

MCH 91-9a-2-7

SPARK

New Series. Vol. 1 No. 17

PRICE 5c

February 21, 1963

MANDELA'S VISIT TO AFRICA

This week Spark carries the first South African and world release of photographs giving the inside story of Nelson Mandela's secret journey in Africa during 1962.

These pictures show Mandela at Algerian military headquarters; in talks with Tunisian government officials; and carrying out his African continent mission side by side with African National Congress representatives abroad, Oliver Tambo and Robert Resha. The pictures were released for publication by African National Congress offices abroad, and reached the offices of Spark this week.

SEE PAGES 4 and 5 FOR MORE MANDELA PICTURES.



MANDELA TOURED ALGERIA'S MILITARY CAMPS AND FRONT LINES. Nelson Mandela, South Africa's underground leader now imprisoned in Pretoria's jail for five years, toured Algeria's military camps and had talks with top-level military commanders before his return to South Africa at the end of 1962. Here, together with Robert Resha, one of the representatives of the African National Congress abroad, he visits one of the Algerian Wilayas (military commands). Mr. Resha is now in charge of the recently opened African National Congress office in Algiers.

COMMENT

BANTUSTAN LUNACY

READING the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill and the Transkei Constitution Bill together, one gets a clearer idea of exactly what the Nationalist Government is aiming at.

The answer is—nothing less than the complete exclusion of the African people from what the Nats regard as South African nationhood. All Blacks in the White areas are to be regarded as visitors on sufferance only (Bantu Laws Amendment Bill). The authority of the Black stooge governments in the Reserves is to be extended to cover all Africans in the White areas (Transkei Constitution Bill).

This does not mean, of course, that the Nats are preparing to grant the Transkei or any other Bantustan genuine independence—on the contrary they hope to delay this indefinitely. But even if all the Bantustans were eventually to achieve independence, the Nats would not be greatly worried. The whole concept of Bantustans for the different ethnic groups is based on the fragmentation and disunity of the African people.

The dozen or so independent Black states which may come into existence in and around South Africa (including the Protectorates to which the Verwoerd Government has now abandoned all claim) will constitute no sort of threat to White South Africa. They will be too poor, too small, too weak to develop their own resources, to accumulate capital, to build up their military strength.

Their peoples, battling against overpopulation and a chronic shortage of land, will be driven, as the people in the reserves and the Protectorates are driven today, to seek work in the Republic. But they will come as migratory labourers, on the White man's terms, with no rights or claims as South African citizens.

Thus instead of having a united African people 10 million strong, we will have 3½ million Xhosas, 3 million Zulus, 1 million Southern Sotho and various numbers of smaller groups, each centred on their separate "homeland," all completely dependent on and subservient to White South Africa.

That at any rate is the theory. It is a crazy theory, the product of men whose minds have been unbalanced by their racial and ideological obsessions. It is also brutal and inhuman, because it envisages the uprooting and regimentation of whole populations, of millions of people, in the interests of maintaining White Supremacy. The Black man must be transformed into a cipher, a serf, in order that the White man can continue to be the boss.

The Nats appreciate that their plans will create conflict and tension, will meet with strenuous opposition both inside and outside South Africa. That is why they are spending millions on the police force and the army, hoping to make themselves impregnable against attack from whatever quarter it comes.

But they overlook the human factor. Their Saracens and guns cannot wipe out the lessons of our century. The days of slavery and servitude are over. The African people have already set their feet on the road to freedom, and nothing Verwoerd can do now will turn them back.

We live in the century of the common man, said the American Progressive Party leader Henry Wallace at the end of the war. And in South Africa the common man is Black.

BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

When my mother met my father, she was White. But under the laws of Verwoerd's apartheid, the moment they were pronounced man and wife, my mother became an Indian. Then I was born and as my father was an Indian and not an African, I could not be classified as a Coloured, which I would have been, if my father had been an African. So I am classified as an 'other Coloured.'

If the laws of Verwoerd are strictly applied, then it means that my mother will not be allowed to visit her brother or other relatives who are still White in the eyes of the law, unless she gets a permit which allows a Non-White to be in a White area. As an 'Indian,' she would have to get a permit to visit me because as an 'other Coloured' I would have to live in an area set aside for 'other Coloureds' or, if there are not enough 'other Coloureds' to merit a separate area for them, I would have to live in a Coloured area which is an area set aside for the offspring of an African-White marriage.

Now my father is dead and I'm wondering what that makes my mother. Is she still an 'Indian' or does she now automatically become 'White?' And if she marries a White man will they be prosecuted under the Immorality Act?

And I have married a 'Coloured' girl. We have a son. I do not know what he is, legally, because I have not yet come across an official classification for the offspring of an 'other Coloured' and a 'Coloured.' But after thinking about the ethnological composition of the people of South Africa, I wonder if my son isn't perhaps composed of the ingredients that will one day make a truly multi-racial South African. What do you think?

* * *

And while we're on the subject of what people are made of, do you know that they have come across a new scientific curiosity in America? It's a G.I. with bones made of chewing gum and blood made of Coca-Cola. Instead of a brain he's got a television aerial.

He passed his army tests with flying colours and is considered excellent material for field service provided he doesn't stray too far off the T.V. channels.

Pity we're never likely to see him in this country!

Under Transkei Constitution Bill

Urban Xhosa Become Transkei Citizens

Can be Taxed and Prosecuted under Transkei Laws

THE Transkei Constitution Bill, introduced in Parliament by the B.A.D. Minister to "confer self-government on the Bantu resident in or deriving from the Transkei," will bring about a drastic change in the status of Xhosa-speaking persons both inside and outside the borders of the Transkei.

It is a mistake to think that the Bill only applies to Africans normally resident in the Transkei. It applies to all Transkei citizens, and the term Transkei citizen is defined in the Bill as including "every Xhosa-speaking Bantu person in the Republic, including every Bantu person belonging to any associated linguistic group who normally uses any dialects of the language spoken by what is commonly known as the Cape Nguni, provided such person does not belong to any Bantu homeland other than the Transkei or fall under the jurisdiction of any other regional or territorial authority or council or any other self-governing territory."

Transkei citizenship also includes—

- every "Bantu person" born in the Transkei;
- every "Bantu person" who has been domiciled in the Transkei for at least five years; and
- every Sotho-speaking "Bantu person" in the Republic who derives from or is generally regarded as a member of any of the Sotho-speaking tribes resident in the Transkei.

FAR-REACHING

Thus Xhosa-speaking Africans who were born in, say, Cape Town and have never set foot in the Transkei will also be regarded as Transkei citizens under this Bill.

The implications of this are far-reaching. The Transkei Legislative Assembly is given the power in the Bill, for example, to impose direct taxation on citizens of the Transkei, whether resident in or outside the Transkei.

Furthermore, laws made in the Transkei may apply to Transkei citizens whether resident in or outside the Transkei. And Transkei citizens who break Transkei laws may be prosecuted not only in Transkei courts but also in the courts of the Republic. The Bill says:

"Any proceedings under any law made by the Legislative Assembly may, in so far as such law applies to citizens of the Transkei who are resident outside the Transkei but within the Republic, be instituted against any such citizen in any competent court having jurisdiction in the area within which such citizen may be or may be resident."

Thus the Transkei Legislative Assembly may pass a law in Umtata—and some Transkei citizen born and bred and living in Cape Town may be hauled before the court in Wynberg for contravening it.

CAUSE FOR FRICTION

This provision of the constitution is bound to cause intense friction and possibly outbreaks of violence on the part of the urban Xhosa, most of whom are hostile to Bantu Authorities and particularly to the Matanzima clique which is likely to come to power in the Transkei when the Bill becomes law.

Any attempt to use the Transkei constitution to impose the will of Matanzima on the urban Xhosa will be met with fierce resistance. The only time Matanzima ever tried to present his policy to the urban Xhosa was last year when his brother George led a delegation to Cape Town.

A petrol bomb was thrown into the house in which the delegation was staying, and the only public meeting called by the delegation, broke up in disorder in the face of the overwhelming hostility of the audience.

NEVER CONSULTED

Matanzima has never dared show his face in the Xhosa stronghold of Port Elizabeth. But now laws passed by his stooge Parlia-

ment are to be rammed down the throat of the urban Xhosa who have never at any stage been consulted about the new Transkei constitution.

Matanzima rules in the Transkei at the moment under emergency law which enables the authorities to arrest and detain people without trial. Meetings are illegal and opposition to Government policy is called subversion.

The burning question is: Will the new Transkei Government make an attempt to extend this emergency law to cover all Transkei citizens whether resident in or outside the Transkei?

If so, trouble is assured. The urban Xhosa simply will not stand for this type of dictatorship and any attempt by the police to enforce it could lead straight to a head-on clash between the people and the authorities.

UNDEMOCRATIC

What are the chances of a democratic regime coming to power in the self-governing Transkei? None whatsoever. The Legislative Assembly is to consist of—

- the four Paramount Chiefs;
- the 60 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas in the Transkei;
- 45 members to be elected by the registered voters of the Transkei. (Every citizen of the Transkei over 21, or in the case of a Transkei taxpayer over 18, will be eligible for the vote.)

Thus Government-paid chiefs will always be in the majority; the elected members of the Legislative Assembly will always be in the minority.

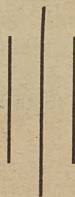
The Transkei citizen in the towns is given this valueless vote—and in return he is expected to carry out the laws of the stooge Transkei Parliament.

The Government thinks this is a fair quid pro quo. The African people are likely to regard it as a double and intolerable burden.

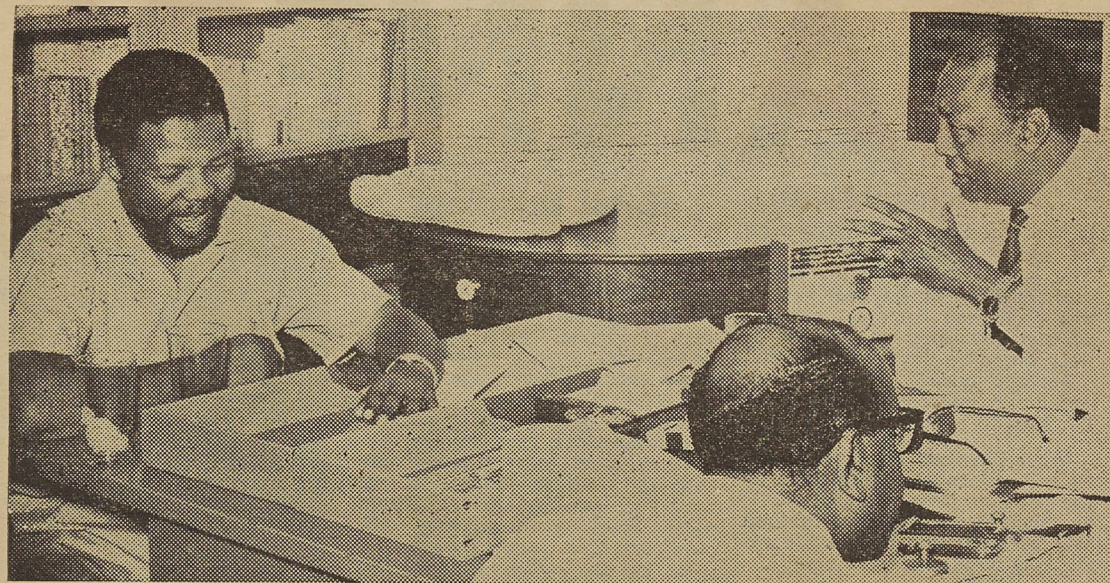
MANDELA'S VISIT TO AFRICA



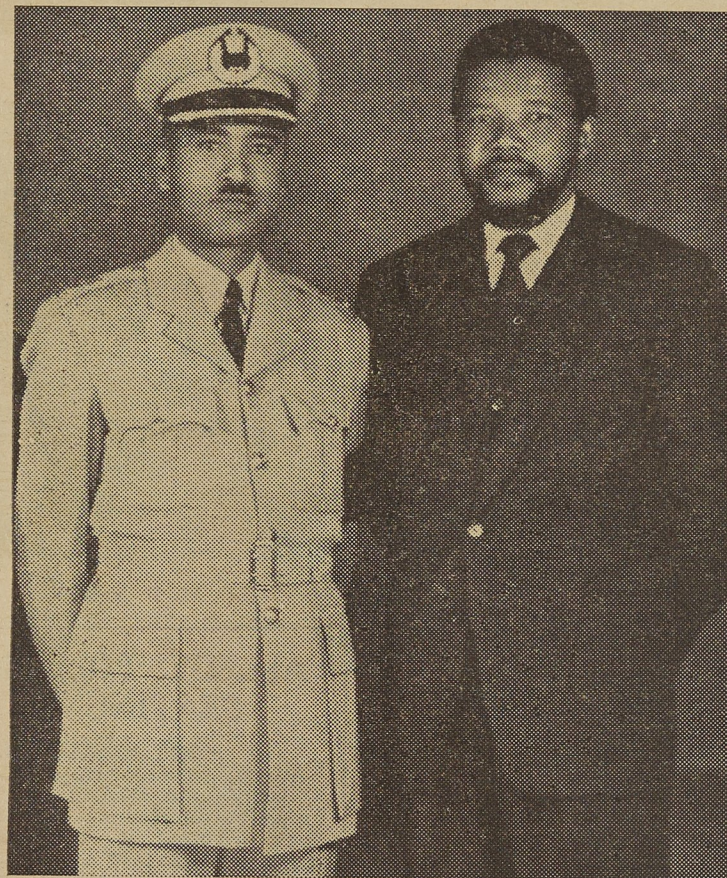
LEFT: MANDELA AND TAMBO were together again, not in their lawyers' offices in Fox Street, Johannesburg, where for years they carried on a joint legal practice, but in the capitals of Africa. Mandela's trip took him to meetings with Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; General Abboud, President of Sudan; Ben Bella and Belcacim Krim of Algeria; President Bourguiba of Tunisia. The court address that Mandela made during his sensational Pretoria trial carried mention of these meetings: here are the pictures of them.



BELOW: Mandela's tour of the Algerian army camps and headquarters took place just before the Algerian peace. Here is a picture showing him at FLN army headquarters. On the right in the background is Robert Resha.



Here Mandela has talks with Tunisian government representatives.



Here MANDELA is in ETHIOPIA with Colonel Tadesse Biru.

Tshunungwa On Perjury Charge

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN.

An ex-student nurse of the Livingstone Hospital, Nurse Joyce Mgudlwa, a relative of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told a Kingwilliamstown magistrate that she had been beaten up by the police after they had arrested her on a charge of perjury.

Nurse Mgudlwa and Mr. T. T. Tshunungwa, a former treason trialist now employed in Matanzima's Qamata offices, appeared at separate trials as a result of evidence they gave in the divorce case between Dr. W. Mbekeni of Engcobo and his wife Dorcas.

Nurse Mgudlwa told the court that she was suffering from a painful left ear and had gone partially deaf as a result of an assault on her by two policemen. The magistrate said he would allow the State to call the two policemen alleged to have assaulted her.

Chief Matanzima was in court during the hearing of the case, which was adjourned to February 26.

African Families Ejected

GRAHAMSTOWN.

Ejection of African families in arrears with their rent is in full swing at the new Makana's Kop Township. One of the latest victims is an 86-year-old African who took part in two wars and served overseas in World War 1.

The man gets an old age pension to support his family and pay a monthly rental of £2.2.6.

DIED ON ROBBERN ISLAND

PORT ELIZABETH.

One of the three Uitenhage men recently sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for incitement to sabotage died in the prison on Robben Island recently, within a month of beginning his prison term.

He was 33-year-old Mr. James

Simon, who was suffering from TB at the time of his arrest.

As the family could not afford the cost of transporting the body to Uitenhage, the burial took place in the prison. Friends and sympathisers gathered at his home for a memorial service.

BANNED!

JOHANNESBURG

SPECIAL Branch detectives who served banning orders on Dr. Aziz Kazi, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, told him he was prohibited from entering the African townships in the south-west where he runs three clinics. Patients queued at the clinics, and a hue and cry started up for Dr. Kazi to attend to urgent cases.

When Dr. Kazi asked the magistrate of Johannesburg to clear up the position, he was told it would be referred to Pretoria. Pretoria said the Department of Justice was thinking about it.

Meantime Dr. Kazi set out for the townships and carried on his medical mission.

Two days later Mr. Vorster said his banning orders were not to stop Dr. Kazi entering townships to treat patients, but from entering African areas "except for the sole purpose of attending on a person bona fide requiring his services as a medical practitioner."

It is as a doctor that Dr. Kazi has been working in the south west townships all day and much of every night!

Natal Bannings

DURBAN

Ex-treason Trialists Mr. Ismail Meer and Mr. M. D. Naidoo, both former members of the Natal Indian Congress, were last week served with notices banning them from attending any gatherings for a period of five years.

The notices also confine them to the Magisterial area of Durban, prevent them from entering any African location, compound or hostel or any factory and forbid them from communicating with any named or banned person.

In the case of Mr. Meer he has to report to the police once a week and his restriction to Durban allows him to continue his legal practice in the Verulam, Inanda and Lower Tugela areas.

And Port Elizabeth

Mr. Mvuyo Mcondobi, a popular choir leader in Port Elizabeth, has been served with a banning order prohibiting him from attending any political or social gatherings for a period of five years.

Mr. Mcondobi, a veteran in the struggle for freedom, was once Volunteer-in-Chief of the now-banned African National Congress.

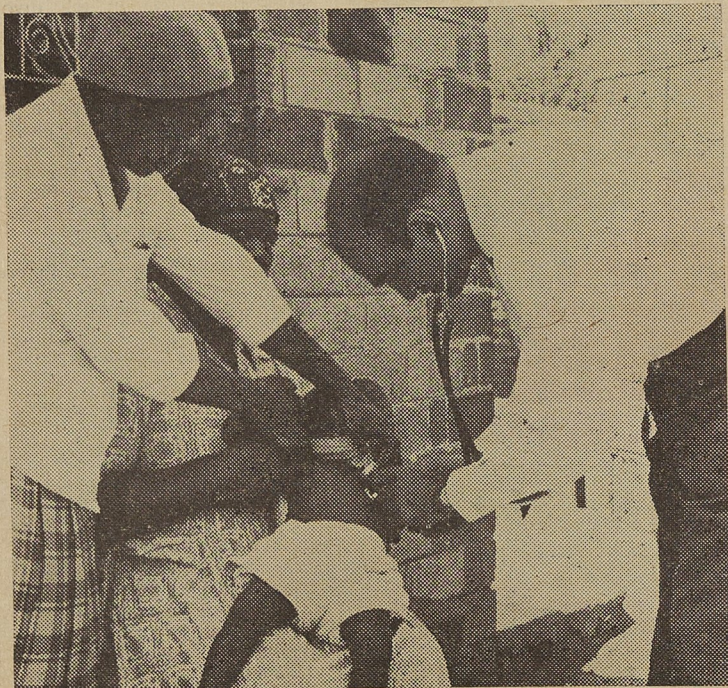


Mr. I. C. Meer



Mr. M. D. Naidoo

He Ministers to the Sick



Dr. Aziz Kazi at work in the south west townships.

ALLEGE POLICE BEATINGS

PORT ELIZABETH.

Six men, arrested here on Wednesday 13 and released late on Friday 16, all report having been brutally beaten by the police during the period of their detention in the cells. Among them were Messrs. Stapleton Nzube, John Kweyi, Peter Mda, Tele and Myataza.

The men were arrested at Mr. Kweyi's home, where they had gone to visit a sick friend. Even the sick man was taken to jail.

During the beatings the police tried to force them to admit that they had been holding an illegal meeting at Kweyi's home. The interrogation was also directed to attempting to elicit information on underground organisations and sabotage activities.

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

African Students in the East

I DON'T claim to be an expert or even well-informed about the conditions of African students studying in East European universities. That won't stop me, however, from rushing in and writing about the departure of African students from Bulgaria.

At the time of writing there are two versions of what happened. The one, emanating from Vienna tells of all 400 African students in Bulgaria trying to quit the country after bitter riots in which the students were man-handled by the police. The other story is of a handful of students kicking up a rumpus and being allowed to leave, with the great majority of students more than happy to stay on.

fabrications). Impressions gained by someone who had made enquiries in Moscow about progress at the Lumumba University may possibly give something of a clue.

According to my informant most of the African students studying at eastern universities have been sent there by their governments. Different countries are told that there are vacancies for a certain number of students and it is left entirely to the discretion of the governments concerned to select the students. There has thus been a certain tendency to send the sons of the wealthy chiefs and businessmen as well as the sons of the high-ups in the government, some of whom qualify in their own right but many of whom are not serious at all about their studies

to return home to take a fancy job waiting on a plate.

The students who had most impressed the Soviet lecturers were those from southern Africa, especially South Africa. My informant said that their whole attitude towards education had been extremely wholesome—they thrilled at being able to work in stimulating surroundings with proper facilities for study. Their avid enthusiasm for knowledge and their willingness to apply themselves was, according to the staff, a great tribute to all the young people of Africa and more than made up for the disappointing few from some of the countries which, although politically independent, are still strongly infected with neo-colonialism and tribalism.

Worldly-wise • by • Peeping-Tom

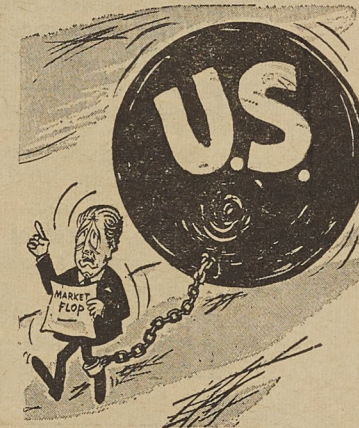
Far more information will be required before one can say which of the two versions is true. What I do have the greatest difficulty in believing is that Bulgarians referred in racialistic and insulting terms to anyone from Africa. Not a single African from South Africa who has been 'east' has returned without paying tribute to the overwhelming and spontaneous affection shown to them by the ordinary people wherever they went. If there was any discrimination it was in their favour.

The Bulgarians, for centuries under the heel of Turkish imperialism, are more sensitive to national feelings than most, and in modern, socialist Bulgaria all the kids are taught from an early age (indoctrination they call it in the west) to hate imperialism, colonialism and any form of racialism, and to love their fellowmen of all colours and countries.

Why is it then that even a few students are sufficiently dissatisfied with conditions to quit the country in anger? Without direct information it is not easy to answer (and one remembers that allegations made by previous students who ran to the western press after leaving eastern universities were conclusively proved to be complete

HAVING FUN

Now the people of the east, my informant continued, are extremely serious about study. They have given up many comforts so that schools and universities can be built, and they are more than glad to place their hard-worked-for facilities at the disposal of young men and women from Africa. What they find disappointing is the attitude some of the students, especially those from wealthy families, have towards their university careers. University to them is a place you go to for the sake of prestige and to have fun while you grow old enough



At least we have freedom of action!

SOVIET SENSATION

THE post-war literary sensation of the Soviet Union has come from a hitherto unknown writer, schoolteacher Alexander Solzhenitsin.

His book, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" deals with the experiences of a collective farmer who has been unjustly imprisoned. It is an indictment of the so-called Stalin period after the war, when author Solzhenitsin himself spent eight years in a prison camp.

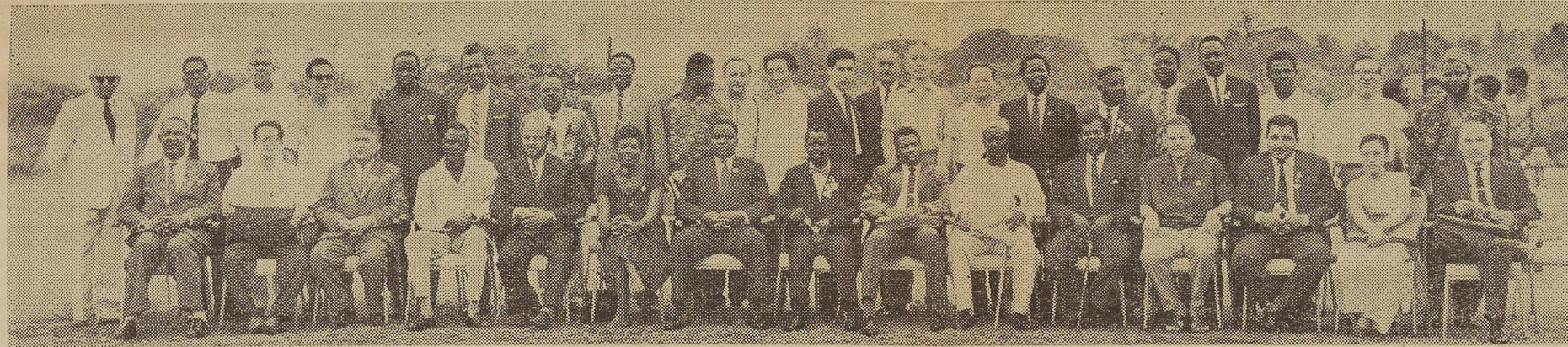
The story was first published in the magazine "New World," which sold out in minutes of its appearance off the presses. It has been translated into English and has just been published in England and America.

Although the book emanates from the Soviet Union it might, because of its theme, get past our censors in which event it is bound to raise a lot of interest and controversy here.

Alexei Kondratovich, assistant editor in chief of "New World," says "although the theme has been touched on before, nobody has done it with the artistic force of Solzhenitsin, who has revealed an extraordinary perfection of form and style."

Critics point out that the book reveals no self-pity on the part of the author, but glows with a love for humanity.

For the last five years the author has taught in the town of Ryazan where his wife also teaches in a scientific institute.



LEADERS OF DELEGATIONS.

Prominent among the delegation leaders (seen at left) were: Mr. OSCAR KAMBONA, Tanganyika's Minister of Home Affairs and Chairman of the Conference (eleventh from left, front row); Mr. OGINGA ODINGA, from Kenya (on Mr. Kambona's right); South Africa's OLIVER TAMBO of the banned ANC is seventh from the right (back row).

60 Western reporters, looking for rifts, "Swooped like vultures", only to find the MOSHI AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE A BIG SUCCESS

FOR a week, there assembled in this town situated at the slopes of Tanganyika's Mount Kilimanjaro, delegates from sixty countries. Not only was the spirit of Bandung rekindled but the conference forged greater solidarity among the peoples of Africa and Asia and took practical steps to embrace the peoples of Latin America in the resolute fight to liquidate imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Stressing the importance of unity among the peoples of Africa and Asia, Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the Republic of Tanganyika, said, "Differences of opinion, disputes and misunderstandings between us, must be discussed and settled as the members of one family settle their differ-

ences—in private and on the basis of our basic unity. This can only be done while each of us accepts the right of the people of every country to have the government they want."

Before the Conference the Western press succeeded in creating an atmosphere of tension, predicting that the Conference was

By our Special Correspondent, Moshi, Tanganyika

going to be dominated by the Soviet-China ideological differences and the India-China border dispute. Thus a team of some 60 Western press journalists and cameramen descended on Moshi to write off the Afro-Asian people's solidarity and to take the last pictures as the delegates filed out of the Conference hall, never to return.

But as the Conference proceeded with its business, greater unity was being forged to the disappointment of the Western press. Mr. Mirzo Tursun Zade, head of the Soviet Union delegation said, "I use this rostrum to declare clearly that the Soviet Union in its persistent struggle for general disarmament is striving to create favourable conditions for the victory of the peoples fighting for their freedom. One can give quite a number of examples where the

Soviet Union gave effective and broad assistance to the peoples who defended their freedom, arms in hands. This is well known by all the people of the world and especially by the peoples of the UAR, Algeria, Cuba, Yemen, Indonesia and many others, who have thrown out the colonialists from their native lands. Thus the question is not about disarming the fighting people but about disarming their enemies—imperialists and colonialists."

SPIRIT OF BANDUNG

Mr. Liu Ning-Yi, leader of the Chinese delegation, with a view to promoting the cause of the Afro-Asian People's solidarity declared that "on the basis of the five principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, co-operation and mutual assistance among Afro-Asian countries should be further strengthened and economic, cultural and other friendly interchanges among them should further be developed and their friendship should be further enhanced."

Referring to the Colombo proposals for settling the border dispute between India and China, Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall, leader of the Indian delegation stated, "Even though the proposals adopted by the six Afro-Asian countries were not in full conformity with our wishes, the Government and the people of India have welcomed the efforts of the six Afro-Asian nations and accepted their proposals in toto, without any reservation whatsoever, as a positive step towards Afro-Asian solidarity."

SINO-INDIAN DISPUTE

However, no attempt was made by the delegates to turn a blind eye to some of the delicate problems facing the peoples of the two continents. The report of the

Secretary-General, Yusuf el Sebai, was cheered when he said the Colombo Plan of the six Afro-Asian powers was a suitable basis for negotiation of a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.

Like hungry vultures looking for rotten meat, the Western press reporters were working overtime, hatching wild rumours and fabricating all kinds of lies regarding the progress of the Conference. For days banner newspaper headlines were carried by various reactionary and imperialist controlled press that clashes were taking place between the various delegations, between the Chinese and the Indians, between the Soviet Union

and China, between Kenya and Somalia.

There was, however, a minor incident which was a great feast to the press but it was short lived. The Indian delegation walked out of the Political Commission after the chairman had ruled out their resolution on the Colombo powers as introducing a controversial issue. But it did not take long to settle the misunderstanding.

THROUGHOUT THE WEEK THE CONFERENCE WENT ABOUT ITS BUSINESS IN HIGH SPIRITS, AND THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS THE SOLIDARITY OF THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR THE FINAL OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM.

More Pressure Against S.A. says Tanganyika's President

"WE cannot be expected," said Mr. Nyerere in his speech at the opening of the Conference, "to sit back quietly while our brothers in South Africa continue to suffer under the brutal oppression which operates there. The racialism and denial of human rights which our brothers are suffering, simply because they are not white, is intolerable. We cannot rest until this indignity is wiped out, until the present government of S.A. is replaced by one representative of the people of that country, regardless of their colour."

BOYCOTT S.A.

"And no one, anywhere, can be neutral on this issue. The brunt of the struggle now is inevitably being borne by our brothers in that unhappy land, but there is not a shadow of doubt that an effective trade and diplomatic boycott would greatly assist them in over-

throwing the present tyranny. Yet there are many countries which claim to support the cause of freedom and equality, and in practice sabotage all efforts in this direction. Let each of us here make sure that our own country cannot be accused of betraying the South African people in this manner."

NO COLONIALISM IN 1963

Dealing with imperialism, he said, "Colonialism under which we have suffered in the past is on the way out. But it has not yet gone out of our shores. The hand of imperialism still grips the peoples of Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, Zanzibar, South West Africa and many other smaller areas like the so-called Spanish Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, Spanish Sahara and so on. This colonial domination must go. There is no room for it in Africa in 1963."



JULIUS NYERERE, who called for greater efforts by countries to boycott South Africa.

DELEGATES SLAM S.A. GOVERNMENT

THE following resolutions were among those adopted by the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Moshi (Note: The first of these conferences was held at Bandung in 1955, the second at Conakry a few years later):

● The resolution on Southern Rhodesia condemned "in the strongest possible terms colonialism and imperialism that are entrenched in S.R. against the African people."

● The resolution on South Africa supports the "resolution of the African people to add violence to their methods of struggle, and condemns Britain and France for persisting in supplying the South African Government with arms." It condemns "the vicious terrorism unleashed by the European minority government against leaders of the liberation movement, and demands the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and other political leaders."

The resolution on South-West Africa reaffirms the delegates' "fraternal solidarity with the struggling people of S.-W. Africa, and calls on all countries to declare diplomatic and economic war against the S.A. Government."

60% of all U.S. investment in Latin America
is in oil-rich Venezuela

PATRIOTS, NOT PIRATES

— Background to the seizure of the freighter Anzoategui by members of the Venezuela Armed National Liberation Front

VENEZUELA probably has the highest political-tension temperature in the whole of Latin America. For many months now the country has been in the throes of an economic and political crisis.

The popular rising that overthrew the pro-American dictatorial regime of Pérez Jiménez four years ago paved the way for democratic development and complete independence.

But Venezuela is again a Washington satellite. Why? The answer lies in the economic and political pattern that has taken shape in recent years.

* * *

The victory of January 1958 was made possible by a broad coalition embracing various political parties and the patriotic element in the army. The principal part was played by the working class, the students and urban lower middle class. But, at the last moment, the movement was joined by representatives of big industry. That proved fatal, for their aim was to seize political power, hamstringing the democratic forces and prevent a change of the social and economic system. Their policy has been one of petty reforms, most of them advantageous only to the wealthy classes.

Big business was able to capture power because of the immaturity of the mass movement in several important areas, its lack of a clear perspective, and the heavy losses sustained by the working class, its party and organisations under the Jiménez regime. Rómulo Betancourt, leader of the Democratic Action Party and closely connected with the U.S. oil monopolies, was elected president. Instead of a reactionary dictatorship, Venezuela was to have a government of "representative democracy"—in which all the key positions were gradually taken over by the pro-American capitalist element.

Foreign investments add up to more than \$6,000 million; 60 per

cent of total U.S. investments in Latin America are in Venezuela.

Also these figures: over 70 per cent of the oil output (which totals 150 million tons per annum) is controlled by American firms, of which the biggest is Creole Petroleum, a subsidiary of Rockefeller's Standard Oil. In 1957, foreign companies, on their own admission, made \$900 million in net profit.

Venezuela is Latin America's only major oil producer. Yet it has no oil industry of its own. The National Oil Corporation founded two years ago had to give up operations for—lack of markets!

Venezuela produces about 20 million tons of high-grade iron ore a year. Practically all of it is exported to the United States, with Venezuela getting little in exchange. All the rich deposits belong to two American companies, U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

* * *

The peasants voted for Betancourt in the hope that he would make things better for them. He would, they believed, eliminate the crying social injustice that reigns throughout rural Venezuela.

And that injustice can be spelled out in the following figures: 78.7 per cent of cultivable farmland is in the hands of the big estate owners, who make up no more than 1.5 per cent of all landowners.

* * *

In foreign policy the government has dutifully followed Washington's lead. Taking its cue from the State Department, it broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba and voted with other Washington dependent governments to expel Cuba from the Organisation of American States.

Betancourt's anti-Cuban policy has heightened popular resentment, for the people regard Cuba as an example, as proof that they, too, can win liberation from the North American monopolies. Every demand for a change in

home and foreign policy has been met by mass reprisals and suppression of democratic freedoms. This has widened the gap between government and people and has lent more severity to the struggle between them. All constitutional guarantees were repealed in November 1960. There is a blanket ban on meetings, demonstrations and democratic publications.

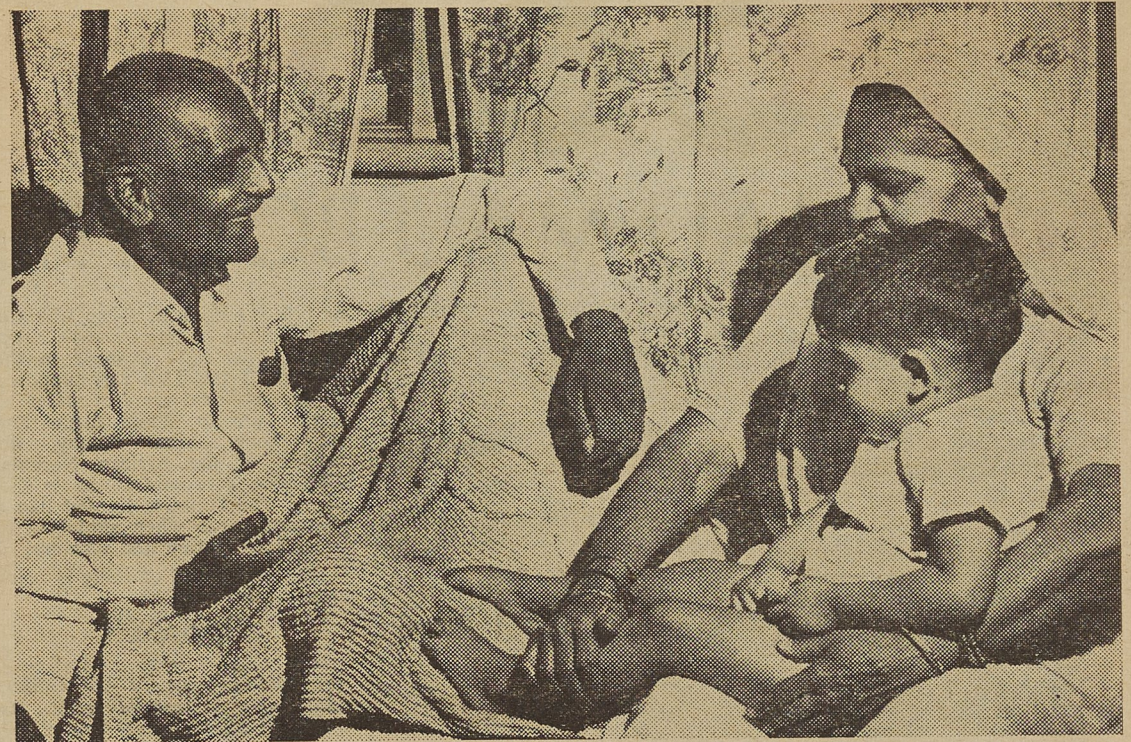
Police and army attacks on public meetings, raids on democratic party offices and the homes of progressive leaders have become common occurrences. The government is also using armed gangs recruited among the more reactionary elements of Betancourt's Democratic Action Party.

Pro-imperialist policy has deprived Betancourt of the co-operation of other political parties, which supported him in the early days of his government. The influential **Republican Democratic Union** withdrew from the government in November 1960. There has been a split also in Betancourt's own **Democratic Action Party**. The Left wing seceded and set up an independent party, the **Left Revolutionary Movement**, which has been actively campaigning against the government's home and foreign policy. The Communist Party has once more been forced underground.

The only other party in the government coalition now is the arch-reactionary **Social-Christian COPEI**. Betancourt's association with it is opposed by many leading members of his own party, who realise that it can lead only to surrender to the local oligarchy and the U.S. monopolies.

Things came to a head with activation of the movement against the regime. Most of the Democratic Action leaders condemned Betancourt's policy. Betancourt thereupon appointed a new Party executive. This meant a new split and cost Betancourt his parliamentary majority.

More than ever before, Venezuela is now divided into two camps—the patriotic forces of the nation fighting for freedom from imperialist control and for social and economic reforms, and, opposed to them, the agents of the foreign monopolies and the reactionary oligarchy.



Resting after his stretch in prison, Mr. Nana Sita is re-united with his little grandson, in the arms of his wife.

NANA SITA RELEASED FROM JAIL —

*SPIRIT HIGHER
THAN EVER*

JOHANNESBURG.

RELASED from prison last week was 64-year-old Pretoria Indian leader Mr. Nana Sita who served a two-month sentence for defying the Group Areas Act order to leave the home in which he has lived for 33 years.

Sentenced to three months imprisonment, Mr. Nana Sita was granted the usual remission, and was released after two months.

Crowds, including his wife and members of his family, gathered last Friday at the gates of the Pretoria Central Prison to greet him on his release.

The prison superintendent told the crowd that unless it dispersed he would not release Nana Sita. He had the right to keep him until 5.30 p.m. on the day of his release, and would do so, said this prison official.

CROWD MOVED

The crowd stood its ground. Shortly afterwards the prison superintendent said he would call the police to disperse the crowd if it did not move away; no one was permitted under the law to 'loiter'

within 200 yards of a prison wall. The crowd agreed to move, leaving Mr. Nana Sita's immediate family members outside the jail.

But the superintendent had his own plans. Mr. Nana Sita was

smuggled into a car and driven out of the back entrance of the prison to his home. Then the superintendent returned and told the crowd Mr. Nana Sita was already at home.

ELETHU TO CHANGE ITS NAME

JOHANNESBURG.

The pro-Government newspaper "for the Africans by the Africans" financed by SAICOR of which Mr. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education and Indian Affairs, is a director, is to change its name.

From its next issue it will be known as Elethu MIRROR and will be published only in English.

Some weeks back Elethu

began publishing in English after dropping its all-African policy by appointing Mr. Humphrey Tyler formerly of the Natal Daily News as Editor.

An Indian, Mr. H. Merchant, who is on the staff of the Indian weekly Graphic has been put in charge of the Durban office.

At least in this one field apartheid and parallel development appear to have failed.

POQO—

NAT. MAU-MAU BOGY?...

THE recent events in Paarl and in Transkei have brought to prominence the name of Poqo. The name means pure or alone, and has been in use since 1952 to describe a group known as Africanists (Ama — Afrika Poqo).

Although the name Poqo means Africanists in general it seems clear, however, that a certain section amongst the PAC has emerged in some places under the name of Poqo.

Though Mr. R. M. Sobukwe the president of the banned PAC who is serving a jail sentence in Pretoria, is reported to have flatly denied any knowledge or association with Poqo, in his evidence at a Kimberley trial last month.

White Hysteria

Whether POQO is PAC, or a different organisation is, however, not the purpose of this article.

What is important for South Africa is that the Government, the White ruling class and the press are trying to use POQO and events they attribute to POQO to whip up White hysteria, and to create a Mau Mau bogey.

Any sign of trouble—a political explosion here, a murder (black on white) there, and the cry from the White press is: POQO.

The Nat's White Laager

The Nationalist Government has been engaged for a long time in stoking up the atmosphere in which it can get away with this.

This is the way it has rallied the Whites into the laager, by conjuring up a horrifying image of Black savage hordes lying in wait to attack Whites. The Nationalist answer is to separate the races at all cost, build the apartheid wall between them or else there will be a head-on collision of White and Black.

This month the Nationalists have suddenly, with a jolt, been brought face to face with the result of their own racist propaganda, and there has been the attempt of the Minister of Justice Mr. Vorster and the police to play down their own propaganda, and try to dispel the notion, created in

the past by themselves, that politics lie behind race attacks.

But now the thing they built has grown beyond them.

And the English press, in its characteristically sensational manner (the sensation is helped by a complete lack of contact with

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By a Special Correspondent

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Africans and thus an inability to interpret African feeling, and events among the African people) has played into the hands of the Nationalist propaganda machine.

People arrested in different areas for different charges have been described as members of POQO. Men like Majija, the chairman of Sabata's Constitutional Committee among the Tembu, Xobololo and Chief Dumile Dalasile, all well-known leaders, have been described as POQO when arrested. Local non-political organisations in the Transkei and Pondoland like the Makuluspan have also been called POQO. A monthly directed at Africans has carried reports from country areas about Mau Mau oaths taken at grisly initiation ceremonies.

They Tried With The Treason Trial

You will recall that all this has taken place, too, against the background of a series of talks on Radio South Africa by a former Kenya white settler whose aim was to show that a Mau Mau situation was developing in South Africa. He was not the first one. The Nationalists tried this once before, during the Treason Trial preparatory examination. A certain Captain Parker said to have had experience in putting down the Mau Mau movement in Kenya was called into the witness box to give the court and the country the benefit of his experience. He was knocked out of the trial pretty early on, and this story didn't wash at the time.

Also during the Treason Trial

and just before it, there was the police fraud of the Cheesa-Cheesa Army, also fully exposed in the Treason Trial. This was supposed to be a political army of arsonists, setting fire to White farms and plantations. Men among the leaders of the African National Congress were said to be in this army. The fiction collapsed like a pack of cards when subjected to cross examination and scrutiny.

The same kind of thing is being tried again.

Sporadic

Of course instances of violence are taking place in the country and can't be argued aside. But most of these events are clearly sporadic, spontaneous. The oppressed people are overflowing with anger at the White minority ruling class.

(Continued top of page 13)

... Or

CAPE TOWN.

THERE has been a lot of speculation and wild surmise, sometimes mounting to hysteria, as to whether Poqo really exists or not.

Many people feel that Poqo is a hoax, a creation of the White ruling class and its press which on account of the predicament they face, is endeavouring to rally all reluctant and dissident Whites into the White laager to check the advance of the so-called "Swart Gevaar."

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By Martin Hani

.....

It is true that the White ruling class is ever-ready to pounce on events like the Paarl riots, the Qamata skirmishes and the Bashee River murders to whip up White emotions for its own personal aggrandisement.

Sensationalism

Also true is that the White daily press with its known greediness for sensation and melodrama has been quick to exaggerate and overplay the motives for these murders and riots. It puts it all down to Poqo, an organisation which they claim is modelled along Mau-Mau lines.

(Continued on page 13)

POQO— NAT. MAU-MAU BOGY?...

In this sense only are violent attacks on individual Whites 'political,' and that is stretching the word far.

But the people must be clear on this one thing. It is the Nationalist strategy to use every one of these instances for their own purposes.

There IS A Plot

There is a Nationalist plot to take the nation by surprise. To bring about the atmosphere in which new states of emergency are easily proclaimed. To unleash a reign of terror against innocent Africans and the African political movement under cover of wiping out sinister organised terror. There is a systematic, government-police inspired offensive on the go. Every little incident will be used to speed it along.

South Africa must not fall into the trap. We must not be taken by surprise. The plot must be exposed, as was the Cheesa Cheesa one.

"Choirs of Angels Sing Thee To Thy Arrest"



"Peace on earth and goodwill to men?" sings the choir of the Police Training College, the cover boys of a recent issue of "Justitia," the magazine of the Department of Justice, South African Police and Prisons.

Unpleasant Reality?

(Continued from page 12)

It is an undeniable fact that the Press has allowed its imagination to run riot.

Exaggerated as these incidents have been, one fact we must face and that is that Poqo exists. Last year's case, in which a number of Africans were sentenced for conspiracy to murder, showed that an organisation had already sprung up in our political arena pledged to the destruction of all the Whites and the complete extinction of all those it labelled as blocking the way to freedom.

Weapons ranging from axes and pangas were produced in court as exhibits. Witnesses who claimed they were coerced into joining Poqo testified that schemes had been worked out to annihilate the White population of Stellenbosch when D-Day came.

Killings

Evidence has been given at the Paarl riot commission that Poqo was the master-mind behind the attack on the Whites. Only last week two men from Paarl were sentenced to death for killing Coloured girls who were alleged to have kept the men from their politics. One of the reasons given for their killing was that they could not speak Xhosa. Poqo was implicated in this.

Finally, the six men who were

sentenced to death at Umtata for hacking to death Headman Gwebindlala Gqoboza of Sabalele Location at Cofimvaba admitted under oath before a judge and assessors that they had been sent by Poqo from Cape Town with a clear mandate to kill chiefs.

Evidence has also been heard about secret oaths, about men being marked on the forehead as a protection against the police and other danger. Daily reports are heard about the continued collection of subscriptions by force and the sharpening of pangas.

Its Influence

It would be dangerous for liberation fighters to kid themselves by behaving like ostriches and pretending that Poqo does not exist when it has been proved that it exists and that its influence is quite substantial in the Western Cape and Boland areas.

It is indeed a crude organisation, sadly lacking in cohesion, purpose and co-ordination. It is an organisation with utter contempt for political theory.

Yet while it may be true that Poqo is limited in extent and influence to some parts of the Cape, it would be absurd to compare it to the so-called "Cheesa-Cheesa." The latter, after all, never existed and was never proved to exist. But Poqo is a fact.

I agree that the Nationalists are using Poqo as a strategy for their own purposes. But there is more to it than that. Because "the people are overflowing with anger" at the White minority ruling class, Poqo is able to exploit and manipulate these genuine feelings by spreading weird stories about the total destruction of the White man.

A correct channel for the honest and genuine anger of the masses must be provided, or otherwise the people will be constant targets for these political adventurers who do not understand the *raison d'être* of the State.

A Challenge

True also is the fact that there is a Nat plot to take the nation by surprise and that people should be on the alert. The Government is looking for excuses to unleash a reign of terror on innocent Africans and to wipe out the African political movement under cover of ridding the country of terror and intimidation.

Poqo wittingly or unwittingly offers this excuse to the ruling class. But for these reasons Poqo poses a challenge to the national liberation movement. This challenge cannot be shirked and to try to do so is a crime.



These slogans of support for Walter Sisulu, former African National Congress secretary-general on trial, went up in the south-west townships of Johannesburg one night last week. Next thing the Special Branch was rapping at doors with warrants to search. Among the homes searched were those of Mr. Vincent Kumalo, Mr. John Nkadimeng, and Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who was out at the time.

"Spark" Staff Persecuted By Police

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Special Branch, assisted by members of the uniformed police, has begun a systematic persecution of the staff and agents of Spark in Port Elizabeth.

Young street-sellers, between the ages of 15 and 17, were twice arrested last week. On the first occasion they were taken to the New Law Courts and questioned by the Special Branch to discover if they knew anything about acts of sabotage. On the second occasion they were told by the police to return the newspapers to the person they had received them from and tell him to burn them.

After the recent raid on Spark office, agents of the paper and also former agents of the banned New Age were questioned by members of the Special Branch about payments to, and distribution of, these two papers.

* * *

Grahamstown: The first act of sabotage in this town occurred just after midnight last Thursday night when telephone wires connecting the city with Fort Beaufort and East London were cut. The incident took place about 3 miles outside the city, opposite the new Makana's Kop African township. The wires were cut at several places. The police are investigating but so far there have been no arrests.

* * *

East London: Twenty Africans whose ages ranged from 49 to 17 years were found not guilty and

discharged in the Regional Court here last week on a charge of furthering the aims and objects of the banned PAC during the period September 1 to November 30, 1962. After their discharge, a number of the accused and State witnesses whose statements in court are alleged to have conflicted with the statements they made to the police were arrested

and charged with perjury.

East London: A number of African leaders were raided in their homes by members of the Special Branch last week. At the same time municipal police were combing the townships with their kwela-kwela van in what they called "operation clean-up." Many were arrested for pass offences.

Cardiff Marney Sacked

CAPE TOWN.

AFTER acting for four years as Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Employees' Association, Mr. Cardiff Marney—ex-Acting Chairman of the Coloured People's Congress—has been given notice of dismissal from the service. This dismissal follows hard on the heels of the banning order served on him recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster.

Mr. Marney entered the Municipal service early in 1955 as one of the first and only two learner surveying assistants ever employed by the Council. As a result of these appointments the White employees of the Council threatened to approach the Minister of Labour to have job reservation introduced against these two.

The Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association—with the late Mr. George Gibbs as Secretary—refused to accept Mr. Mar-

ney as a member and the two learner surveying assistants were eventually prevailed upon to take clerical positions in the segregated housing branch of the Council.

Shortly after, through a regrading scheme introduced in 1956 which was negotiated by the Union, the wages of the workers were drastically reduced with the connivance of the late George Gibbs.

Mr. Marney then led the struggle to get rid of Gibbs and the Executive Committee of the Union, and this struggle ended in 1958 when the whole Executive was changed.

Mr. Marney then resigned from his position in the Council and went to work for the Union, in whose service he remained until notice of dismissal was served on him last week. (The Union is at the moment negotiating for an increase in wages.)

LETTERS

Assaults, Insults, Humiliation

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS ON A PASS RAID

I am a businessman trading in Moletsane, P.O. Moroka. I am also a former member of the Moroka Emergency Camp Advisory Board and a former Transvaal Secretary of the now banned African National Congress. I tasted the bitterness of the treason trial and the state of emergency to the end.

The arguments of the City Council spokesmen that pass raids are a thing of the past are not true. The Johannesburg City Council has a special squad of policemen whose sole daily job is to raid for passes.

One day whilst going from my shop to my house I was accosted by a young constable who addressed me as "hey wena" (hey you). He added the word "tsotsi." When I told him how I resented being addressed in this manner he there and then demanded my pass.

When I told him I did not have it with me he told me he was going to arrest me, which he did. It was then about 8.15 a.m. I was handcuffed and paraded with other young Africans, some hardly 14 years old. Our journey through the township was most embarrassing. At prominent corners like bus stops we were made to sit down while happy and laughing constables jumped into people's yards, trampling on their well-arranged gardens while the owners were at work.

At a certain house a youngster of about 16 or 17 dashed inside. It was his home (his mother was present) and he locked himself inside. When he refused to open the police took out knives and scraped the putty on the window away and took it out, giving it to the owner. When they then found themselves confronted with burglar bars they unscrewed this too and arrested and assaulted the youngster.

Our journey to the Jabavu No. 2 office was a tedious task, with children and adults lining the route to see who had been arrested. When we finally arrived at our destination after this long and taunting parade, no lunch was provided. They took down our names (no check was made of residence qualifications) and then transferred us to Moroka police station for detention.

In the van on the way to the police station these constables

made us sit on top of one another. They told me that even if I considered myself clever, they considered me a dog without a pass. These Council police are not well trained; they are vindictive and all out to assert their personality.

The fight against the pass laws, and against these humiliations, assaults and persecution must be intensified.

P. MATHOLE

Johannesburg.

* * *

PROTEST AGAINST REMOVALS

On behalf of the Coloured People's Congress and particularly the people of Dowerville, Sturt Township and Lea Place, we wish to protest against the proposed removal of these people from their homes.

The removal of these people will cause tremendous hardship for which there is no justification whatever.

The City Council has a duty to protect the interests of this city to all their interests. Instead, we find people like Mr. Schauder doing all they can to help the policy of Apartheid and Group Areas, without caring for one moment about the cruel injustice which must follow from forcing the tenants into ghettos far out of the city.

We call on the people of these areas to unite in strong protest and to declare their opposition to these removals. They must not falter in the fight which they have carried on for many years.

At the same time, they must not put their trust in those who are afraid to protest or those who have declared, as Mr. Fischat has, that they support the policy of Group Areas. To follow this would be to end up in some wretched Group Area miles from their places of work.

These removals are clearly unjust. We beg all those—white and non-white—who care about justice, to support us in this fight.

S. J. TOBIAS

Sec., CPC, Port Elizabeth.

OPEN PROTEST TO VERWOERD

We, the trade union officials from the Afro-Asian countries studying at the College of the Free German Trade Unions in Bernau near Berlin, place on record our strong protest at your latest banning orders which prevent some 500 opponents of 'apartheid' from taking part in political and trade union activity.

We note with the utmost revulsion that any breach of these banning orders constitutes a criminal offence which entails heavy penalties including long terms of imprisonment in your hated jails.

This is the most sinister ban which your government, the most hated government on the African Continent, has imposed on the most militant and active opponents of your racialist and oppressive regime.

We demand the immediate withdrawal of these bans. We demand further that the officials of the South African Congress of Trade Unions be permitted to carry on with their activities without any restriction whatsoever.

We demand that you take heed of the world-wide protests at your latest outrage and it is with great anger that we add our voices to these protests.

Bernau.

The studying trade unionists from Togo, Zanzibar, Yemen Republic, Burma, South Africa, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Congo, Cameroun, Morocco, Guinea, Nigeria, Somalia, Mali, Tanganyika, Senegal, Ceylon, Algeria.

Swazis "Not Ready" They Say

JOHANNESBURG.

Swazi National Council delegates just returned from the London constitutional talks gave a press conference in a Dube Township house here and told reporters with all seriousness that the people of Swaziland were not yet "ready for independence" and that the British Government and African politicals who were demanding an African majority in the new legislative organs under a new constitution knew this too.

Said Mr. P. H. Dhlamini: "An African majority would be fatal: 95 per cent of our people have not been accorded the education for a constitution with an African majority."

He added: "We fully support the policy of partnership in Swaziland until our people get to a point where they can manage their affairs."

In the fullness of time, they said, "We will rule by the will of the people but the people must first be educated."

As they talked the "traditionalists" puffed away at their pipes. Later in the evening they changed from their lounge suits to Swazi traditional garb.

In the Struggle for Non-racialism

SPORTSMEN FIGHT BACK!

NON-RACIAL sport has taken some heavy punches lately. This is to be expected from the racialists. And there will be more. Among the latest:

- Stanley Rous throwing body-blows at our non-racial Soccer Fed. officials;
- the lifting of the suspension of the racial soccer body by the world soccer body (FIFA);
- deliberately confusing statements by Klopffer (Olympics) Craven (rugby) and Braun (boxing)—all aimed at covering up for racialism in S.A. sport;
- Threatening noises by Minister of the Interior, De Klerk—also aimed at blocking the removal of racialism in sport;
- Phoney boxing trials—"separate but equal"—and the selection of 2 Africans for a trip to the United States. BUT NOT AS SPRINGBOKS;
- Threats of Sunday sport legislation which would cripple our non-racial pro. soccer, especially in Natal;
- The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SAN—ROC) coming under fire from the white-controlled S.A. Olympic Association.

Fighting Back

But we are fighting back. Among the latest moves by non-racial sport:

SISULU VERDICT ON MARCH 4

JOHANNESBURG.

The judgment in the trial of Walter Sisulu, one-time secretary general of the African National Congress, on charges of incitement and furthering the activities of the underground Congress, is now to be given on March 4.

When Sisulu presented himself for judgment on Friday, February 15, the Magistrate said that owing to pressure of work he had not yet completed his judgment.

ENGAGEMENT

Brutus-Koopman: The engagement has been announced between Wilfrid Cecil Brutus and Martha Koopman.

Printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Shelley Rd., Salt River, for the proprietors, Table View Printing and Publishing Co., 22 Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and published by Real Printing and Publishing Co., 20 Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

- A successful move by SASA to prevent Rous putting across a case for S.A. at the Conference of the International Olympic Committee recently. A strong cable was sent and Chancellor Otto Mayer refused to hear Rous on the S.A. question. The warning to S.A. issued last year by the I.O.C. was repeated.
- Non-racial sportsmen in Benoni have issued a call to rally around non-racial sport.
- Fresh moves are being made to get people to "Support only non-racial sports events."

- Troubles are flaring up in New Zealand on the question of the exclusion of Maoris from Rugby tours to S.A. and of Basil D'Oliviera from the Springbok cricket team.

- The non-racial Soccer League is taking a firm stand on Natal-spruit.

- SASA has made representations to the U.S.A. Ambassador on the question of the boxing tour to the U.S.A. We shall hear lots more on this subject!

So the fight goes on. And must go on until we win!



ORBITUARY!

Women On Public Violence Charge

DURBAN.

Two of the women—Miriam Sithole and Alphenia Ntshingila—who were allegedly beaten up by members of the Black Jacks at the Durban Beerhall (see last week's Spark) appeared together with three others, Miss Angel Sithole, Anne Sibiyi and Octavia Mkize, in the Durban Regional Court last week charged with public violence.

The prosecutor indicated that the police were looking for three more women to join with those arrested.

Bail has been set at R100 each, the prosecutor opposing an application by Mr. I. Arenstein for the accused that bail should be set at R20 each.

Police Grill J. B. Marks

JOHANNESBURG.

Special Branch detectives last week visited the home of Mr. J. B. Marks, former President of the Transvaal ANC and member of the National Executive Committee. They questioned him about the nature of his job and the number of hours he works each day. They also asked the names of the members of his family who are likely to visit him at times. The police also took his identification number and age.

BECHUANALAND PEOPLE'S PARTY

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF BECHUANALAND PEOPLE'S PARTY AND THE PUBLIC OF BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

All members of the Bechuanaland People's Party, the public including Messrs. Motsete and Matante and their colleagues who are in possession of yellow cards with the head of Mr. Motsete on them are being called upon to surrender their cards to the office of Secretary General, B.P.P., Mr. B. D. Macheng, P.O. Box 37, Palapye, Bechuanaland. The yellow cards with the head of Mr. Motsete on are not official B.P.P. membership cards. These were printed and issued by the two men, Messrs. Motsete and Matante who are not the recognised officials or leaders of the B.P.P. There has been no change in the Party old membership cards, no N.E.C. (National Executive Committee) of the B.P.P. has issued any ultimatum, neither were the masses and the annual conference consulted by Messrs. Motsete and Matante for the change in Party membership cards.

For further particulars and information relating to B.P.P. write to Mr. B. D. Macheng, Secretary General B.P.P., P.O. Box 37, Palapye, Bechuanaland.