

NEW AGE

Vol. 5, No. 2 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, October 30, 1958 6d.

NEARLY 2,000 ARRESTED AS

JO'BURG WOMEN SAY "NO" TO PASSES

Pass Laws Claim Their First Woman Sacrifice

S.83/115

BENONI WOMAN TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN PASS QUEUE

BENONI
 THE women's passes claimed their first sacrifice in Daveyton Township last week with the death of Martha Ooba on October 18 as a result of injuries suffered during a stampede started outside the Daveyton police station.

The queue of women taking passes had become so long and the process of issuing passes was so slow that the women began to lose their patience. Many women had queued up for more than one day without reaching the pass issuing unit.

Trouble started when some women began to gatscrash the queue and the rest of the women crowded up screaming and gesticulating.

The police then began to drive them back and one of them connected a hosepipe to a water-tap and showered the women. The women then rushed backwards. Martha was among the women who ran. She tripped and fell. The other women trampled on her. Martha was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She suffered internal injuries and had to be taken

to hospital where she gave birth to a still-born baby. A few days later she died as a result of a burst womb.

The loss of these two lives lies heavily upon the heads of the women of Daveyton Township who fought among themselves to be the first to get the pass—that badge of slavery. The tears that they shed during the funeral last Sunday have done nothing to remove their guilt for a crime against Martha and her relatives and against the rest of the women of South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG.
 WITHIN ONE WEEK OF THE ARRIVAL IN JOHANNESBURG OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TEAMS ISSUING PASS BOOKS TO AFRICAN WOMEN, CLOSE ON 2,000 WOMEN HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THEM—ABOUT A QUARTER OF THE TOTAL WHO SERVED JAIL SENTENCES IN THE 1952 DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN.

Police lock-ups and jails are filled to overflowing with the women and their children.

At the end of last week 250 women were behind bars in the Women's Jail of the Fort, and hundreds of others who had been bailed out after the first large batches had been arrested were pressing to surrender their bail to make their protest more effective still.

WOMEN IN COURT TODAY

JOHANNESBURG.
 All the arrested women were remanded to appear in court this Thursday, October 30.

They are being charged, under the city's by-laws, with contravening section 76 by disturbing the public peace, with an alternative charge of obstructing the pavements.

At the beginning of this week the protest was snowballing fast with reports of women in Sophiatown, Orlando and other townships preparing to add to this protest.

The biggest mystery of all is how the police will bring the women to court today (Thursday). As for the Fort, a women's jail warden was overheard to say: "There isn't space left for a rat."

ANNIVERSARY
 Monday was three years to a day since 2,000 women went on the first march to the Union Buildings to protest to Stridom about women's passes. On this anniversary day, the arrests shifted from the



INTO THE POLICE VAN AND OFF TO JAIL—the women give the Afrika salute as they are driven away.

And a New Age Reporter Was Also Arrested

By Tennyson Makwane

I HAD a brush with the representatives of the law—members of the S.A. Police—the other day. All the time I was in custody it was as if I was locked up in a den of hooligans. Some of them could hardly open their mouths without swearing at you: "You blicksam," "you bastard."

Then, as if they are scoring points in an important competition, they drive you sick saying: "Kaffer do this," "Kaffer don't do that."

I was taking pictures of the women's anti-pass demonstration

when a European policeman 'hit me right below the belt. "And where's your pass?" he said. I produced my "treason pass," a document we were given by the court's registrar for the purpose of identification.

"QUICK, QUICK"

"No . . . that's not your pass," he said. "Give me your reference book, quick, quick." I didn't have one. The policeman pressed home his advantage. He "yanked" me by the collar of my jacket and dragged me along. That nearly set off a riot

all right, because the women who were all over the place protested vigorously and some began to punch him, but I stopped them.

He handed me over to the pass office officials saying: "This is a loafer without a pass." A Special Branch detective who was nearby interjected and said sarcastically "No, he is a leader."

Although I was held on the simple charge of failure to produce a reference book on demand, I was immediately handcuffed.

As soon as I was locked up in a

Madzunya Flees from Wrath of the People

JOHANNESBURG.
 MR. Josiah Madzunya, the Africanist, sprinted for dear life at the Western Native Township last week. He had gone there at the invitation of P. Q. Vundla (expelled from the ANC and now an active member of Moral Re-orientation) to address a meeting to boost his "candidature" for the ANC Transvaal Presidency.

As soon as he mounted the platform there was an uproar from the audience. Speakers from the floor accused him of being a "sell out." They said he could not address the meeting.

At that moment the light in (Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 4)

EDITORIAL

WHY DID GUINEA VOTE FOR INDEPENDENCE?

Spectator's article "French Guinea Votes for Independence" (October 9) gives an account of General de Gaulle's referendum in France's overseas territories which does not square with the facts. When de Gaulle decided that such a referendum should be held, he also decided that, in case any territory voted for independence by saying "No" to de Gaulle's new constitution, the French government would cut off all financial aid. This was meant as a natural concomitant of independence, since any territory that would cut themselves off from the new-style French Commonwealth would be treated as foreign country. It is untrue to say that de Gaulle "threatened" with severing all economic relations if a territory had the "impudence" of breaking the French Empire. It is not natural that, if a country chooses political independence, it should be expected to stand on its own.

Spectator's doubts about the result of the vote in Algeria is also somewhat disingenuous, since he obviously accepts the independence vote in French Guinea as a fair expression of the will of the people.

If one can have doubts about the Algerian figure, the one for French Guinea should be equally suspect.

H. SCHOUP
United Press Associations
of America, Johannesburg.

(Spectator writes:

Mr. Schoup provides no details to confirm his allegation that the article "does not square with the facts."

According to a Sapa-Reuters report printed in the Cape Times of September 22, de Gaulle told the French colonies that if they voted against him all French officials would be withdrawn immediately, commercial companies would be advised to stop their investment plans and French capital for development would be withdrawn. Why does Mr. Schoup complain if we describe this as a "threat" if the Accra correspondent of the Cape Times, in the same dispatch wrote of "... the threat to withdraw all French administrators from Guinea?" Not only that, but he added that in his opinion this threat was "regarded as a bluff."

It is perfectly true that a country which seeks independence must be expected to stand on its own feet—and colonial people well know that. In fact, so jealous are they of their independence that they have shown themselves prepared, as in Indonesia and elsewhere, to drive out by force imperialist administrators and officials whose presence or activities were regarded as a threat to that independence. But that does not justify de Gaulle's surly attempts to make things difficult for Guinea. If she was offered a free choice as Mr. Schoup implies, surely it was the duty of all freedom-loving peoples and governments to do everything to that end and encourage this newly independent state once she had exercised that choice?

As for my doubts about the Algerian voting, Mr. Schoup will read the article again and he will see that I was merely quoting the News Chronicle. But I repeat the question: if asked if only 4.5 per cent of the Algerian people are in favour of independence from France, why is it necessary, as equally well known, for French troops to be employed in fighting them? To say that on this argument the Guinea vote should be regarded as equally suspect is absurd. The people of Guinea overwhelmingly voted for independence despite everything the au-

thorities could do to stop them. Mr. Schoup is surely not suggesting that we should think de Gaulle wanted Guinea to break away and accordingly "fixed" things to happen that way? But if this is not the explanation, whom should we suspect of cooking the election result?—Ed.)

All Anti-Nationalists Must Unite

Without being impertinent, I would like to ask those "certain quarters" you mention in your leading article of October 16 to tell us how they are going to get what they say they want. (The New Age editorial said: "The Congress of Democrats and the so-called communists" in the Congress movement seem to be under heavy fire from certain quarters these days."—Ed.)

Surely it is not enough for a party just to have an aim—to say it wants democracy, a decent standard of life for all, higher wages etc. The forces capable of achieving that aim must also be defined if anyone is to believe that that party sincerely desires to achieve the objective it talks about.

What objectives of the real anti-Nationalist parties can be accomplished without unity and co-operation? What can be accomplished without the Congress? The successes gained by the anti-Nationalist forces since 1948 are in the answer.

Yet joint action and co-operation on only those aims we have in common could not fail to be rewarding. All organisations sincerely determined to get rid of the Nats will realise that unity is the first and most important common aim.

H. G. BRASS
Hout Bay, Cape.

Workers' Poverty Due to Capitalism

Comment on the New Age editorial of October 23 is needed. [The editorial advised Africans to take action to secure higher wages. Ed.]

Firstly, to state as you do, that the working class 'will have nobody but themselves to blame for the continuation of their state of poverty' is to further a gross capitalist distortion. The reason for the poverty of the working-class lies not in that class, but in the ceaseless greed of the capitalists for profits, and the consequent exploitation of the working-class.

Secondly, it is incorrect that 'commerce and industry have accepted the need for an all-round increase in the wages of African workers'. The vast majority of capitalists have never given any support to such an idea, e.g. the Chamber of Mines, which calls the tune, has never dreamt of giving increases to the mine-workers. Wage increases mean a certain reduction of profits, slight as it may be. Thus, the capitalist class never voluntarily concedes wage increases, since any reduction in profits is alien and loathsome to them. It is this class and of the 'Government itself' which is the main obstacle to a general wage increase. The Government, by refusing to set a minimum or a national minimum wage, is simply carrying out the wishes of its class.

Thirdly, it is wrong to expect the working class to spontaneously organise itself. Such organisation is the task of a Socialist party, absent in South Africa. At this stage, the brunt of organising workers in defence of their living standards falls on the SACTU. New Age should rather advise the SACTU leadership, than choke off the working-class. The ANC, being a multi-class organisation, cannot lead the working-class. Obviously, it can and should play a very constructive role in the £1 a Day campaign.

JOSIEL MOKONE.
Johannesburg.

A MATTER OF HONOUR

ARE we wasting our breath in writing this column week after week? Sometimes it seems so to us. For the number of readers who respond spontaneously is still comparatively small.

We usually have to chase the money; trap it like the trapper traps the ant, or dig it out laboriously like the miner does the glittering gold. Our staff being limited, and very busy in several directions at one and the same time, we would much rather the money chased us for a change.

Take, for instance, the question of guarantees. You will remember that some time back we asked readers to guarantee us a specific number each month. A good number responded to our appeal, and most of them honour their promises promptly and regularly. There are some, however, who have begun to fall behind and who seem to have forgotten that a promise, once given, should be kept.

YOUR MONTHLY GUARANTEE IS IMPORTANT TO NEW AGE PLEASE DO NOT LET US DOWN. For any reason, we are unable to call on you to collect, make it your business to see that we get it.

Our London readers certainly keep their promises. They sent us £60 last week, and undertook to send us more later. The "more" turned out to be another £65 this week—a wonderful effort. Many thanks

to all concerned.

HAVE WE WASTED OUR BREATH AGAIN? LET'S SEE YOUR ANSWER IN THIS WEEK'S POST. WE NEED ANOTHER £270 BY THE END OF THE MONTH. THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS
Cape Town: London Readers £65; House Warming £16 4s. 10d.; A.N.C. Branch, Kensington Proper £1; Unity (Guarantor) £5; Dora's Flat Warming £5; N.T. £1; Jumble £7 13s. 6d.; Johannesburg: Cecil £15; "279" £6.

Port Elizabeth: Babs £1 s.; E.D.R. £2; Makheyi £1; Drugs £3.

Total for Week: £128 19s. 4d.

Lutuli and Jarrett-Kerr to Speak at C.O.D. Meetings

JOHANNESBURG.
Chief Albert Lutuli and Father Martin Jarrett-Kerr will speak at a public meeting here sponsored by the Congress of Democrats on Tuesday November 4 at 8 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Zionist Centre (Minor Hall), 84 de Villiers Street.

COD meeting is part of a series of activities planned to win Europeans to the concept of a democratic multi-racial society and Christian unity. It deals with such issues as "What is the alternative to the Nationalist policy of apartheid?", "Should Whites fear the extension of the vote to the 'non-whites'?", and "What changes will a democratic multi-racial society bring for European people?"



DOES RADEMEYER KNOW WHAT HE'S SAYING?

MAJOR-GENERAL Rademeyer says he has evidence that "listed Communists" are to blame for the women's anti-pass demonstrations in Johannesburg.

If he has such evidence, we would like to see it published, for we think it is greatly to the credit of "listed Communists" that they are in the lead in the fight against Nationalist tyranny.

But it is far more likely that Major-General Rademeyer has no such evidence, and is merely accusing the "listed Communists" because he thinks that is the easiest way of explaining away the obvious hostility of the African women to pass laws when all Verwoerd's propagandists are trying to make us believe the women are falling over themselves to take the passes.

Why doesn't Major-General Rademeyer put the blame where it belongs—on the Nationalist Government, and particularly the Prime Minister, whose crazy laws are driving the African people to desperation?

Neither Verwoerd, Prinsloo (his information officer) nor Rademeyer has yet been able to explain why African women must carry passes. They claim it is for purposes of identification—but the women are unconvicted. For years they have protested that they do not want passes. Time after time they have protested to the authorities against the proposal. Twenty-thousand women marched to Pretoria in 1956 to take their protest to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, himself.

But Verwoerd has remained adamant. The very fact that the women opposed passes only made him the more determined to impose them. After all, he never has the nagging doubt that perhaps he may be wrong. It is the millions of African women who are wrong. They simply don't know what is good for them, so, he Verwoerd, the great White Father, will be cruel to them only to be kind.

Nearly 2,000 women in Johannesburg have been arrested, many of them gaolod, homes have been disrupted, mothers torn from their children, wives from their husbands, and no doubt worse is to come—to achieve what? On Verwoerd's part, there is simply the determination to crush the resistance of the people, and subdue the whole country to his apartheid mania.

But the women are fighting to be free—because they don't want to carry passes, because they don't want to be stopped by any policeman, anywhere, anytime, and asked for documents, because they don't want to be hounded and persecuted by the pass laws like their menfolk, because they want to live in dignity and without fear, caring for their families, like women everywhere in the world.

And for this Rademeyer calls them Communists. WE CALL THEM FREEDOM FIGHTERS, AND WE SALUTE THEIR COURAGE, WHICH IS AN INSPIRATION TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

SEE FOR YOURSELVES WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR WOMEN

The Africans in the Western Cape and democrats of all racial groups support the African women of the Transvaal in their heroic and gallant stand against the pass system generally and the issue of reference books (dom passes) in particular.

We condemn the pass system as the most inhuman and barbarous system being perpetuated by successive South African governments in peace time. We appeal to our government to repeal all pass and permit legislation and we further appeal to both employers and workers alike to fight for the abolition of the system because it retards the industrial development of our common fatherland.

The statement issued by the Commissioner of the Police, Mr. Rademeyer, that the protests are being instigated by communists and banned leaders is as irresponsible as it is misleading. He

knows very well that two years ago on August the 9th, 1956, 20,000 women of all races and from all corners of South Africa assembled at Union Buildings to state their case against passes to the Prime Minister of our country.

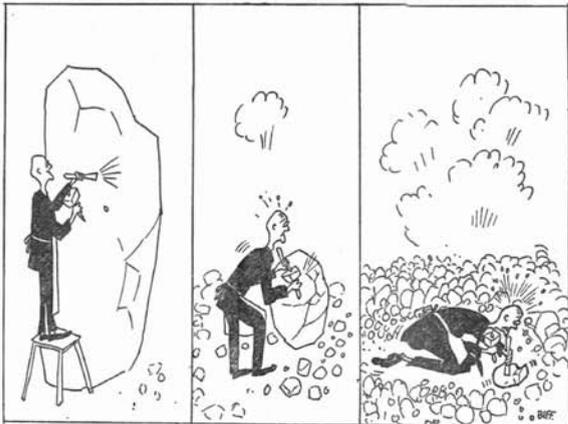
If he wants further information on the matter he can approach any Native Commissioner and the Ministry of Native Affairs.

We call upon all women in the Western Cape, and African women in particular, to intensify the struggle against the pass and permit system.

A cordial invitation is extended to all non-African women, as mothers of the nation, to go to Langa Native Commissioner's Court to witness what happens to their African counterparts.

ZOLLIE MALINDI
President, ANC,
Cape Western Region.

Swart's Masterpiece — the Treason Trial



"PERSECUTION OF THE 91 MUST STOP"

United Front Call From Durban

DURBAN. "THIS persecution of the 91 Congressmen and women accused of High Treason must stop and the trials that have been going on now for almost two years must be dropped," declared Mr. Moses Mabhida, Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, at a mass meeting held in Durban last week.

The meeting, which was one of the largest gatherings held in Durban for several years, was reminiscent of the meetings held during the Defiance Campaign. The Gandhi Hall was packed to capacity and the crowd overflowed on to the balcony.

AN OVATION

Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, addressing his first mass meeting in the centre of the city since his banning in 1953, was given a tremendous ovation when he said, "The

Rhodesias and in Algeria. In South Africa, too, these drums are being beaten all over the country—in the urban as well as the rural areas.

"But, the road to freedom is hard and difficult, we must fight with increasing vigour and determination to make our beloved country a true and democratic State in which all peoples irrespective of race can live in peace and harmony."

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Alan Paton, Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. H. E. Mail, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress and Mrs. Vera Pooen, of the Congress of Democrats.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution moved from the floor and unanimously adopted called on the Government to drop the treason charges forthwith. The resolution also urged the people not to relax their support for the De-

fence Fund, which would still be needed to aid the accused and their families.

The meeting also pledged its "full support to the democratic movement in South Africa which has led the people with courage, sacrifice and determination in the many campaigns against apartheid legislation and Nationalist tyranny, and resolves to continue the struggle to win democracy and freedom for all sections of the South African people in its lifetime."

FOOTNOTE:

Reporting the withdrawal of the indictment against "a mixed bag of 91 teachers, lawyers, doctors, labour leaders and even housewives whose crime it had been to oppose South Africa's racial apartheid," the American magazine *Time* last week commented:

"The absurdity of the charges against them finally became apparent to all."

"RAISE AFRICAN WAGES," COMMERCE URGES GOVT.

DURBAN.

A RESOLUTION calling on the Government to pass legislation for an early increase in wages for Non-European unskilled workers was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held at Margate last week.

Mr. C. B. Pearce, of Johannesburg, urging the meeting to adopt this resolution said that the gulf between skilled and unskilled labour was far too wide.

Pointing out that on the Reef 85 per cent of the African labour force received wages below the bare subsistence level, Mr. Pearce said that an increase in African wages would have these benefits:

- Improvements in the health of the labour forces;
- A bigger contribution to the economy;
- A higher standard of living for all;
- The country would begin to move towards a contented, settled African population; and,
- World opinion of South Africa would be improved.

Mr. E. P. Bradlow, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Chamber, said: "Poverty, the greatest cause of social unrest, appears to have increased rather than declined in South Africa. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to use its power to raise their wages."

CAPE WOMEN CONDEMN PASSSES

CAPE TOWN.

At a well attended meeting organised by the African Women's League, Nyanga, to protest against passes for women resolutions were passed expressing alarm at what is happening to their sisters in the Transvaal, condemning the action of the Government in arresting women for passes and demanding the immediate release of their sisters, condemning the pass system which has made innocent African people criminals and has brought about hardship and misery to many African families." The meeting called upon the Government to repeal this notorious Act.

The meeting also welcomed the decision of the African Women's League, Cape Western Region to hold a protest meeting on November 16, 1958, and called upon all freedom-loving people to support it.

CORRECTION

New Age deeply regrets that the picture of the mannequin we published in last week's issue was incorrectly captioned. The pretty lady you saw was Miss Norma Naidoo, not Miss Norma Isaacs, as we had it. We apologise for any inconvenience it may have caused Miss Naidoo, but assure her she looks just as beautiful by any other name.

RACIALISM CHECKS CHESS GAME

CAPE TOWN.

BECAUSE there was a Coloured player on a Cape Town University team, Stellenbosch town refused to play a major chess game against them.

The chess player, Mr. Gerald Holmes, is Cape Town's second best player. A former U.C.T. student, he now works for a chemist, but is qualified for the university team.

The difficulty first arose last week with the match against Stellenbosch last year, when Mr. Holmes agreed to stand down, but with this year's league match Cape Town decided there was to be no compromise.

The match is usually played at Stellenbosch University. Cape Town offered to find a more tolerant venue, but Stellenbosch preferred to cancel the match.

TO BE DISCUSSED

The question of whether Cape Town entitled to a full point or whether each team should get half a point will be debated at the meeting of the Western Province Chess Union next month, when the whole issue of Coloured players will also be discussed.

Physical Culture Display

CAPE TOWN.

Pupils from 11 schools in the Cape will meet for a mass physical culture display at the Hartleyvale Sports Ground on Saturday evening, November 1. The display will be floodlit and is being organised by the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association in aid of their bursary fund.

Incitement Case Appeal

The Supreme Court this week allowed the appeal of two Middle-drift men who were convicted on a charge of incitement. The case arose out of the Stay-at-Home campaign on April 14 last. The two men are Mr. Orliza Dayile and Mr. Ngwenise Giyama.

Advocate Seligson, instructed by C. J. Jankelowitz, appeared for the defence.

SOVIET DREAM COMING TRUE

SOME weeks ago we printed a report that "One of the Soviet Union's most cherished dreams — to overtake the United States in the production of steel — may be achieved much earlier than was ever hoped for."

We mentioned that "ironically the biggest factor contributing to the rapidity of the Soviet challenge was not so much the increased Soviet production over the previous year as the fact that the U.S. output has fallen because of the economic crisis."

Although these conclusions were correct a gremlin seems to have got at our figures and they were completely wrong. Here are the correct ones.

In 1957 Soviet steel production was about half that of the U.S. — 51 million tons as against 102 million tons.

BUT OWING TO THE SLUMP, U.S. PRODUCTION DECLINED STEADILY FROM JANUARY 1957 TO

APRIL 1958, WHEREAS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1958 SOVIET PRODUCTION HAD RISEN TO 30 MILLION TONS, THE U.S. FIGURE HAD DROPPED TO ONLY 33 MILLION TONS.

(The Soviet figure is the estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute in its report "Steel in the Soviet Union" published after a visit by representatives of the Institute to the USSR this year. The Soviet Five-Year Plan gives the figure 68,300,000 for 1960. The U.S. figures are taken from the United Nations Monthly Report.)

TEN YEARS AGO ANNUAL SOVIET PRODUCTION WAS ONLY 18.3 MILLION TONS COMPARED WITH A WHOPPING U.S. 88.6 MILLION TONS.

(We are obliged to "Contact" for drawing our attention to the error in our previous figures.)



Moses Mabhida.

drums of freedom are beating over the so-called dark Continent of Africa; in Kenya, in Tanganyika, in Uganda, in Nyasaland, in the

A controversy is raging in literary circles on both sides of the iron curtain since the publication in the west of the novel Dr. Zhivago by Soviet poet and novelist Boris Pasternak. The award of the Nobel Prize for literature to Pasternak within a few months of publication is viewed in the Soviet Union as a deliberate western propaganda move and appears to have strengthened the view of some Soviet critics that the book itself serves a purpose harmful to the Soviet Union.

In this article, written on the eve of publication of Dr. ChETT reports on an interview with the author in which

Zhivago WILFRED BUR-

PASTERNAK TELLS WHY HE WROTE "DR. ZHIVAGO"

AT times, it was like being plunged back into 19th century Russia. Snow-covered pine slopes. Horse-drawn sleighs tinkling past the lane which led to the double-storied log cabin with snow thick on the roof. The agent but Feltrinelli refused to delay publication. "Did you agree with the proposed cuts?" we asked Pasternak. "Yes, I did," he replied. "Would the cuts harm your book?" "No, they would not," he replied. "Do you regret that the book is being published in its present form abroad?"

"I regret all the noise that has been made about it abroad," he said, and added: "Most people that have written about the book have never read it. They have quoted at most three pages out of a book of 700 pages. Every critic that writes about the book quotes the same few phrases. The quotes they use do not give a true picture of the book. Without all the fuss, the book would have been published here with a few pages less and the correct version would have been published abroad."

We were five correspondents, come to hear from Pasternak himself the story of his novel, Dr. Zhivago. It had caused a minor sensation in the West, because an Italian Communist publishing house decided to go ahead and publish it in Moscow. It was for the return of the manuscript.

Why He Wrote It

On the walls of Pasternak's spacious study, were originals of his father's illustrations for Tolstoy's Resurrection. Among the few books—he explained that his library was in his Moscow home—was a large copy of the Bible. Melville's Moby Dick, Virginia Woolf's essays, works of Dickens, Schiller, Kafka and others.

As for Dr. Zhivago: "I found that as far as I am known abroad at all," Pasternak said, "it is as a writer of esoteric, impressionist poetry. I was ashamed of this. I wanted to write something serious, a prose work, something that would cost effort, work—and who knows what. I was in a crisis and wanted to go back to the world of artistic crisis," he explained in his halting English. (Throughout his interview he fumbled around with words and phrases and hesitated to say until he found the exact formulations he wanted in English.) "I have never been involved in politics," he added, "but I was in a state of crisis. From artistic desperation sometimes comes artistic inspiration. And so I wrote my book."

He had started writing it before Stalin's death and finished it about 18 months ago. (On a very broad canvas, in a quarter of a million words, the novel paints episodes in the lives of a multitude of personalities of different origins and education. Zhivago, a doctor of medicine, is the central figure.) Pasternak said he submitted it to several publishing houses and literary reviews. In one Moscow publishing house it was accepted and an enthusiastic young editor, a Communist whom I like very much," Pasternak said, agreed to edit the work.

Delay Asked

The manuscript was also given to Feltrinelli, head of a Communist publishing house in Milan. Pasternak continued that he was asked to request the Italian publishers to delay publication by six months since it would take at least that time to edit the work in Russian.

At the end of the six-month period, his Moscow publisher asked him to get the manuscript back from Italy because the book cuts would have to be made and the version published abroad

should be the same as that published in Moscow. Pasternak cabled Feltrinelli, but the latter said he was going ahead with the publication. A representative of the Soviet Ministry of Culture went to Milan, but Feltrinelli refused to delay publication. "Did you agree with the proposed cuts?" we asked Pasternak. "Yes, I did," he replied. "Would the cuts harm your book?" "No, they would not," he replied. "Do you regret that the book is being published in its present form abroad?"

"I regret all the noise that has been made about it abroad," he said, and added: "Most people that have written about the book have never read it. They have quoted at most three pages out of a book of 700 pages. Every critic that writes about the book quotes the same few phrases. The quotes they use do not give a true picture of the book. Without all the fuss, the book would have been published here with a few pages less and the correct version would have been published abroad."

"Was the work autobiographical?" "No. But based on the lives and experiences of friends of mine, writers, artists, professors, doctors."

"Do the characters express your own ideas?" "There cannot be oneness in art," he replied. "Works of art are very complex, they must not have a single aspect. A book has its own existence. Characters in it say right things and wrong things. Everything they say cannot express the beliefs of the author."

"Is the book an indictment of Soviet society?" "No," he said very emphatically. "It deals with episodes in the history of a family. It does not deal with an era."

New Spirit

Later, during toasts and snacks in the dining room, Pasternak said: "I am grateful that Soviet writers educated me. Before I was an esoteric, a symbolist. Now I am a realist."

"A socialist realist?" we asked. "No, but I am grateful to the socialist readers that they made me a realist. And I am grateful to my country and to our society. Because everything that I am was made by them."

Replying to questions as to his own feelings about the Russian Revolution, Pasternak said: "The Revolution has achieved its goal. The age of proclamations and declamations is over. There is a new spirit abroad. You can feel it in the air, in the trees which are budding, the grass which is growing, the babies being born. It is everywhere."

did not matter; the presage of freedom was in the air in the post-war years and commuted their only historic content."

The Old and The New

Among much that was said in the language of parables during the unforgettable afternoon with Pasternak, he showed himself a strict realist on one point at least. Asked what he thought was the most important achievement of the Revolution, he replied promptly: "The destruction of property rights. This made us a new nation."

Pasternak does not fit into the pattern of a Soviet writer of the generation of Ilya Ehrenburg. He has one foot firmly planted in the 19th century. He belongs to the same school of salon revolutionaries as the wealthy Christian uncle of Zhivago in his novel. From his references to "artistic crisis" and "artistic desperation," I had the feeling that Pasternak—now 67—was trying to tell us that with his impressionist, symbolist poems and translations he felt he had stood aside for too long from the realities and sufferings—often the brutalities—born of a revolution. Dr. Zhivago is the answer.

But it is a comforting thought that Pasternak exists and writes and has done so ever since the Revolution. I am assured also that Dr. Zhivago will soon be published in the Soviet Union.

Pasternak would now be in the United States, had it not been for John Foster Dulles. He and another Soviet professor were to have gone to the U.S.A. this year to lecture in U.S. universities and two American professors were to come to Moscow, as part of an agreement on cultural exchanges. But the State Department killed the scheme.

[A review of Dr. Zhivago and later details of the controversy will be published in New Age as soon as possible.—Ed.]

NEW AGE REPORTER ALSO ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1) room with other pass offenders an African policeman came running and said that the orders were that I should be handcuffed. "Why didn't you do it yourself?" said the other African police. In fact they refused to have anything to do with my case. I was kept there for a couple of hours until a European constable came to fill in the charge sheets.

There is that bastard who was budding, the grass which is growing, the babies being born. It is everywhere. The charges made out, we were piled into a police van, myself and nine others. It was a fascinating though short journey to the police cells. My comrades began to stuff cigarettes and sticks of matches in their shoes. Another man felt happy that he was wearing his oldest pair of shoes. The yawning sole of the shoes was a perfect hiding place for his tobacco and brown paper. Chief A. J. Lutuli will open the conference.



Heads up, chins set, the first group of women demonstrators strides purposefully down the road towards the pass office. This was the second group of 133 women to be arrested.



The scene of operations. Bezuidenhout Street, between Market and President Streets, is cordoned off as the vans take away the arrested women, and crowds of spectators gather at both ends to look on.

2,000 WOMEN ARRESTED IN JOHANNESBURG

(Continued from page 1)

pass office to the Alexandra bus-stop in Noord Street where 850 women who had gathered in the township at daybreak came to town to protest against the issuing of pass books. The police ordered their arrests after two loudspeaker warnings to disperse.

Up to late on Monday afternoon, the police were still counting and listing this large batch of arrested women.

Apart from the Noord Street arrests, two batches totalling about 200 women were arrested outside the Government pass office during the morning. Still further arrests were reported from Bez. Valley.

Among women from all townships arrested are: Mrs. Winifred Mandela, Mrs. Maggie Rebus, Mrs. V. Ntshona, Mrs. Albertina Sissulu, Mrs. Nziwa, Mrs. Molele (mother of twins), Mrs. Piliro, Mrs. Motsabi, Miss V. Mngoma, Miss Kaibabe (Wits student) and Staff-Nurse Greta Neapayi.

On the way into the protest, the Alexandra women composed a new song with the words "The enemy of Africa is a pass."

WAAR'S JOU PAS?

The issue of passes to African women has barely begun, yet already some women have been stopped by police in town and their passes demanded. When they say they carry no documents they are told to "get them."

The police claim that despite the protests 3,000 pass books have already been issued to Johannesburg women.

NAD TACTICS

As in other urban centres the NAD got to work first among domestic servants, whose employers can be bludgeoned into putting pressure on their domestics to take out the pass books. Figures of the numbers of pass books issued are then hurled at the township women and bid to undermine their resistance against passes.

LAST WEEK UNIFORMED CONSTABLES IN PAIRS WENT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE TO TAKE SOME SUBURBS HANDING HOUSEHOLDERS THE OFFICIAL LETTER WHICH TELLS THEM WHERE TO TAKE THEIR WOMEN EMPLOYEES FOR THE PASS BOOKS.

Women who had already been issued with pass books were also driven home in police vans. Such were the desperate measures to speed up the issue of books to women.

SOPHIASTOWN EFFORT

On Tuesday, October 21, women of Sophiatown, the storm centre in so many recent campaigns, set out for the Government pass office in Farrerstown. Their aim, they said was "to see who are the women who are taking out passes, and to protest to the Native Commissioner against their issue."

Apparently tipped off by the police PUTCO buses at first refused to let the women ride, but eventually the women hired some bus transport and others made their way to town on foot.

One large group never reached the pass office. Police armed with pistols, sticks and batons surrounded them and ordered them to disperse. When one group tried to continue towards town they were surrounded, herded to the side of the road and then loaded into police vans.

Almost simultaneously hundreds of women were gathering outside the pass office. Cordons of armed police and plain clothes men equipped with riot staves and lengths of rubber hoses were stationed at both ends of the street. When the women insisted on demonstrating.

(Continued in next column)



The kwela-kwela is crowded and the women shout "Africa first" before it moves off. The two men (one of whom has caught the women's infectious high spirits) are CID detectives.

"We'd Rather Go To Jail Than Take Out A Pass!"

From T. Makiwane

JOHANNESBURG

"WHICH is this, room 27?"

"No!" some said, "it's room 46."

But the room number didn't really matter. What the women wanted was the very heart of the place where they were issuing the passes.

Faced with a flood of angry women the officials at the government pass office did not know what to do. Somebody brought up a table to the doorway and announced that those who had come to get reference books should come forward.

"Not! Not!" came a roar from hundreds of throats. "We've come to tell you we don't want passes!"

In the meanwhile the police had sealed off the streets leading to the pass offices and the women were surrounded. Police vans drew up. At that moment everybody grasped the meaning of what was happening. And in a matter of seconds the atmosphere was charged with tension.

A policeman grabbed hold of one woman and bundled her into the police van. But that was not necessary. The women on their own jumped into the vans. Now they sang freedom songs and cries of "Africa" filled the air. More women were brought up and quickly swallowed by the women.

Shots Fired

The exciting events of the day were not over. For the police stopped another large group of women who were marching on the city from Sophiatown and dispersed after firing a few shots over their heads. The women later re-assembled and went to the Newlands police station where they demanded to be arrested to join "our sisters." The police refused to arrest them.

By Tuesday evening the story of the arrests was on everybody's lips. Many women made up their minds immediately. A woman in a bus queue said she was going home to tell her friends. He was being marched there when he suddenly pulled himself free and headed a moving European tram.

The man conductor, shocked by this "intrusion," beat him up with an iron rod.

Pasternak by that the stillness of the night was broken by the cries of a man that sounded like the beating of a gong. "My bass, my bass, they want to kill me," Madzunya cried out.

He was taken to the Newlands Police Station by the tram conductor but was later released.

methods. A couple of troop carriers (kwela-kwelas) are waiting in readiness and a step ladder has been provided to enable the women to mount the high steps easily. The vans pull off amidst cheers from onlookers, women as well as men.

Discussions are going on excitedly in the townships as the women pledge their determination to continue the fight. The big task at the moment is that of hammering down the arguments of the sceptics. There are some people who are saying that it is no use resisting because some women have already taken out the passes.

But this might well be the Waterloo of the pass laws, the militant women argue. They are going to continue the battle, bitter as it might be, they say.

"They will have to arrest us every day."

Madzunya Flees

(Continued from page 1) the ball went out. Mr. Madzunya dashed out of the hall through an emergency exit but some members of the audience pursued and caught up with him. His angry captors then decided to take him to a "people's court" in Sophiatown for a trial. He was being marched there when he suddenly pulled himself free and headed a moving European tram.

The man conductor, shocked by this "intrusion," beat him up with an iron rod. Pasternak by that the stillness of the night was broken by the cries of a man that sounded like the beating of a gong. "My bass, my bass, they want to kill me," Madzunya cried out.

He was taken to the Newlands Police Station by the tram conductor but was later released.

The police have improved their



"Heavens, what do I do now?"—A European employer with her two domestic servants in tow reaches the pass office to find the street blocked by women demonstrators being put into police vans.

TRANSVAAL A.N.C. CONFERENCE THIS WEEKEND

JOHANNESBURG. The conference of the Transvaal African National Congress takes place this weekend on Saturday and Sunday November 1 and 2 at the Orlando Communal Hall.



The conference rises to its feet to sing the national anthem.

Basutoland Congress to Send Delegate to London

"We Want Freedom and Independence"

JOHANNESBURG.
OVER 1,000 Basuto delegates flocked from all parts of the Transvaal to a conference of the Basutoland African Congress on Sunday October 19 to raise funds for the sending of a Congress delegate to London where the constitutional proposals for Basutoland are to be discussed on November 17.

The chief draw at the meeting was Mr. Nisu Mokhehle, President of the Basutoland African Congress.

Mr. Mokhehle will not be a



Mr. N. P. Phofolo, Transvaal President of the Basutoland African Congress, addresses the conference.

member of the official delegation, but will lobby British M.P.s and others and place the views of the Basutoland Congress before officials and the public.

The immediate demand of the Basutos was for self-government, Mr. Mokhehle said. But self-rule

could not be limited only to the making of laws. The Basutos must control all matters affecting commerce and administration in Basutoland, he said amidst great applause.

"The resources of Basutoland must come under the control of the people."

DELEGATION

Mr. O. P. Phofolo, the Transvaal President of BAC, told the conference that a delegation of five chiefs would accompany Basutoland's Paramount Chief, the Resident Commissioner and Prof. D. Cowen to London. The Basutoland African Congress was not represented in the delegation, he said.

The conference passed a resolution to send a delegate. It did not oppose the official delegates, it said, but felt there should be a delegate representing the Congress.

A collection on the spot raised £119 towards the delegation.

AGAINST INCORPORATION

Mr. Mokhehle in his speech said: "We stand against incorporation into the Union. We stand against rule by the British. We stand for self-government. Those of our people who still regard the British as our friends are misguided."

"The resident Commissioner and other disruptive elements in Basutoland are trying to break the unity of the Basuto in their demands for self-government. They try to divide the chiefs from the people. They suggest the proposals do not come from the people, were not properly adopted by the people and that Congress is not their true voice."

"The Basuto nation must close its ranks against this divide and rule policy. Basutos must join the forward march of the peoples of Africa towards freedom and independence."

The hall thundered to cries of "Sekoele" (Sotho for Mayibuye).

In an exclusive interview with New Age, Mr. Mokhehle said the Basutoland African Congress will make a stand that there be no discrimination in the representation of all races in Basutoland and that nationalities other than Basutos should accept Basuto nationality under the Paramount Chieftainship

and then be granted the franchise on an equal basis with the Basuto people.



Mr. Mokhehle speaks to the delegates.

Hell Let Loose in the Transkei

PORT ELIZABETH.

Trouble between the Government and the people flared up in the Transkei last week when an African detective was killed and a constable injured in the Engcobo district where Chief Kaiser Matanzima is trying to enforce the Bantu Authorities Act.

According to the scanty reports which have trickled through, a large force of police is combing the area and a number of people have been arrested.

A man who arrived from the area recently described the position as: "Hell let loose."

UP MY ALLEY

THE stench arising from South Africa's apartheid policy seems to be becoming unbearable in U.N.O. Even the U.S. which has been sitting by for years without moving a finger of criticism, had to vote, for the first time, for the resolution condemning Verwoerd's policy of racialism.

The continued support of the Afro-Asian peoples for the liberation of S.A.'s non-whites should be an inspiration to us. But let us not get the idea that our salvation cometh from the General Assembly of the U.N. We've got to do the real job ourselves.

It is significant that four of the five votes against the resolution came from the imperialist powers who all have colonies in Africa.

ARE the Yankees developing a national inferiority complex? One of their seamen who was ordered out of a restaurant here because he was under the influence whimpered: "You're only throwing me out because I'm an American."

IN Uganda Africans have been coming out of the jungles to vote in their first election. News reports tell that pygmies in G-strings pitched up at the polling booths to make their crosses. No doubt our Nationalist friends and others will look askance at this type of election where "raw kaffirs" are allowed to vote, but it helps to give the lie to the excuse that our own non-whites are not civilised enough to be granted the franchise.

If the pygmies of Uganda are able to go to the polls there can be no argument against inhabitants of an industrialised and modern society being able to choose the government they wish to see in power.

I SEE that the Jewish Board of Deputies has sent a delegation of well-wishers to Faehrer Verwoerd.

Do you really expect mercy from a pal of Hitler, lochen-loppen?

ON the way down from Johannesburg I was entertained by

three bright young members of the Golden City Dixies just down from a tour of Rhodesia and East Africa. Their spontaneous and uninhibited singing relieved the boredom of the Karoo.

Good luck on your European tour next year, boys.

TOP G-Man General Rade-meyer has got the jitters. Unable to give any account for the

By ALEX LA GUMA



women getting fed up with passes he seems to have said the first thing that came into his mind. It's the commies! That line is sure to go down with the hard-headed Nais and would have given Blackie Swart an excuse to blow off some hot air had Parliament been in session, but we doubt whether reasonable citizens have fallen for it. General R. probably picked up some stock excuses on his American visit. After all, blaming the Reds is an American patent.

But let's face facts, General. Those girls just don't like passes!

WE'VE got nothing against the Afrikaans language, but must The Family of Man be translated into Mense deur die Wereld? What's wrong with the word "familie"?

YES, that is me you see behind the peepers. But it doesn't mean that I'm taking a dim view of things like the old lady who told me that now that we have an under-minister for Bantu Education, and another character for the Bantu Administration Department, everything is going to BE B.A.D.

University Indian Students' Bursary Committee

FOUR BURSARIES FOR NON-EUROPEANS

Applications are hereby invited for four (4) bursaries for study at any South African University. The bursaries are available for students wishing to read for one of the following degrees: B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Preference will be given to candidates who intend to teach.)

Application forms must be lodged with the Secretary by 12 noon on the 10th December, 1958.

Forms obtainable from

The Secretary,
 P.O. Box 106, Vrededorp,
 JOHANNESBURG.

CYPRUS FREEDOM FIGHTERS LIMIT THEIR DEMANDS

Independence Instead of Enosis

THERE has been a very important change in the programme of the Cyprus Liberatory movement. Until this month the demand was for nothing less than enosis—that is, union with Greece.

Now Archbishop Makarios has put forward a plan which calls for independence from Britain instead of enosis. And the Communist Party and labour movement in Cyprus are backing him.

The Cyprus working-class leader Eeklat Papiannou has once declared the new proposals of Archbishop Makarios to be an "inevitable and necessary retreat" from the liberation movement's final aims.

Announcing the movement's support for the archbishop, Mr. Papiannou cited several reasons for the retreat, among which was "dictatorial insistence" by the British Government to enforce its own plan for the partition of the island, ignoring Greek Cypriots.

He blamed the Greek Government's unreadiness to advance the Cyprus question by "decisively getting rid of the ties of Nato," which stood for the continuance of the enslavement of Cypriots. The

colonialists, too, had exploited the negative attitude of the Turks.

UNITY PROPOSAL

Cyprus lacked a real national liberation front, he said.

A decisive effort was needed to frustrate the partition plan which held the menace of ruin for the Cypriot people. The Makarios proposals offered the British Labour movement an opportunity to exert pressure on the Government.

On the question of unity, Mr. Papiannou proposed a meeting of representatives of the Cypriot elite under church auspices to form a common front and plan "massive struggle" of the people against the "participation" plan.



AFRICAN IN PEOPLE'S CHINA

There were a number of Africans among the huge crowd which thronged Peking's streets to celebrate socialist China's tenth anniversary. Prominent in the background, huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin stand side by side.

French Prepare to Elect Shadow Parliament

WITH polling day fixed for November 23 France's general election campaign is already in full swing.

Voicing will take place under de Gaulle's new single-member constituency law which is patently aimed at reducing the number of Communist parliamentary deputies.

In the new delimitations Communist strongholds are being gerrymandered in such a way as to bring in large anti-Communist middle-class and rural voting blocs.

SHADOW ASSEMBLY

This will, in any case, be little more than a shadow of previous elections, for the new National Assembly is, under the de Gaulle constitution, a body with greatly restricted powers.

The election of the all-powerful President—the job de Gaulle wants—is to take place on Sunday, December 14, with a second round on December 21, if necessary.

In Algeria is to have a different electoral system from France, with larger constituencies voting for several Deputies at the same time.

The Government is aiming to get 50 Algerians and 30 French settlers "elected" there under army surveillance.

In France's other colonies, voting will be on the variation of proportional representation now dropped in France.

HOW IT WORKS

Here is how the system will work in France.

Constituencies, based roughly on one Deputy for 93,000 inhabitants, are to be set up.

Departments which do not have enough inhabitants for two Deputies will nevertheless get two—which generally favours the resistance parties, as these Departments are mainly rural.

Any candidate who gets an absolute majority of the votes cast in the first poll on November 23, will be elected. Because of the large number of French parties, this is likely to be rare.

Then comes the second round of voting a week later. It is here that the anti-Communist parties

hope to triumph by agreeing among each other to run only one candidate, the others standing down.

PREWAR SYSTEM

In the second round the candidate who gets the largest number of votes will become elected.

A similar voting system brought about the Popular Front Government in 1936 when Socialists, Communists and Radicals were able

to join against the reactionary parties.

What the de Gaulle Government is hoping to play on in November is the anti-Communism which grips even sections of the Left opposed to de Gaulle.

The new system completely rejects proportional representation, which the Communist Party advocated as the only democratic system in a country with as many political parties as France.

NEGRO COMMUNIST STANDS FOR NEW YORK SENATE

A NEGRO Communist leader, Mr. Benjamin J. Davis, has been nominated as candidate for the New York senate in the com-

ing U.S. elections. He will stand in the working-class Harlem district.

In order to get on to the ballot the Communist had to obtain 3,000 signatures from voters in the district. They succeeded in getting 5,800.

There is also a full Independent Socialist ticket of candidates, headed by Corliss Lamont for U.S. senator and John T. McManus for Governor.

MILLIONAIRES

McManus is opposing two millionaires—Democrat Averil Harriman and Republican Nelson Rockefeller. In the last election Harriman beat his Republican opponent by the narrow margin of 10,000 votes.

As the Independent Socialist have managed to file 26,841 signatures for their right to be on the ballot, and as most of their support comes from the Democrats, it is expected that the Democratic Party machine will do everything possible to contest the validity of the Socialist nominations in an attempt to keep them off the ballot.

The Communists, while they were willing to join in a united front campaign to elect Corliss Lamont, are not supporting the Independent Socialist ticket because it includes the Trotskyists, who, they point out, are an anti-working class movement.

Syria Bans Two Oil Firms

SYRIA has banned the American Menhall Prospecting Company and the Syrian-Arabian Oil Company from further operation and frozen their bank deposits.

The Government said the measures followed several violations by the two companies, which obtained permission to explore for oil in 1955.

Communists Analyse Failure to Stop De Gaulle

Discuss Algerian Terrorism in France

THE Communist Party began its election preparations with a two-day conference to discuss and analyse the weaknesses in the left movement which permitted the recent overwhelming success for de Gaulle in the constitutional referendum.

Summing up that discussion, Maurice Thorez, veteran leader of the French Communist Party, last week declared that it was a serious fact that some of the workers who up to now had voted for the Communist Party voted for the de Gaulle constitution.

The main reasons for the vote were: play on people's desire for a change, the blackmail of fear and threats of civil war by the authors of the Algiers coup, the desire for peace in Algeria and illusions that de Gaulle would bring it, the fact that the "No" forces were not able to achieve unity.

Thorez warned against both securitization and opportunism now that the Constitution had been voted in.

Dealing with critics who say, "Things are going badly, we have suffered a check: it is the Party's

fault," Thorez pointed out that while there were certainly faults and shortcomings in the Party's activities, the opportunistic argument completely forgets objective conditions.

"Our theory teaches that the Party can and must influence the relations between the class forces, influence their development by enlightening and organizing the masses taught by their experiences; but the Party alone can neither abolish these class relationships, nor turn them and make them go in another direction."

Thorez reaffirmed that the Algerian National Liberation Front through negotiation and the establishment of new relations based on independence, equality of rights, and mutual advantage.

FLN TACTICS

But, referring to the tactics of the Algerian National Liberation Front which had launched a campaign of terrorist bombing attacks inside France during the election, Thorez declared:

"The methods used by the FLN in France have not, it must be said quite clearly, served the just cause of the Algerian people, who have always had the understanding and political support of the revolution-

ary French workers. "If the FLN is trying to alert public opinion, it is making a mistake. Far from gaining sympathy, it is losing it."

These methods are providing too easy excuses for action against Algerians, Thorez said. "And further—these things must be said in the Central Committee—they also allow all sorts of provocations against us (the Communist Party)."

FIGHT FOR UNITY

On the Party's policy now that de Gaulle's Constitution had been voted in by four-fifths of the voters, Thorez said the Party still held to its view formulated in 1946 on the possibility of peaceful ways to Socialism.

The Communist Party did not renounce its intention to change the new and thoroughly bad Constitution through the sovereign people.

In the November National Assembly elections, in which the Party's enemies were doing everything to reduce its representation, the Party would struggle all-out for unity.

"In the second round of voting, we will do everything to unite the republican forces against reaction," he said.

In the struggle for unity, it was now vital to work at the base; perhaps in the past the Party's tactic stayed too much "in the summit."

