of already strained racial feelings in South Africa," said a SACPO statement. "Apart from that, the pass law system has resulted in untold hardship and misery for the African people, and we identify ourselves with the demands of the African people for the repeal of these laws." The time had come, said SACPO, for the Coloured people to show clearly that they support their African brothers in the struggle for human rights, true justice and freedom.

ANOTHER PASS LAW The Population Register with its identity cards was nothing more than another pass law and it only needed the Government to enforce it in order to bring to the rest of the population all the evils which the Africans suffered under the Urban Areas Act. JOHANNESBURG. By the beginning of the week, with some collection boxes still outstanding, the Treason Trial Defence Fund street collection in Johannesburg had topped £1,200.

SACPO has asked its branches in other parts of the Union to hold meetings of Coloured people to support the ANC's campaigns against the pass laws, and against the Population Registration Act.

NEXT ROUND IN PASS WAR

(Continued from page 1)

As they sat in a crowded court there were sounds of cheering outside as 335 women from Sophiatown and Newclare were suddenly told they were discharged and they should go home. It is believed the Crown feels it cannot prove these women were warned to disperse because they were obstructing the traffic.

It was the joyful emergence of some of these women from one of the court's doors and their reception by the large crowd waiting outside that prompted the sudden police tear gas and baton charge.

Amidst from the 335, another 30 women were unexpectedly told they were released earlier in the week. These women were from Alexandra. No reason was given for their release.

1,453 TO STAND TRIAL. On all 1,453 women are still to stand trial. This includes the 133 whose case has started. The others are 146 women in five groups whose cases were remanded to Monday November 3.

Also 249 women, arrested outside the Newlands Police Station on the first day of the demonstrations, will appear in court on November 6 (D Court).

And finally the largest group of all, 5 batches totalling 925 women, are due to appear on November 12. There are two men in this batch accused.

ALL OUT ON BAIL. All the women were bailed out last Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The court and prison authorities seem to be falling over themselves trying to cope with the large number of women in detention, and made it obvious that they were very anxious that these women be bailed out.

At the end of last week they took the unprecedented step of letting almost all the women out on bail before the bail amounts were actually paid in, and on the verbal assurance of the attorneys representing the women that bail securities would be furnished later.

The women come out of jail in as high spirits as when they went in.

TEAR GAS AND BATON CHARGE. Nastiest—and most unnecessary—incident of the week was the police tear gas and baton charge outside the Magistrate's Court when the trial of the 133 opened and hundreds of Africans, mostly women, clustered round for news on their trial.

Police on duty round the court seemed to be spoiling for action long beforehand. Said one (in Afrikaans): "Today West Street (where the east side of the court is) will be Blood Street."

And another, his baton flailing from side to side in graphic illustration, asked police standing about him: "Hoeveel Kafirs dink jy ek kan met hierdie ding donder?"

A truck load of tear gas bombs was kept ready in the vicinity. The crowd had been waiting outside the court for some hours when a group of women from the Sophiatown-Newclare batch who had unexpectedly been released came out of the door. They were greeted with enthusiasm and as the press cameras swung into action the police charge was suddenly ordered.

The crowd dispersed a block down the road but parts of it returned gradually later in the morning and a second police baton charge was ordered.

PHOTOGRAPHERS GASSED. Heading the casualty list were press photographers. Two TV cameramen standing on a concrete parapet of the Anglo-American building opposite the Court and poised for camera action as the police launched their baton charge were immobilised by wetter gas bomb that was thrown directly at them. The bomb burst on them though the crowd being dispersed by the police was some distance away at the time. One of the two men was rushed off for hospital treatment and was still in bed a few days later, unable to see and suffering from burns on his legs.

On the second day of the court proceedings Mr. Peter Maphabane, a Dransel photographer, was set upon by young constables as he tried to photograph police moving women out. He was marched into the Court building with blood flowing from his face but later released. He had a charge of assault.

Jailed Women Questioned by Officials

JOHANNESBURG. THE Native Commissioner and NAD officials used the detention of women in the Fort to extract information from them in preparation for reprisals against them.

On Friday 31, the same day when the majority were bailed out, the women were assembled in the prison yard and were told that the Native Commissioner had come to the jail to address them. They were split into batches based on their residential areas and the first group from the south western area were taken into a hall and there asked numerous questions by officials.

These officials filled in by forms their names and addresses, husbands' names, places of employment, the birthplace and the number of children they had. The women were told nothing of the purpose for which the information was wanted.

The women still in the yard while the questioning was taking place then created a commotion, demanding to know why they were being questioned. The officials suspended their interrogation but one of them then became threatening and told the women they should do what they were told. The women replied that they knew they were in jail but were not prepared to give any information other than through their lawyers. The officials then left.

Youth League Supports Women's Protest

JOHANNESBURG. The fifteenth annual conference of the ANC Youth League held in Benoni recently pledged all support for the African women who have been jailed as a result of their protests against the issue of passes for women.

"These are our mothers and sisters," said delegates at the conference. "The pass laws must be our rallying point behind them." Conference adopted a programme for the building of a mass youth movement with emphasis on sport and cultural activities, and the League will hold annual festivals.



Col. Spengler, head of the Witwatersrand Special Branch, examines the pass of Mr. J. Mhahpi, an ANC man who had been asked by an official to address some women who had been released on bail. When Mr. Mhahpi had finished speaking, Col. Spengler caught him by the arm and demanded his pass threatening to arrest him if he addressed the crowd. A Star photographer who tried to photograph this was told by Col. Spengler three times: "I'll smash your camera."

"Jail Is A Dead Snake"

By Tansyoni Makibwane MALIBONGWE, malibongwe, igama lamakhosikazi mali-bongwe—"Glory to women," say the words of a liberation song composed during the historic burning of passes by the African women of Winburg a few years ago. And so say all of us!

I saw the good faces of women as they came out of the Fort on bail last Friday, some having been there for more than a week. Their faces looked greasy giving them a darker complexion. Many had pulled their berets over their ears to hide their uncombed hair. And the heavy overcoats or shawls in some cases completed a picture which made them look like pariahs. But that was the only gloomy thing about them.

The women stood in front of the big gate of the Fort and shouted out "Africa," giving the Congress salute with vigour. They were all very more earnestly dense than before. The jail had stealed them.

NO REGRETS. They talked excitedly about their experiences and did not regret that they had been there. The groups broke off as they hurried to get home but all the women recalled that the younger girls shouted out to everyone they saw, "We are from there." We are from No. 2—it was very true there.

The elderly women spoke with more dignity but emphatically said: "No one can frighten us by telling us 'one gaan jou vang'." Jail is a dead snake.

The burden of the struggle, however, was not borne by those who went to jail alone. The fever had spread everywhere. Men and women volunteers came to the Congress offices like bees drawn by nectar to do welfare work and other odd jobs. The preparation of food, two thick slices of bread with jam to supplement the prison diet, started early in the morning.

FOOD SUPPLIES

The basement of the offices hummed pleasantly as the women sang while they worked, cutting the loaves of bread on a huge table. Some kneaded jam and others wrapped the bread in wrapping paper. Soon big baskets were filled with the warm milk and that was where the men took over. A black Buller crammed

with parcels pulled off for the Fort. 34 dozen loaves of bread were sent in to the jail each day, as well as some 50 to 60 bags of oranges.

Money flowed in as donations from all quarters came in. In a place like Alexandra Township in house to house drives a little over £70 was collected in three days.

True, the demonstrations of the past fortnight were just one phase of the anti-pass struggle. Yet, even in that brief skirmish, many heroines emerged. A young mother from Alexandra Township was in the jail with three of her children. There was nobody to look after them at her home.

Some 170 babies stayed in the Fort with their mothers. In addition there were 15 girls between 10 and 15 years of age, who were arrested.

LOST HER BABY

A tragedy befell a six months pregnant young woman who had a miscarriage whilst she was in the Fort.

Nor could it be said that the stay of the women in jail was altogether rosy. A group of women arrested last Monday were not given food by the authorities during the day they were in the police cells. And that night some were locked in a cell where there were not enough blankets, and no toilet bucket.

Judgment was reserved.

SIX Incitement Cases

JOHANNESBURG. SIX different cases on the charge of incitement are being heard before six different magistrates this week and all are based upon the April 14 demonstrations and the campaign for £1 a day.

Appearing for the defence in one of the cases Advocate H. Wolpe pointed out to the presiding magistrate that the case before him was identical in every respect with the previous incitement case in which an appeal had been made. He drew the attention of the court to the needless waste of time and energy which will have been caused if the points of law brought by the defence in the previous case were upheld by the Supreme Court.

THE LIBERAL PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

informs the public that African women are not required to be in possession of Reference Books until after a date to be fixed by the Minister of Native Affairs.

The Minister has not fixed such a date and therefore no African woman commits an offence if she does not apply for a reference book. Her employer likewise commits no offence in engaging her or keeping her in service. (See Act No. 67 of 1952 as amended by Act No. 79 of 1957).

Inserted by the Liberal Party Transvaal Division, 48 High Court Bldgs., Fox Street, Johannesburg.

# DR. ZHIVAGO WITH A GOOD BOOK WITH A BAD PHILOSOPHY

"Art belongs to the people. It must, with its widest stretching roots, go out into the very thick of the broadest of the masses. It must combine the feelings, thought and will of the masses and uplift them."—Lenin.

"Art is concerned not with man but with the image of man. The image of man, as becomes apparent, is greater than man."—Boris Pasternak in his auto-biographical sketch "Safe Conduct."

WHEN we find even that noted literary critic, the United States Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, taking part in the controversy over Boris Pasternak, we begin to understand that the question of whether or not Dr. Zhivago should have been published in the Soviet Union, whether or not Pasternak should have been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, is not just a matter of literary criticism.

It has become an issue in the cold war, and the merits and demerits of the novel itself will be drowned in the flood of propaganda and hatred guns in the struggle for life itself which is being waged with such intensity on many battlefields today.

Mr. Dulles expressed the conviction that Pasternak's refusal to accept the Nobel Prize was not upon him, but by the Soviet state. The

for an artist to be true to himself than to make a revolution in society.

Pasternak has had the misfortune to find himself philosophically hostile to the Bolshevik revolution and all its works. He didn't want the revolution in the first place, and he has never reconciled himself to it during the 41 years since it took place. For the most part he kept his rejection of the Soviet regime to himself, but eventually, as Wilfred Burchett reported in his article on Pasternak published in New Age last week, "I was in a state of crisis. From artistic desperation sometimes comes artistic inspiration." And so I wrote my book.

### Idealism

What was Pasternak trying to say Dr. Zhivago? Basically, he was trying to express the idealist view that man is more important than society, that individual liberty is more important than the liberation of mankind.

Talking to a partisan commander during the civil war that was part of the revolution, Dr. Zhivago says:

"I'll admit that you are Russia's liberators, her shining lights, that without you the water, but you sink in misery and ignorance, but I still don't give a damn for you. I don't like you and you can all go to the devil. Those who do your thinking for you go in for proverbs, but they've forgotten one proverb: 'You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink,' and they've got into the habit of liberating and showering benefits on just those people who haven't asked for it."

Zhivago hadn't asked for the revolution, and Pasternak hadn't asked for it. Yet both were swept up by it and the succeeding struggles, their lives tossed about by tempestuous forces beyond their control like a cork on the ocean.

Outwardly, Pasternak's life perhaps is not as dramatic as that of Zhivago, whose family was cast-tered to the winds and whose life, blasted by grief and suffering, was brought to a premature end. But in his mind Pasternak probably went through similar torments—"his greatest torment," says Zhivago on one occasion, "was his impotence for the night (when he did his writing) 'his longing so to express his anguish that others should weep."

### Cry of Anguish

Dr. Zhivago is a poignant expression of the anguish of an individual in an environment which is hostile to him and to which he is hostile. To the extent that it succeeds in bringing out that conflict, it is even more great, though the comparison with Tolstoy is silly. There are passages of sublime writing, and the love scenes as they develop with an overpowering intensity and tenderness which at times raise it to the heights of true tragedy, where one can overhear with pity for Zhivago, Tonya and Lara, and terror for the fate which is to destroy them.

One can, of course, accept the quality of a work of art without accepting the ideas which are expressed in it. One can retranslate Milton's Paradise Lost as a masterpiece without being under any obligation to believe in God. Similarly one can visit and concede that Pasternak has written a good book without agreeing with his political philosophy, unlike Mr. Dulles, who endorses his philosophy but hasn't bothered to read his book.

### An Indictment

How is it, one wonders, that a man like Pasternak can live in the Soviet Union and yet produce a

book like this? Is Dr. Zhivago an indictment of Soviet society? In my opinion it is not. In fact, politically, it is an indictment of Pasternak himself.

Pasternak is not anti-Communist in the sense that he is pro-

## By BRIAN BUNTING

Western. He is anti-Communist because he is fundamentally anti-political, because he is indifferent to the bureaucratic efforts of the Communists to raise the Soviet people from the depths to which the tsarist regime had condemned them, to build a new society in which the exploitation of man by man will be ended once and for all.

"Politics mean nothing to me," says Zhivago on one occasion. "I'm against the idea that the revolution isn't at home in anything except change and turmoil; that's their native element;

they aren't happy with anything that's less than on a world scale. For them, transitional periods, works in the making, are an end in themselves.

"They aren't trained for anything else, they don't know about anything except this. And do you know why there is this incessant whirl of never-ending preparations? It's because they haven't any real capacities, they are ungifted. Man is born to live, not to prepare for life. Life itself—the gift of life—is such a breathtakingly serious thing—Why substitute this childish harlequinade of adolescent fantasies, these schoolboy escapades?"

The revolution, its aims and achievements, the progress of the whole Soviet people, the transformation of the world—these are dismissed by Pasternak as a "childish harlequinade of adolescent fantasies" and "schoolboy escapades." How can he say such things?

### Individualist

The answer is because he is not concerned with people, but with himself. In his novel Dr. Zhivago, the hero, while the revolution is

# UP MY ALLEY

IT gets in my hair the way some people think. In the train the other day I overheard, sorry to overhear, two elderly females discussing the matrimonial prospects of the daughter of one of them.

But the conversation centred particularly around the texture of the hair of the prospective son-in-law.

It appeared that the boy friend was a nice fellow, decent and with a good background, but OH, HIS HAIR! It wasn't just quite straight.

This kind of attitude I've come across before among us dark folks, and in this age of increased colour-barrs we cannot afford to allow silly prejudices to divide us further, let alone hair-barrs.

My advice to young ladies: It's not the hair that matters, girls!

WHEN the Cape Town crowd visiting the U.S. aircraft carrier Essex became too enthusiastic the cops turned the hose on them. A local paper reported the police officer saying: "Someone suggested a baton charge, but I don't see with so many women and children about it would be unwise and dangerous."

But two days later came this headline: "Two Baton Charges On Rand Women."

BAD-MAN de Wet Nel is at least not shy about making promises. "Give me two years and you'll see a new South Africa," says he.

But even if he did have really good intentions, we wonder whether he could sweep up the mess his pals have made over the last ten years, in that time.

THE things they think of. On an official trying to "sell" passes to African women in Ernest Oppenheimer's book, the reviewer said that these reference books were a good thing because hubby would have to sign the books when wifey went away on a visit.

This would do women who wanted to desert their husbands and would also safeguard husbands who had paid plenty of

lobola money for their wives.

And somebody called Dr. T. van Rooyen and described as a "chief journalist of the NAD" also has his own brand of high-pressure salesmanship.

Africans entering Europe are foreigners. A white man leaving South Africa to visit Germany has to carry a passport, so why shouldn't Africans carry passes?

SPENGLER FACING STIFF MATCH said another headline down here. But it referred to

By ALEX LA GUMA



a university tennis-player, and not to our Spengler of the Special Branch. He may be having a hard time finding the commies behind the women's protests.

THE cover of the Nat congress agenda in the Strand portrays the development of the party from an infant to a grown man dressed in leopard skins.

To summarise the law of the jungle?

WHAT'S in a name? said that fellow Shakespeare. But some John Smiths have taken to changing theirs, and the ire of Nats at the same Strand congress has been raised because ordinary Smiths have had the audacity to take on such rare African appellations as Koo van der Veldskoen. How dare they?

Which reminds me that a lady in Hawaii whose name is Kuselakaitiakoapihaimanuwaka o a lumbiheckelakooanoamaa o a ope-kipeka is to be called "Peebie." Thank goodness!

raining on all sides, and while he as a doctor might be able to bring relief to suffering humanity, prefers to run away, trying desperately to wipe accusations for himself and his loved ones and let the world go hang.

"What we need is a very small thing," says Zhivago, "refugees from Moscow and seeks refuge in the Urals." "All we're thinking of is a corner in any old corner, a tunnel, but not a strip of land that happens to be going waste because nobody wants it, so that we can grow our food, and a carload of firewood from the forest when there's no one to see us take it. Is this really asking so much, is it such an imposition?"

At a time when land is being nationalised and civil war is raging, it might well be.

That is why in Dr. Zhivago, though we are brought very close to the main characters, the Soviet people do not appear at all, except on occasions as a noisy rabble with whom, Zhivago declares, he has nothing in common. We are presented with Zhivago's judgment on Soviet society, but of the real nature of Soviet society no evidence at all is presented. We must take it for granted that Pasternak knows best.

### Flight From Reality

It was Gorky who, in one of his essays written in 1931, pitilessly exposed the weakness of the individualist approach to art. Individualism is a sterile attempt by the individual to defend himself against violence. "Life is a struggle." Yes, but life ought to be a struggle in the sense of the elemental forces of nature, with the object of subduing and directing them.

In class society, says Gorky: "The intellectual finds himself between the hammer and the anvil of the people and the nether milestone of the state. As a rule, the conditions of his existence are harsh as a rule of drama, since his surroundings are generally hostile. That is why his imprisoned thoughts so often cause him to place the burden of his own conditions of life on the whole world, and these subjective conceptions give rise to philosophical pessimism, scepticism and other deformities of thought. . . ."

"The individualist still continues his barren quest for the answer to the 'riddle of life' by seeking it not in the reality of labour, which is developing in every direction at a revolutionary pace, but in the depths of his own ego. He continues to cling to his miserable little 'private estate' and has no desire to enrich life. He is busy cogitating measures of self-defence; he does not live, he hides."

Gorky could almost have had Pasternak in mind. His analysis fits Dr. Zhivago.

One further point remains: should the Soviet Union have suppressed Dr. Zhivago? First of all, we don't say Pasternak did. The book may still appear.

Some critics say they see "no reason why the book should not be published. The harm that it can do in the West has already been done. As for the Soviet people themselves, they have faced and overcome greater dangers since this, and Pasternak could safely be left to the criticism of his peers.

Others say they can well understand the anger of Pasternak's collectors at the production of a book which rejects everything for which the Soviet people have lived and fought for 41 years. They say it is the business of socialist publishers to circulate the works of their ideological enemies.

Perhaps readers could send their views to New Age and help us to reach a correct conclusion on the subject?

### NOW THE SPHINX HAS SPOKEN



A caricature drawn by the well-known team of Soviet satirists, the Kukrinksy, some time in the 30s or 30s, represents Pasternak in the form of a sphinx, in collar and tie, crouched on the speakers' rostrum of the Soviet Writers' Club. Next to him is a reading lamp.

fact that Pasternak himself described his refusal as voluntary does not bother Mr. Dulles. And he read Dr. Zhivago, however, he would have realised that Pasternak is not the sort of man to do something which his conscience tells him not to do.

### The Voice of Conscience

In fact, for Pasternak, the voice of conscience is the voice of God. Dr. Zhivago is the testimony that he has kept faith with his conscience, that he has remained true to his beliefs, that he has preserved his artistic integrity. And to Pasternak, whose ideas on politics, art and culture belong to the pre-revolutionary period (he was 27 when the 1917 revolution took place), it is more important

## WORLD STAGE

By Spector

SOCIALIST WORLD  
CELEBRATES  
ANNIVERSARY OF  
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

**THIS week—on November 7—the people of the entire socialist world are celebrating one of their most important public holidays—the anniversary of the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of Russia and the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the world's first socialist state.**

The taking of power itself, led by the Communist Party, involved relatively little bloodshed. The tsar's army, composed as it was of workers, and sharing all the demands of the ordinary people, refused to carry out the orders of its officers to fire on the crowds which filled the streets to demonstrate their determination to end the old capitalist dictatorship which had kept them in starvation

In later years Winston Churchill was to bemoan the fact that capitalism had failed to "strangle" the Bolshevik revolution in its cradle." But one of the reasons for that failure was the refusal of the workers of Churchill's own country—together with those in capitalist countries all over the world including South Africa—to give any support to the attempt to strangle the first workers' republic. "Hands Off Russia" movement throughout the capitalist world helped to bring the invasion grinding to a halt by refusing to load arms and by coming out on huge strikes.

There were millions in the old Russian empire who had suffered national oppression similar to that of the Non-European in South Africa today. Among the first acts of the new socialist state was the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination and national oppression.

It became a major point in Soviet policy to ensure that these people should have the right and opportunity to govern themselves, develop their own languages and cultures and stand up as equal nations in the socialist union of nations.

## SOUTH AFRICA

The small socialist organisations in South Africa, which were well composed mainly of Europeans, welcomed the establishment of the Soviet state from the very beginning and published and discussed all the statements of the Soviet communist leaders and all the news they could obtain.

There was also considerable support for the revolution among the Afrikaners and in Hertzog's recently formed Nationalist Party. For the Afrikaners they understood that the Boer war had been an imperialist war and they delighted in the set-back that the Russians—peasants and workers like themselves—had delivered to imperialism.

At the beginning of the most politically conscious of the African leaders who were still very much under the influence of the chiefs were suspicious of the Russian revolution. When in 1919 the socialists distributed a leaflet in Natal calling on the African workers to join in the Hands off

Russia campaign and were as a result put on trial for "incitement to public violence" a Natal ANC leader, J. T. Gumede, was among those who gave evidence for the crown. One of the reasons he gave for defending the Bolsheviks was that he believed that if they came to South Africa they would kill the chiefs.

But when, in the same year, the African workers began to be able to give expression to their view through the formation of the great Industrial and Commercial Union (ICU) a new appreciation and understanding of the Russian revolution began to spread among all Africans. The ICU at its annual conferences consistently adopted messages of greetings and goodwill to the Russian workers.

## ANC LEADER IN MOSCOW

And in time the very same J. T. Gumede, the ANC president, paid a fraternal visit to the Soviet Union and came back completely over by what he saw there.

When the Soviet Union was born the newspapers were unanimous and completely confident in the view that it could not survive.

Only a handful of people—because they were armed with their socialist understanding—knew, and declared to all who would listen, that the socialist state could survive and create a new life for its people.

The big newspapers and all the learned authorities have been proved wrong and the handful of socialists have been proved right.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Everyone now knows of the incredible achievements of the Soviet Union.

● A backward peasant country has been transformed into a huge industrial and agricultural power, second only to the United States and rapidly catching up with that country.

● An illiterate population has been transformed into the best educated people in the world.

● A country which oppressed and exploited huge colonies has become the strongest ally of colonial liberation.

● A country which was ridden with racialism has made racialism a crime.

These achievements have been



Lenin: Founder of the first socialist state.

accompanied by occasional dreadful mistakes. In the course of the tumultuous advance forward some people committed some ghastly crimes. It would have been most surprising indeed if this had not been so.

Nevertheless there are probably very few in the Soviet Union who do not feel that no matter how great the price in blood, sweat and tears, it was a price well worth paying.

And those in other lands, who, because of the experience of the Soviet Union, will find their own path so much the smoother, may have even greater cause to celebrate this 41st anniversary.



Stalin: Leader in the task of construction.

and without liberty.

It was only afterwards that the dreadful bloodshed came, when the desperate capitalist class stirred up civil war against the new government and called in the armies of fourteen countries to invade the new socialist state.

But now the Russian armies, which, under the old regime, had crumbled and fled before the Germans, underwent a miraculous transformation. Because they were fighting for a cause in which they believed they turned on the invaders like men possessed and drove them from their country.

Communist Struck Out  
Of New York Ballot

**THE New York Board of Elections acted swiftly to keep Negro Communist candidate Benjamin J. Davis (New Age last week) off the ballot paper in the New York Senate elections which took place on Tuesday.**

Required to obtain 3,000 signatures to get on the ballot, the Communist Party played safe and filed no fewer than 5,988.

But the Board upheld objections lodged by the Democratic Party and invalidated 5,621 of the signatures.

## ALL WHITE

"You are unfit to make this decision," Davis told the Board, which had excluded nearly all the Negro and Puerto Rican signatures. "You are all white. This is an insult to Negro and Puerto Rican voters. They will stand for it."

Davis has previously served two terms as a New York City councilman when the system of proportional representation was in effect, and received the support of the overwhelming majority of Negro voters.

As an independent candidate of the People's Rights Party for State Senator (since the Communist Party is legally prohibited from the ballot), Davis conducted a vigorous campaign for the senators. Night after night he held street-corner meetings with audiences ranging from 200 to 2,000.

**ASIA-AFRICA WRITERS' CONFERENCE** which concluded its sittings in Tarent, USSR, last week decided to establish a permanent bureau, whose headquarters will be in Ceylon. Another conference is to be held in Cairo in 1960. Biggest delegations came from India, China and the United Arab Republic. Ghana was represented, but South African writers were not.

In a statement distributed to thousands of voters in this district Davis declared:

"As a Communist I am no stranger to the Harlem community. I was elected to the city council on the Communist ticket. Since then I have served five years

in prison because I refused to sell out my people and my Socialist conviction."

The Davis campaign is a demonstration that the Communist Party is beginning to play a role in mass work, after its long internal struggle.

KADAR SAYS CONFIDENCE  
RESTORED

**THE Hungarian general election takes place on November 16 and Prime Minister Janos Kadar has been addressing meetings all over the country.**

At an important election meeting in Budapest last week he said: "The mutual confidence that has developed between the leaders and the masses is not the least of the results of our consistent policy."

Mr. Kadar began his speech by saying that electors would select the candidates for the General Election at most than 100,000 nomination meetings. About twice as many people were taking part in these meetings as in the 1953 elections.

## RISING OUTPUT

Dealing with the record of his Government, he said: "There could hardly have been a Hungarian Government which started its work under graver circumstances. The bourgeois counter-revolution was practically in the room, and war stood on the threshold. They abused our People's Republic, abused all work and achievements of the ten years."

"We know where the mistakes were in the building work, but the achievements and results, after ten years are sacred. The firm, consistent policy of the last two years has brought its results. The main, the calling of counter-revolutionary criminals to account had been finished. "We forgive those who went astray, but the majority have since returned to

the right path," he added.

"But we will not forget the counter-revolution. Everybody must know that, either in the present or in the future, nobody can attack the people's republic unpunished."

Discussing the recovery of economic life from the damaging effects of the 1956 events, Mr. Kadar said: "Last year industrial production was 6 per cent higher than in 1955 and agricultural yields were also good."

"In the first nine months of this year industrial production was already 14 per cent greater than last year."

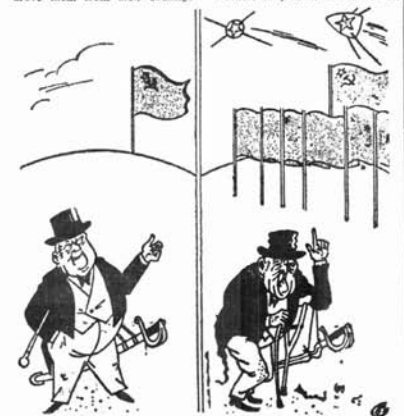
At the Brussels World Fair, he pointed out, the Hungarian pavilion had received 46 awards and it, had been estimated, came fifth or sixth — "a very distinguished place."

## CATCH-PHRASES

He added: "In the field of culture we are fighting without any compromise all hostile opinions but are patient with the barriers of erroneous belief. We did not and will not demand in the future catch-phrases stammered without any conviction or unprincipled courtship of the Party and Government."

Mr. Kadar stressed it was "a serious achievement" that at present the relationship between the Government and the churches was a loyal one.

Finally he declared: "We are convinced that the result of the elections will be such that all over the world the supporters of Socialism and people's liberty will be pleased, and the reactionaries embittered."



1917: Hal Hal!

1958 Hal Hal!  
(Neus Deutschaan)

# Sensational Collapse of Peedie Murder Case

# SPORTLIGHT



by  
"DULEEP"



## PORT ELIZABETH.

A CASE that was expected to last more than two hours last week when Eliasidwa Mutu and Elliot Mgwati were found not guilty of the murder of Sontswayimba Mutu—a Government-appointed headman.

The case took a sensational turn about half an hour after the red-robed Judge, Mr. Justice H. de Villiers, had taken his seat.

Three key Crown witnesses, one after the other, climbed in to the witness box and told the Court that the sworn statements they had given at the preparatory examination were lies.

In answer to a question by the Prosecutor, Mongezi Pinda, whose rifle was one of three exhibits in the Court, denied knowledge of a meeting which was alleged to have been held at Ndlovu Mutu's home.

The Prosecutor: Was a meeting held at Ndlovu's kraal?

Mongezi: No.  
The Prosecutor asked if between the death of Ndlovu Mutu and the appointment of Sontswayimba Mutu by the Government Robert Mgwati was not elected acting headman at a meeting held at the late Ndlovu Mutu's home.

Mongezi: No.  
After a few more questions the Judge intervened to ask Mongezi if he was aware that the statement being a statement contradictory to his sworn statement.

Mongezi: Yes.  
The Judge asked why he did that. Mongezi told the Court: Because that one was not true.

The Judge asked why he had given a false statement then.

Mongezi said he had done so under police pressure and had sworn to what was essentially a statement by the Police.

## THIRD DEGREE METHODS ALLEGED

The Judge asked who the policeman was. Mongezi replied that he did not know his name but pointed him out. Sergeant Charles Kotze, in a greenish palm beach suit, fidgeted in his seat as all eyes in the Court turned to him.

As Mongezi left the witness box, Sergeant Kotze followed him. Zimele Mutu was called into the box, and after the Judge had warned him that he need give no evidence if he did not want to, he said he would give evidence. He too pointed out Sergeant Kotze as the one who had beaten him so that he gave a false statement.

Sergeant Kotze followed him too as he walked out of the Court.

When Mears Mutu, younger brother of one of the accused, was asked if he would give evidence, he said he would tell the Court that what he said at the preparatory examination was all lies. Asked why he had told lies he said he had been beaten up by two European detectives. He pointed out Sergeant Kotze and looked around for another who he said was not in Court at the time.

Mears said the police had punched him with fists and kicked him on the back place that morning. The hint was that he had killed his father, Ndlovu Mutu, he told the Court.

## HEADMAN PART OF STATE AUTHORITY

Addressing the accused, the Judge said they had witnessed what had taken place that morning. The hint was that he had developed was so serious that he considered taking up the matter personally with the Minister of Justice.

If the three witnesses had adhered to the statements they were now denying, two innocent men might have been hanged, but if they were

now giving a false statement they were protecting people who were undermining the authority of the State by disobeying a Government-appointed headman.

On an application by Mr. Joe Slovo, the Judge found the accused not guilty.

As the Court rose the three Crown witnesses were arrested for perjury.

The second accused, Elliot Mgwati, was arrested for attempted assassination, but was later released.

Advocates Joe Slovo and Milton Seligson, instructed by Lax, Nosh & Jankelwitz, appeared for the defence, while Advocate H. D. Rogers assisted by Mr. M. Imber of the Attorney-General's Office appeared for the Crown.

# TENANTS, OWNERS ANGRY OVER NEW VALUATIONS

**CAPE TOWN.** BOTH property-owners and tenants in Claremont and Athlone are perturbed by the City Council's new valuations of properties in those areas.

In some cases valuations have been almost doubled. Tenants feel that as a result rents will go up. According to the City Council the new valuations will come into force, at the earliest, in 1961; and it is quite possible that the present municipal rate of 5d. in the £ will be reduced to 3d.

**NOT EQUITABLE**  
But ratepayers do not consider this equitable, for it will mean that in effect rates will be raised.

"What's the point?" asked an irate owner in Athlone. "They have doubled the valuation of my property from £680 to £1,300 odd and tell us that the rate on the £ will be lowered two-fifths. I am still the loser."

This owner's house is over thirty years old and not built entirely of brick, parts of it being constructed of ash-blocks and galvanised iron. According to the owner, the structure does not warrant the doubling of the valuation.

**NOT DEFINITE**  
Apart from this, the general feeling among owners is that there has been no definite promise made by the City Council to reduce the rates, as thus far all they have received by way of assurances is that "it was possible that the rates will be reduced in 1961."

Ratepayers have made objections to the Valuation Court of the City Council and are now waiting to be

called to make their objections personal. A civic association in Athlone has employed an attorney to plead the case of its members.

**TENANTS**  
But the people who are most worried are the tenants, who fear that any increase in rates, no matter how small, will force the owners to raise the rents. They fear also that unscrupulous owners will cash in on the increased valuations and raise rents exorbitantly.

Mr. J. Hassim who has a wife and six children and lives in Claremont, told *New Age*: "I earn £2 15s. a week and have to pay £7 a month rent beside light and food and other things. I can hardly manage, but if the rent goes up I don't know what we'll do."

Even worse off will be the numerous Africans living in the Athlone area. These lower-paid workers have large families sharing houses belonging to private owners. Many of these families already pay between £1 and £4 a month for a room, resulting in a high overall rental.

It is felt all round that ratepayers and civic associations should not remain acquiescent in this situation, but in addition to objecting to increased valuations and rates, should raise protests against any further increases in the general cost of living.

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## Turf or Matting—West Indies?

ACCORDING to reports which have leaked out in dribbles, the West Indies cricket team will be in South Africa at the beginning of next season. "Checker" Jassat must have successfully negotiated this tour, confirmation of which will come about on the 10th.

Assuming that the tour is on, what are all the provincial and national units doing about the requirements of such a tour? First of all, every province can be expected to be leaved, and heavily too, for to bring out the West Indians is going to cost a pretty sum. Administrators know that vast amounts will be required, but apparently, as is customary, they will wait for the eleventh hour to raise funds. Surely by now matches like Combined E.P. vs. Combined W.P. and Transvaal vs. Natal, both revenue-producing games, could have been provisionally arranged? (I say "provisionally", for the Board must first sanction them.)

Also, the S.A. touring team vs. the Rest of S.A. could bring in a good bit of revenue when they are held. Everyone is waiting for Transvaal to make a start for this latter game, but what is wrong with Western Province? Could they not set for a match like this to be played over the Xmas or New Year holidays? Come on Messrs. Van Harte and Dessi, call for this match as the cost will be negligible to you in Cape Town, less than any other centre. What's more, you are going to cash in on it, in preparation for the next expenditure next season. You have about 18 to 20 potential S.A. cricketers (including the ten who toured), so that will cost you for six other players on the expense side. If you miss this "boat", you will have to wait a long time for another dream-boat.

## ARE WE READY?

Strong rumours are circulating that the matches will be taking place at the Wanderers (Johannesburg), Kingsmead (Durban), Newlands (Cape Town) and the Union Ground (P.E.), if the West Indies come out. I personally have no objections to the grounds themselves, insofar as seating and amenities go, for hardly any of our own grounds have all the required facilities, but—and a very big "BUT" at that—Is the turf ready for turf wickets? Are we, or are we not ready to play "NO". To be able to play successfully on a turf wicket where the ball comes off the pitch very much slower, requires complete re-adjustment of our style of play, and our cricketers who have played all their lives on machine wickets are far from ready to tackle such opposition at the West Indies on turf, where they will be completely at sea.

## NOT OVERNIGHT

Not that our boys cannot readjust their style, but this cannot be done overnight, and we cannot expect them to perform the "miracles" they are able to display on matting. To be able to play efficiently on turf takes a whole season, if not more so, and whatever decision is taken on grounds, please let us not pass the death sentence on our cricket, which has just received a terrific boost in East Africa. Basil D'Oliviera says that on matting South Africa can hold its own against any other country in the world, but on turf he is extremely doubtful. Performances against European teams in friendly matches on turf have been far from satisfactory.

Here I agree with him. Let us play the West Indians on our own grounds, and to blast with the

better seating facilities, etc. What we want is world recognition of our playing ability, and we can never do it on turf. The time will come for our boys to show their worth on such wickets, but that time is not yet ripe.

## National Tennis Championships

THE S.A. Tennis Championships will be taking place in Cape Town commencing from January 1, when for the first time representatives from all the Non-European races will be taking part.

The S.A. Coloured Tennis Association, who organise these tournaments annually, never at any time enforced a racial or colour bar, although the tag "Coloured" is attached to their name. This, I believe, is being, or already has been removed.

Thus, the tournament at Cape Town is really going to be a top-notch affair, with champions from the Africans, Indian and Coloured Associations competing, chief of whom will be David Samal, Grant Khomo, Laljee and Mahara.

This tournament was originally scheduled for Johannesburg, where representation was made for the use of the Ellis Park tennis courts, but when the authorities there insisted that the Africans should be granted only for the use of Coloureds, the offer was quite rightly and immediately rejected. That is how the venue comes to Cape Town. Just which courts will be used, has not yet been finalised, but with the support of the many Non-European tennis-players, suitable ones will no doubt be obtained.

## We Hear It Said . . .

● That popular "Big-Boy" Haffjee, President of the National Athletic Body, is once again playing the role of peacemaker, when he goes to Kimberley to patch up Griqualand West's problems.

● That the disclosure of women administrators in East London has created quite a stir in football and sporting circles. The stir is one of amazement and appreciation, for if women in all parts of the Union could only emulate East London's females, how much more discipline and respectability might be introduced into football!

● That wise counsel has at least been displayed by both the S.A. Indian F.A. & North Coast (Natsl), whose soccer dispute it is settled out of court, but total legal costs of £250 have been incurred. What could they not have done with so much money for improvement of the game?

## Racing at Milnerton

Here are Damon's selections for the Ascot Meeting this Saturday:

Goodwood Handicap: ROYAL AFFAIR. Danger, King Dick.

Ascot Handicap: MUSCOVITE. Danger, Blue Majestic.

Milnerton Handicap: EXPLOSION. Danger, Daily Dip.

Moderate Handicap: AIR TRAVE

Free Fri

Maids

Juve