

A.S.

MC H91-90-1-7

# SPARK

New Series, Vol. 1 No. 7

PRICE 5c

December 13, 1962

## Stoking Up New Paarl

# EISELEN LINE NOW NATION-WIDE

## African Women, Youths Expelled From Towns

JOHANNESBURG.

**A**PARTHEID is not only designed to smash up the lives of the Africans in the Western Cape. Already a removal scheme to expel African women and youths from the towns is in full operation.

Instructions to physically remove the unwanted appear to have gone out to Bantu Commissioners on a national scale. In the same week in as far distant areas as Alexandra Township and Port Elizabeth police have been out arresting women whose permits do not entitle them to be in urban areas, sentencing them and then carrying them back to the reserves in Government-organised transport.

### FINES, JAILINGS

Women picked up in Port Elizabeth have been taken to court in considerable numbers. Fines on conviction go up to R15. The men responsible for the introduction of the women into the urban areas are now also rounded up and arrested. After payment of fines or serving prison sentences the women are taken back to the reserves under escort.

### FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER WOMEN HAVE BEEN SEEN AS POLICE ESCORTS TAKING WOMEN BACK BY TRAIN.

Women who serve jail sentences because they cannot pay their fines are taken from prison to their homes to pick up their belongings and are then bundled straight off to the reserves.

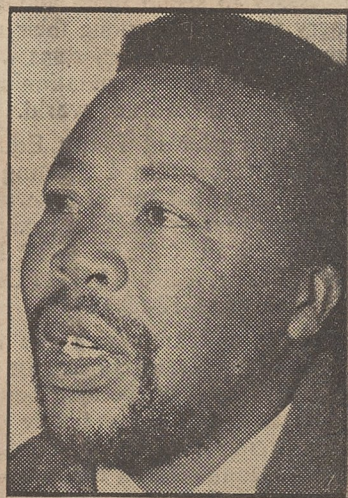
### SUSPENDED

Reports of this stirred Alexandra last week and then came the

announcement from the Bantu Commissioner that this was suspended for the time being.

But the drive to get infringers of permit regulations out of the towns continues.

Another ugly feature of the present round-up of the apartheid Government is that African young men arrested for infringements are being punished with cuts and are then being found employment immediately on the mines, making it look as though Government Commissioners and labour agents are working this thing together.



Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembu, who is fighting for non-racial democracy in the Transkei and who is expected to play a key role at the meeting of the Transkeian Territorial Authority this week.

## BANISHED PONDO LEADERS SENT TO JAIL

**T**HREE banished Pondoland leaders sent into exile to arid Frenchdale and Driefontein have been sent from exile into prison.

They are Messrs Madikizela, Mbodla and Tshangela.

Messrs Madikizela and Mbodla thought they were being sent home when they got a message from the Bantu Commissioner to "pack your belongings" and be ready to move. At the back of the minds of these two banished men was an earlier promise that they would shortly be released from banishment.

The two packed and were ready on November 16 but on that journey discovered they were not going home but—far from it—to serve new jail sentences. This they learned when taken before Vryburg's magistrate.

Madikizela and Tshangela were sentenced to two years, of which 16 months were suspended. Mbodla was sentenced to two years, of which 20 months were suspended.

When they have completed their sentences they will have to return to banishment.

"We are deeply mourning," said the letter from other Frenchdale banishees received in Johannesburg as the only news of Mr. Tshangela's fate.

It is presumed here on the scanty information available that the three lost an appeal against a conviction and the prison sentences passed thus come into force.



## COMMENT

## IS THE GOVERNMENT TOO LIBERAL?

STRANGE though it may seem, there is evidently a strong section of the Nationalist Party which is of the opinion that the Verwoerd administration is "too liberal," is spending too much money on the "kaffirs," is giving the country away to them, is generally departing from the tried and trusted principles of Afrikaner nationalism.

At any rate, Nationalist Cabinet Ministers are finding it necessary to spend more and more time trying to appease the angry right wing among their membership. In the process they are making some admissions which will prove pretty damaging to the Nationalist reputation in the eyes of the rest of South Africa and the outside world.

The Minister of Bantu Education and Indian Affairs, Mr. W. A. Maree, told a meeting at Helpmekaar last week that "complaints that too much was being done for the Bantu and not enough for the European were disproved by the budget figures—96 PER CENT FOR EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT AND FOUR PER CENT FOR BANTU DEVELOPMENT." (Cape Argus 6-12-62.)

This is a figure which one would think the Minister would normally prefer to conceal or disguise, because it reveals the naked truth about the apartheid regime and the ruthless exploitation to which the majority of the population are subjected. Talk of separate and equal development under apartheid becomes meaningless in the face of such a comparison of the real relationship between the races. In Mr. Maree's words we find a crude reaffirmation of the brutal reality of White domination.

Another who was obliged to come out with the truth was Mr. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, who was closely questioned by a farmer at a meeting last week in connection with the Government's Bantustan plans.

The farmer demanded an unambiguous answer to the question whether the Government's idea was to allow the Bantustans to become independent states which could make pacts with the communists. The Minister replied that they would not be able to do so before they became independent. "But if this did happen, WHICH HE DOUBTED, then they would have the right to make such pacts." The Bantu had told the Government they did not want independence. All they wanted was self-government.

In other words, as far as the Government is concerned, independence for the Bantustans is not on the agenda and is not an aim of Government policy. Here again the Government has been forced to make an admission which makes nonsense of their whole propaganda case in favour of Bantustan, and which deprives their apartheid policy of any shred of moral justification.

Thus once again we learn from the mouth of Government leaders themselves that apartheid means that the White man will stay boss and that the Non-White will be permanently subject to his domination. This shows that there can be no compromise with apartheid. Neither in the White man's areas nor out of them will the Black man be able to win freedom.

*The only road to emancipation lies through unremitting struggle for equal rights for all in an integrated united South Africa in which Cabinet Ministers will talk the same language to all sections of the people and the honesty of their policies will be beyond dispute.*

## KICKED UPSTAIRS?



Whoever wrote the long eulogy of Colonel "At" Spengler for the Cape Argus last week obviously didn't realise that the transfer of this former boss of the Special Branch in metropolis Johannesburg to the town of Springs was something like a big demotion. It should have been expected. After all, he of all people should know that you can't go around trying to improve yourself in this police state, especially with books on Marx, Lenin, Trotsky and Engels.

## Desai To Take Court Action

SPECIAL branch detectives, led by Colonel van der Westhuizen, their chief in the Western Cape, stopped Councillor Barney Desai as he was about to take his seat in the council chamber the day after winning the seat in the Ward Six by-election.

Desai, banned and confined former leader of the C.P.C., was warned that he would be prosecuted for attending a gathering if he took his seat.

A spokesman of the Desai Election Committee told Spark that the matter had been handed over to a firm of attorneys and it had been decided to make an application to court for a declaration of rights. Meanwhile the spokesman said, the City Council had granted Mr. Desai leave from Council. Under a municipal law, a Councillor who misses three consecutive meetings forfeits his seat in the Council.

The seat Mr. Desai now occupies by virtue of his victory became vacant when the former Councillor, Congressman George Peake, was imprisoned under the Explosives Act.

## FIRST TRIAL UNDER SABOTAGE ACT

Two Sentenced to 12 years for throwing petrol bombs

PORT ELIZABETH. GEORGE Sinkankanka and Richmond Dupreez appeared before a judge and two assessors in the first Supreme Court trial without a preparatory examination under the General Law (Sabotage) Amendment Act.

Both men were charged with throwing petrol and paraffin bombs at the house of Bantu Constable Philemon Makwakwa of 43 Mngandi Street in New Brighton on the evening of October 6, 1962. Both pleaded not guilty.

AT THE END OF THE CASE THE TWO MEN WERE EACH SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Cons. Makwakwa told the court that he left his house at about 5.30 p.m. on Saturday the 6th to start duties at 6 p.m. After a report was made to him he found his house at about 7.45 p.m. full of people who had gathered to extinguish the flames. The house smelt of petrol and there were pieces of broken bottle and paper lying about. Windows of the bedroom, dining room and kitchen were shattered. There was still smoke. He estimated damage to his personal belongings at R89.70.

He told the court he knew both accused but had never had any quarrel with them before.

## BOYS' EVIDENCE

Evidence was then given by two young boys who alleged that on the evening in question they had chased a man up Mngandi Street after the bombing of the house. They both knew the man as Zakade—Richmond Dupreez—and had run errands for him before. When the man reached a shadowy spot near Nongogo School he stopped and placed his hand in his pocket. He told them to go back or he would shoot.

Sgt. Linde, a finger-print expert, told the court that he could not find any fingerprints on the stick the police had found in the yard of the bombed house.

Mrs. Cynthia Makwakwa, wife of Philemon, told the court that on the Saturday she was sitting in her kitchen, breast-feeding her baby, her back towards the window, when she heard the shatter-

ing of window glass and saw flames spurting from her dresser. She stood up and ran to the door leading outside. When she opened the door she saw a man standing still. He was carrying a stick. She recognised the man as Sinkankanka. She went round the back to call neighbours to help.

The flames were put out by neighbours who also brought the child who was sleeping in the bedroom at the time.

Def. Counsel: I suggest you only gave a fleeting glance at the man you saw in the yard and that you would not be able to have a clear vision of him.

Cynthia: No. I looked at the man and I recognised him clearly.

Def. Sinkankanka will tell the court that at the time he was preparing to go to a concert where he was to be a master-of-ceremonies.

Cynthia: I do not know about that.

## POLICE EVIDENCE

Sgt. Card, of East London, told the court that they posted two men at Nonkonyana's house. Nonkonyana was later brought to the New Brighton police station. After 5 a.m. (on the 7th) they went to arrest Sinkankanka whom they found sleeping in his house.

Sgt. Card alleged that they went to Nonkonyana's house after obtaining a "very good description" of the man from Cynthia.

The police went to Nobantu Hall. The master-of-ceremonies, George Sinkankanka, appealed to the audience to remain calm as the police were there to look for certain people.

This was confirmed by Sinkankanka. He told the court that he had wanted to facilitate the investigations.

## DEFENCE EVIDENCE

Sinkankanka told the court that he was married and had six children. He was a carpenter and employed by Freddie Tyolo. He was not working with Nonkonyana as had been alleged by Cynthia Makwakwa. He had never made any chest for the mother of Cynthia as alleged.

He told the court that when the police assaulted him they alleged that there were three witnesses who could testify that he had bombed the house of Makwakwa.

Bantu Constable Barrington George assaulted him several times in the stomach with his fists. He pulled him by the shoulder

and dragged him to a wall where he knocked him against it. He kicked him in the stomach and buttocks several times. The police used all kinds of obscene language.

Warrant Officer Du Preez handcuffed him and George continued to assault him. Then Sinkankanka told the police that he had no idea what they sought from him and whom they were talking about, and that they should shoot him instead. "They were making me suffer for what I had no idea at all."

## SECOND ACCUSED

Sgt. Card told the court that on the afternoon of the 8th they were travelling along a tarred road between New Brighton and Zakhele when they saw Richmond Du Preez, accused No. 2. He stopped the car about 100 yards away but Du Preez started to run as soon as he saw the police stopping. The police gave chase and caught him.

Richmond Du Preez told the court that he was registered as a Coloured and that he was not working but earning a Government grant as a tuberculous case. He told the court that he ran because he had once got into trouble with the police for a pass offence. He did not have his identity card with him when the police stopped and he saw Det. Constable Nyembana pointing at him. So he made a dash for it.

Footnote: In Grahamstown on the same day Rex Dinga, 19, was sentenced to five years under the Sabotage Act for throwing petrol bombs at premises at Lovedale.

## EAST GERMANY IN TOP TEN

Industrial gross production in East Germany from 1958 to 1962 mounted by 37.1%, with the East German Democratic Republic ranging among the ten leading industrial countries in the world. Retail sales during the same period went up by 27 per cent.

## U.S. SABOTAGE IN CUBA

HAVANA.

The Cuban Government has published details of over 100 cases of sabotage and subversion carried out by the U.S. in the past three years against Cuba.





Mr. Walter Sisulu chatting with his counsel, Mr. Joe Slovo, outside the courtroom in Johannesburg last week.

The Strike was a success after all!

## EVIDENCE IN SISULU INCITEMENT CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

**HIGHLIGHT OF THE SISULU CASE IN COURT LAST WEEK WAS STATE EVIDENCE THAT THE STRIKE SAID BY SPENGLER TO HAVE 'FAILED' HAD NOT FAILED!**

Former African National Congress secretary-general Mr. Walter Sisulu is charged on four counts of having incited Non-White workers to break the law by striking against the Nationalist Republic in May of 1961; and of having remained an active member of the African National Congress for a year. He is also charged with having 'furthered the aims of communism' by releasing an article for New Age explaining the call for a National Convention.

He pleaded not guilty to all charges, and is defended by Mr. J. Slovo.

### ARMED POLICE

A force of armed police surrounded the court throughout the three days of the hearing. While a score of Special Branch men from all over South Africa waited to give evidence, gun-toting uniformed men, some also carrying batons or tear-gas, "screened"

most members of the public and several pressmen. Many Africans were refused entry to the public gallery even while it was only half-filled.

Despite these anti-demonstration 'security' measures, the public gave the AMANDLA shout and the clenched fist salute when Mr. Sisulu left the dock. Shouted at by police Colonel J. A. Wright, one woman called out: "We are not in jail." Outside the court building they sang 'Nkosi Sikelele.'

### BUSES EMPTY

Leading evidence of Sisulu's part in inciting workers to strike in May 1961, the State called on PUTCO's personnel manager Mr. J. D. Argyll. The witness told the court that about 60 per cent of regular passengers among the African labour force of Johannesburg and Pretoria—107,600 workers—did not use PUTCO buses on May 29 last year, the first day of the nationwide strike.

The largest drop from the average was in the Kliptown division, which serves the southwestern townships. There were more than 38,000 fewer passengers than on the previous Monday.

**Mr. Slovo** (for Sisulu): On the morning of May 29 Colonel Spengler, head of the Security Branch in Johannesburg announced that the labour position was normal and that normal services were operating.

**Mr. Argyll:** As far as we were concerned we offered the normal services.

**Mr. Slovo:** But as far as you were concerned the statement was untrue?—We only added up our figures later.

**Mr. Slovo:** Would a responsible police officer like Colonel Spengler make a statement in conflict with the facts? He said there was no strike at all; that all had gone to work. Could that be true on your facts?—We went into the facts afterwards. I was not aware of the statement.

The statement attributed by me to Colonel Spengler was reported by newspapers and quoted by the SABC. Had you heard it I take it you would have smiled to yourself because it must have been quite clear to you, even on that day, that not all had gone back home on the buses that night?—That was clear.

(Continued on page 5)

## Evidence In Sisulu Case

(Continued from page 4)

**Mr. Slovo:** Yet the State is now trying to prove that the strike was unsuccessful—

**The Prosecutor** (jumping up): I dispute that. The State case is that a number stayed away, and disruption was there.

There were scores of witnesses—mostly police—and about 90 exhibits were handed in.

### WORE UNIFORMS

The first witness, Sergeant Isaac Sharpe, attached to The Grays for 12 years, said he first knew Mr. Sisulu in 1952. He had seen him address many ANC meetings. At these meetings the men and women wore uniforms, the anthem was sung and the thumbs-up sign was given.

Sharpe gave evidence about the meaning and origin of the cry 'Amandla Ngawethu' and 'Morena Boloka.' He said 'Amandla' only came in after the All-In conference at Pietermaritzburg.

A White and an African Special Branch detective gave evidence of a raid on the house of Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi on October 28 last year, during a party.

Songs, including 'Tshotsholoza Mandela,' were being sung in the house. Mr. Sisulu, one of the guests, was arrested, with others.

Mr. Jacob Shapiro told how he was found with an Israeli journalist in the company of Mr. Sisulu,

Mr. Ben Turok and several Indians in the flat of Mr. A. Kathrada in Market Street. The Special Branch arrived and arrested Mr. Sisulu and two others.

Mr. Shapiro said that the man who introduced him to Mr. Sisulu said: "He was secretary-general of the African National Congress."

**The prosecutor:** I put it to you that you said in evidence at the trial of Ben Turok that Sisulu was introduced to you as secretary-general of the ANC—It was all the same to me.

Why did you then say something different?

**Mr. Slovo:** I object. This witness cannot be cross-examined unless he is declared hostile.

### POLICE RAID

Sergeant A. J. Coetzee of the Special Branch said that on May 10 he went to an office in Macosa House, Commissioner Street, where he found Mr. Duma Nokwe and Mr. Sisulu. He took possession of a writing pad.

The detectives then searched Mr. Sisulu's house in Orlando and seized documents and notes.

Warrant Officer J. Wessels of Durban said that in April and May he saw strike posters and leaflets put up or scattered all over Durban.

Under cross-examination he did not dispute that the idea of a National Convention, as de-

manded by the All-In African Conference at Pietermaritzburg, was first suggested by the leader of the Progressive Party. He did not dispute that the idea was supported by many political groups and individuals, such as ministers of religion.

Sergeant Macwell Markwa told the court he attended the All-In Conference in March 1961. He said he saw Mr. Sisulu at the conference. The prosecutor said later that the State would be prepared to admit that the witness had made a mistake, Sisulu did not attend the conference.

Officials of the Johannesburg City Council, the Department of Labour and the Chamber of Mines gave evidence that if the large majority of workers had stayed at home at the end of May last year, there would have been serious consequences in municipal services, factories and mines.

### MAIL OPENED

Special Branch detectives from many towns and cities of the four provinces then gave evidence as to how they had intercepted letters from the All-In National Action Council—signed N. R. Mandela—or confiscated bundles of leaflets calling for a strike and demanding a national convention.

They gained possession of the documents by opening mail at local post offices, during house raids or through informers.

Warrant Officer C. J. Dirker of the Johannesburg Special Branch said he was investigating officer in the case.

In April last year he searched Mr. Sisulu's office in Macosa House and found documents entitled 'A Guide to Organisers'; 'Information Notes for the Campaign' and 'Resolutions passed at the All-In African Conference.'

The case was adjourned, after three days hearing, to December 20.

## BLOOD APARTHEID NOW OFFICIAL

JOHANNESBURG.

**PROVISION** for complete apartheid is made in the regulations for the control of blood transfusion services published in the Government Gazette recently.

The regulations provide that blood donor societies or branches which recruit both European and Non-European blood donors shall be organised into separate European and Non-European divisions so that

"(a) European and Non-European blood donors are bled on separate premises or are bled on the same premises but are suitably separated; and

"(b) the records of European and Non-European donors and of their blood donations are kept separate."

The regulations lay down that containers of blood must be labelled and the "racial origin" of the blood donation may be indicated by the

following code letters:

W for Whites.

K for Coloureds.

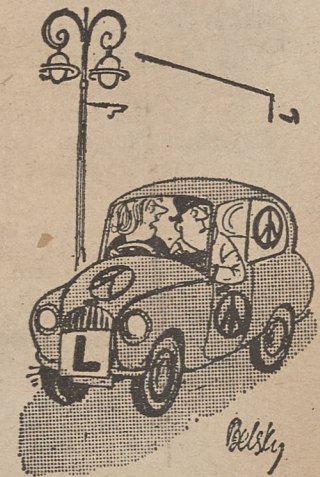
A for Indians or Asiatics; and

B for Bantus.

**Footnote:** Human blood is defined in the regulations as "whole blood which has been withdrawn from a human being, which has been mixed with a suitable anticoagulant agent and which is intended for therapeutic or prophylactic infusion into another human being. Its proper name is 'Human Blood.'"

The definition contains no reference to Asiatic, White, Coloured or Bantu blood, and in fact there is absolutely no difference medically. The same blood runs through the veins of all human beings, irrespective of "racial origin."

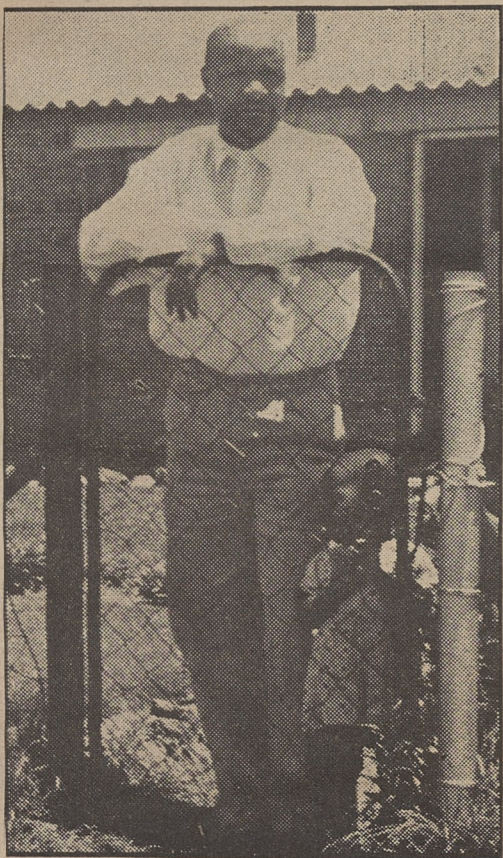
The purpose of the apartheid regulations is simply to appease White patients who object to infusions of blood donated by Non-Whites.



Belsky in the London Daily Herald  
"I suppose you may as well know  
—I'm opposed to any form of  
test."



### Not a Prison Fence, But a Prison All The Same



TOM NKOBI, once national organiser of the African National Congress, before it was banned by the Government, is under 24-hour arrest at home. Three long steps from his front door to his front gate, and this is as far as he may go.



ALFRED NZO, former ANC official, looks cheerful enough, but has little to smile about. Confined to his home for 24 hours a day Mr. Nzo lives ALONE ALL THAT TIME, except for the arrival at home of his wife on Saturday afternoons, after her weekly hospital shifts are done.

## AFRICAN EXPERTS MEET IN GHANA

GHANA is to be host to the first international congress of Africanists to be held at the University of Ghana, Legon, near Accra from December 12 to 18.

The congress will be attended by 150 delegates, comprising 100 Africans and 50 persons from other parts of the world.

The idea of the congress grew out of a meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow two years ago. The Africa section of the congress resolved that it was time a separate congress of Africanists was established, and set up an organising committee for this purpose.

The Chairman of the committee is Dr. Kenneth Onwuka Dike, Principal of the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria. Members of the committee include the heads of the University of Addis Ababa, Dakar, Ghana, Lovanium and Tunis, and representatives of the Africanists of France, the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Renowned scholars have been invited to prepare papers for the open sessions. They have also been invited to act as chairmen and main speakers for the sections. The scholars have been invited on individual merit and without consideration of nationality, and they come from a wide range of countries including

France, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

The total cost of organising the congress will be about £22,000. The following contributions have already been promised or received: the Ford Foundation of New York £10,000, the Government of Nigeria £5,000, the Government of Ghana £4,000 and UNESCO £7,000. In addition certain concealed costs are being borne by the Ghana Government, the University of Ghana and the University College, Ibadan. A special appeal for funds has been addressed to independent African Governments.

### SUPPLEMENT

### AFRICA and the WORLD

# "GERMAN REICH MUST HAVE COLONIES"

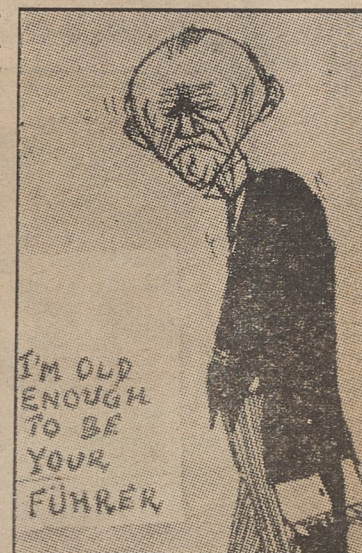
-ADENAUER



"The German Reich must definitely strive to obtain colonies. In the Reich itself there is too little space for the big population. We are constantly losing just those adventurous and pushing people who find no field for their activities at home; in the colonies they would find a field for their activities. We must have more space for our people, and therefore we must have colonies. ADENAUER"

This striking call for colonies for German imperialism was made thirty-four years ago by Konrad Adenauer, today Chancellor of West Germany. The picture above shows one of the exhibits in the Colonial Pavilion at the "Pressa-International Press Exhibition" at Cologne in 1928. Dr. Adenauer was at that time Lord Mayor of Cologne. He can scarcely claim that this statement was a "youthful indiscretion" since he had then already reached the ripe age of 52.

● Last week Dr. Adenauer announced that he would resign his post as Chancellor late next year.



Chancellor Adenauer



# Behind The Secret Army Revolt In North Borneo

THE subject of 'Greater Malaysia' crops up all the time these days; and the fictitious elation engendered by the first report that a merger would unite Singapore, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei and thus bring a solution through federation to some of the economic problems of the area is now showing itself for what it is; propaganda diffused through rigidly censored press in order to make palatable a scheme which found its origin in the Foreign Office, London, as early as 1953.

## THE PROPOSED MALAYSIA

These are the countries involved in the Federation's plan:

**MALAYA:** area—50,000 square miles; population—6,825,000 (mainly Malaysians and Chinese with Indians and Pakistanis); famous for its rubber and tin.

**SINGAPORE:** 224 square miles; 1,665,000 people (chiefly Chinese with Malaysians, Indians, Pakistanis, and Eurasians). Lives on import-export trade.

**NORTH BORNEO:** colony, 29,000 square miles; 454,000 people (Chinese, Europeans, and tribes). Agriculture and rubber.

**SARAWAK:** colony, 48,000 square miles; 744,000 people (Dyaks, Chinese, Malaysians and others). Produces rubber, pepper and timber.

**BRUNEI:** British-protected oil state of 2,200 square miles and less than 100,000 people (Malays and Chinese).

The dramatic seizure last week by a patriotic Secret Army of a number of towns in the oil-rich British colony of Brunei in North Borneo, has given impetus to the drive by anti-colonialist forces in South East Asia to prevent the British from setting up the neo-colonialist Federation of Greater Malaysia.

This article, written by CYNICUS MALAYU in Malaya before the events of last week, shows that the aim of the Federation is twofold:

- to place the whole area, including strategic Singapore with its strong left-wing movement, under the control of the wealthy feudal and businessmen rulers of Malaya, and
- to encourage the break-up of Indonesia.

It seems that even in those days the more astute and knowledgeable among the British experts of South East Asia realised that the whole area had to be treated on a large scale.

Seato was one effort, and now 'Greater Malaysia' will replace Seato as the stronghold of a new, intelligent, and far more ruthless type of colonialism with a tentacular hold over the whole area.

I say intelligent with some reason: gone are the days of crude anti-communist propaganda, of rather jejune and direct military aid. Now all is subtlety, indirection, corruption, infiltration.

In this new long-term and long planned disruption at all levels, the principal feature will be the utilization of Asians, willing or eager for personal motives to be the tool of manipulations which will enslave, more effectively than before, the populations of the small countries of South East Asia, and prolong the domination of monopoly capitalism, if not enhance it, in the area.

ways the final, the effective weapon of "a pogrom."

### POGROM

These words are not coined by me, they issued from the aforesaid well-informed businessmen, army officers, etc. When I asked innocently: "What pogrom?" I was told:

"The Chinese will have their throats cut by the Malays. That's quite certain. Of course, we'll all be terribly sorry if that has to happen, but . . ."

And this was confirmed to me by an Asian friend of mine: "Yes, at the moment the Malays everywhere are being 'stirred up' against the Chinese. Just like in India in 1947, the British intend to 'fix' things so as to leave a bloody holocaust be-

hind them. And everyone is afraid . . ."

Even if merger, or Greater Malaysia, happens (and it is bound to happen, since there is an army of 100,000 British and other troops to see that it does), the grandiose vision does not stop there.

For in Greater Malaysia the "racial balance" will still be precarious; and moreover it has been found that, surprisingly enough, Sarawak, North Borneo, known as sleepy little territories, have suddenly sprung awake, and that in Sarawak there have been demonstrations against "Greater Malaysia," very strong demonstrations indeed.

"Trouble" will not end with the creation of Greater Malaysia. And this is attributed to the fact that in Greater Malaysia there will be a great percentage of Chinese; in fact, there will be only about 700,000 "other races" as a surplus over and above the Chinese population.

And 700,000 isn't very much. "But if we add Sumatra, we'll have nine million Indonesian-Malays, and that'll finish off the Chinese," said the Britisher I was drinking with.

### AGAINST INDONESIA

And that is another "open secret" here: that the Greater Malaysia plans also include subversion



'Plan to detach Sumatra from Indonesia'

and disruption in Indonesia; with the annexation of Sumatra to Malaysia.

Ever since Sukarno proclaimed that West Irian would be liberated from the Dutch and returned to the Indonesian fold, manipulations by businessmen in Indonesia sent the price of commodities sky-high.

Already Indonesia, because of its lack of technical know-how, of economists, of heavy industry, is eminently vulnerable to such manipulations, and corruption is difficult to control.

... "if Sumatra joins Greater Malaysia, we'll be safe."

Who said that colonialism was over?

## COLUMN OF EXPOSURES

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia has launched a fault-finding section designed to expose "bureaucrats, bribe-takers, those who pull the wool over people's eyes, those who turn out faulty goods, swindlers and parasites."

It said the editors had invited readers to take part in the new column, "to send in pointed observations about those guilty of scandalous behaviour, and to name names."



Indonesia's Sukarno

### WHISKEY FLOWING

It is here, in Kuala Lumpur, that over the Christmas period, with whiskey flowing and tongues loosened among the holiday-makers who throng the capital, that one hears, talked of as freely as the races, of schemes whose rank expediency and total lack of compunction can only be compared to those which have made a shambles in the Congo.

... It is thought that some of the Left leaders may be hoodwinked, or may be willing to connive at hoodwinking their people, into accepting "reasonableness."

And finally, if "reasonableness" fails, then, I am told (most openly, over the same cheerful Christmas libations) there is al-

## U.S. Communist Failed To 'Register'

# FACES 600,000 DOLLAR FINE

THE trial of the Communist Party of the United States—the first trial of a political party in the history of the United States—under the infamous McCarran Act was scheduled to open in Washington, D.C., on December 11, 1962. This is the latest of a series of repressive actions recently taken by the U.S. Government:

● Gus Hall and Benjamin J. Davis, leading spokesmen for the Party, have been arrested and are now out on bail of \$5,000 each; if found "guilty"—for failing to "register" themselves as "traitors"—they face fines of \$600,000 and terms of thirty years' imprisonment each;

● The Justice Department has started proceedings against ten individuals under the anti-membership provisions of the McCarran

Act; a number of these individuals have now been ordered to "register" and their cases will soon come before Federal courts;

● Attempts have been made to force the "labelling" of news-



papers and of magazines, including "THE WORKER," "POLITICAL AFFAIRS" and "MAINSTREAM," and the editors of these publications have undergone

secret Grand Jury questionings;

● The passport prohibitions under the McCarran Act have been implemented, and many people have been threatened with jail for attempting to travel; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Dr. Herbert Aptheker now are engaged in litigation testing these provisions of the Act;

● Several organisations have been ordered by the Subversive Activities Control Board to "register" as "Communist-fronts"; the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the Council for American-Soviet Friendship are fighting these orders in the courts;

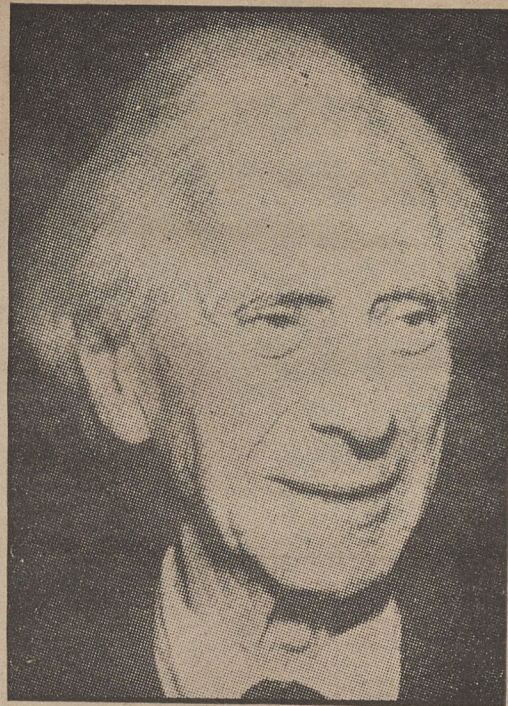
● The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Union has been labelled

a "Communist-infiltrated" organisation, under the terms of the 1954 amendment to the McCarran Act, and faces intensive persecution;

### CAMPS READY

● The Department of Justice has "made ready" the prisoner-of-war camps of World War II to handle the victims of what the FBI calls "Operation Roundup," by which, in a time of "emergency" as announced by the President, the Attorney General may intern anyone, WITHOUT TRIAL, who he thinks may IN THE FUTURE commit sabotage or "endanger the nation's security"; such action is empowered under Title II of the McCarran Act.





## Lord Bertrand Russell:

### 91 YEARS OLD AND FIGHTING FIT (FOR PEACE)

Condensed from an interview with  
**JOHN GRITTEN**

Bertrand Russell, the 90-year-old British philosopher and world-renowned peace figure, who helped hold the world back from going over the brink.

A SILVER-HAIRED philosopher with a zest for life sits all through the night composing urgent messages to save the lives of tens, perhaps hundreds, of millions.

Into his peaceful, unpretentious home in North Wales, come the replies to those messages from the most influential men in the world's most powerful states.

The telephone rings almost constantly. Letters and telegrams pour in. Out of almost 600, only two are critical.

It is 2.30 in the morning. A message arrives from the President of the United States. Having for several days ignored Lord Russell's message to him, on the pretext that it was lost, President Kennedy now upbraids him for being critical of the U.S.

"I think your attention might well be directed to the burglars rather than to those who have caught the burglars," says the brusque message.

An hour later, 3.30 a.m., the calm and indefatigable worker sends the President another message:

"I beg you not to invade Cuba or to risk nuclear war . . . it is in your hands to transform a situation of grave crisis into one of immense hope." The message is signed formally: "Respectfully, Bertrand Russell."

Ten minutes later another message goes to the Soviet Premier. It will be recalled that it was Premier Khrushchov's immediate reply to Lord Russell's first message that broke the mounting tension

following President Kennedy's threat to search Soviet ships in the Atlantic.

Now Lord Russell sends over the wires: "May I humbly appeal for your further help in lowering the temperature despite the worsening situation. Your continued forbearance is our great hope," and he signs it cordially: "With my high regard and sincere thanks, Bertrand Russell."

Another ten minutes goes by and a third message is dispatched, this time to Dr. Fidel Castro in Cuba: "I appeal to you with all my heart to allow United Nations inspection and to seek United Nations protection. Such a gesture from you is not required by International Law (but) it would give mankind a reprieve from certain conflict and make survival possible.

"The world would rise to support you in thankfulness."

And this message is signed: "Anxiously and respectfully, Bertrand Russell."

After only three hours of sleep, Lord Russell returned to his correspondence.

In reply to the question of what had prompted him to send his messages to world leaders, Earl Russell replied: "I have taken this kind of initiative for a long time. The ultimate and absolute disaster is nuclear war and I believe that any settlement is better than none.

"I have tried very hard to impress this on the world. But I don't generally get a response. What is new this time," he added

with a chuckle, "is that there was a response."

Russell believes that Khrushchov replied to him because he recognised that he was genuinely neutral and non-partisan.

"Do you see any reasonable explanation for President Kennedy's action over Cuba?" he was asked.

"I think his action was most profoundly undesirable," came the reply. "While I understand the Americans don't like missile bases close to their territory, the way they have gone about it is most unfortunate."

But the telephone calls were still coming in, and he dealt with them even as he ate.

#### IN LATIN AMERICA



"Strength of the peoples united more and more every day."

# NEW ELECTIONS FOR DAVEYTON

## Verwoerd's Supporters Fight Rearguard Action

**BENONI.**  
**DEFEATED** in an election on the issue of Urban Bantu Councils, Verwoerd's supporters in Daveyton are still fighting a rearguard action to get their own way.

The setting aside in the Supreme Court of the results of the Daveyton advisory board election has re-opened the whole question of these Urban Bantu Councils.

Mr. Witness Tamsanqa, who was the successful candidate in the recent elections fought on the platform that the decision to accept an urban bantu council was taken without consulting the people. He was opposed by Mr. Shadrack Sinaba, a businessman and long-standing member of the Advisory board in Daveyton and Benoni. Mr. Sinaba was defeated, as he spoke his master's voice about the glory of Urban Councils.

Mr. Sinaba successfully challenged the results of the elections in the Rand Supreme Court on the grounds that his supporters had not been given a fair chance to vote. Mr. Sinaba alleged that the police ordered the crowd to form two queues according to the candidate they supported. There were complaints and protests of discrimination but no notice was taken.

He also alleged that the queue supporting Mr. Tamsanqa was given preference in entering the polling booth. When polling was closed about 60 of Mr. Sinaba's supporters were turned away, with the result that his opponents won the contest with a very narrow majority.

Mr. Justice Marais said that it was clear that the authorities in control had very little choice. There would have been such a crush at the entrance to the booth that fights would probably have resulted. It was probable that the 60 or more people who were precluded from voting were supporters of Mr. Sinaba.

Mr. Justice Marais granted an order setting aside the elections and directing the returning officer to hold a new election.

#### LINK WITH TRANSKEI

Daveyton, said Mr. J. E. Matthewson, Benoni's Director of Non-European Affairs, at a meeting of the Board, will form a link with the Transkei and other Bantu homelands.

The Government's showpiece Rand Township, Daveyton was the first to say "yes" to Urban Bantu Councils, 15 months ago. It has already been divided into seven ethnic wards, which according to Mr. Matthewson, correspond with the seven proposed Bantustans.

#### SOLLIE NATHIE ARRESTED

##### JOHANNESBURG.

Transvaal Indian Congress secretary Mr. S. M. Nathie was raided in his Evaton home and shop last Friday afternoon and then arrested on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act and with furthering the aims of a banned organisation. Bail was fixed at R500 and Mr. Nathie will appear in court in Johannesburg on December 27.

#### WIDOW MUST LEAVE HER HOME



Mrs. Kubeka, of Zola North, is one of the widows who must leave their houses because of the death of their husbands. This policy of the Johannesburg City Council is a serious grievance with the people.



# FOOD FOR HOUSE ARRESTEE



Four little Indian girls, no older than four years, knock each evening at the door of the flat of Mr. 'Kathy' Kathrada, in Kholvad House, Market Street, and leave on his doorstep an evening meal sent in by neighbours. The dishes deposited on the threshold, the four youngsters go off to eat their own supper.

## "COURT CANNOT INTERFERE"

### Mrs. Bunting Loses House Arrest Application

CAPE TOWN.

AN application by Mrs. Sonia Bunting to have her house arrest order set aside was rejected by the Judge President, Mr. Justice Beyers, in the Supreme Court on Monday.

Mrs. Bunting alleged in her petition that the prohibitions imposed on her were such that for the next five years she would be harshly, ruthlessly and cruelly punished without knowledge of the charges preferred against her, without trial and without being given the opportunity of making any representation, regardless of never having been convicted of any offence.

In a replying affidavit the Minister denied that Mrs.

Bunting was being unreasonably treated. She was a listed person in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and this was in itself sufficient reason for the house arrest order.

The Minister said that apart from this fact, he had information that Mrs. Bunting had been and still was an active Communist.

The Act envisaged the suppression of Communism which in South Africa involved a serious threat to the safety of the state. It was specifically intended to restrict the behaviour and activity of people which, in various but particularly underground ways, furthered Communism and could not be dealt with by ordinary criminal procedure methods.

Rejecting the application with costs, the judge said there was nothing in Mrs.

Bunting's affidavit or notice of motion which raised any ground on which he, sitting as a court of law, could interfere with the notice.

"Parliament has thought fit in Section 10 of the Suppression of Communism Act to give the Minister of Justice the widest possible powers. To try to assess the wisdom of granting such power is entirely foreign to a court of law.

"There is nothing on the papers before me which goes towards showing that the Minister has gone outside the wide powers given to him or that he has exercised his discretion in a mala fide manner."

Mr. D. B. Molteno Q.C. with Mr. L. R. Dison instructed by Messrs Frank, Bernadt and Joffe appeared for Mrs. Bunting and Mr. Van Wyk de Vries S.A. and Mr G. G. Hoexter instructed by the Deputy State Attorney for the Minister.

**Bad treatment and conditions of African workers, low wages, non-recognition of African trade unions – these are some of the reasons**

# Why World is Hostile To South Africa

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
A FORMER Johannesburg City Councillor, Mr. Alec Gorshel, who said on Radio South Africa that he was shocked, during a visit abroad, at the hostility to South Africa, has been told bluntly by a trade union official that the Johannesburg City Council's policy towards its African workers is a major cause of this hostility.

Says Mr. John Gaetsewe, for the City and Town Council Workers' Union:

"On October 12, 1962, we sent a memorandum to the Mayor of Johannesburg, to the Chairman and members of the Management Committee, the Chairman and members of the Non-European Affairs Committee and we also sent a copy to every City Councillor. We have received a formal acknowledgement from the Mayor and a letter from the Town Clerk.

"We have not had another single acknowledgment to indicate that any Councillor is concerned about the wages and conditions of the African employees of the Council.

### MINIMUM WAGE

"The main point in our memorandum is that the City Council has stated that the minimum wage on which an African urban family of five can live is R48 per month, yet the Council itself pays its own employees wages which fall short of this minimum by as much as R22.

"No explanation has ever been given by the Council to its African employees nor to the citizens of Johannesburg as to why the Council considers itself entitled to pay these starvation wages nor why it considers itself in a different category from other employers (such as those in commerce and industry).

"We also stated that the African City Council employees cannot have their grievances redressed nor have they access to the heads of their Departments.

"You will note that the reply

from the Town Clerk states: 'The Management Committee has instructed me again to advise you that it is unable to afford your Union any recognition.'

### JUST DEMANDS

"The City Council, therefore, appears to consider that it is entitled to treat its African employees as it thinks fit and that it is answerable to no-one. It refuses recognition to the legal Union (there is nothing in law which prohibits African workers from forming themselves into Trade Unions) and it ignores the just demands of the Union.

"These facts, together with the Johannesburg City Council's unenviable record of prosecution of African workers for rent arrears, have been made known to all our overseas contacts such as the British Trades Union Congress and the Transport and General

Workers' Union and similar trade union bodies in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa and other countries, as the African workers must seek the support of their fellow-workers overseas for their demands.

### HOSTILITY

"It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Gorshel encountered hostility to South Africa overseas. This hostility is based on the treatment meted out to African and other non-white workers. It is an informed, not an uninformed hostility, and it will disappear only when all non-white workers are paid living wages and are granted full trade union recognition."

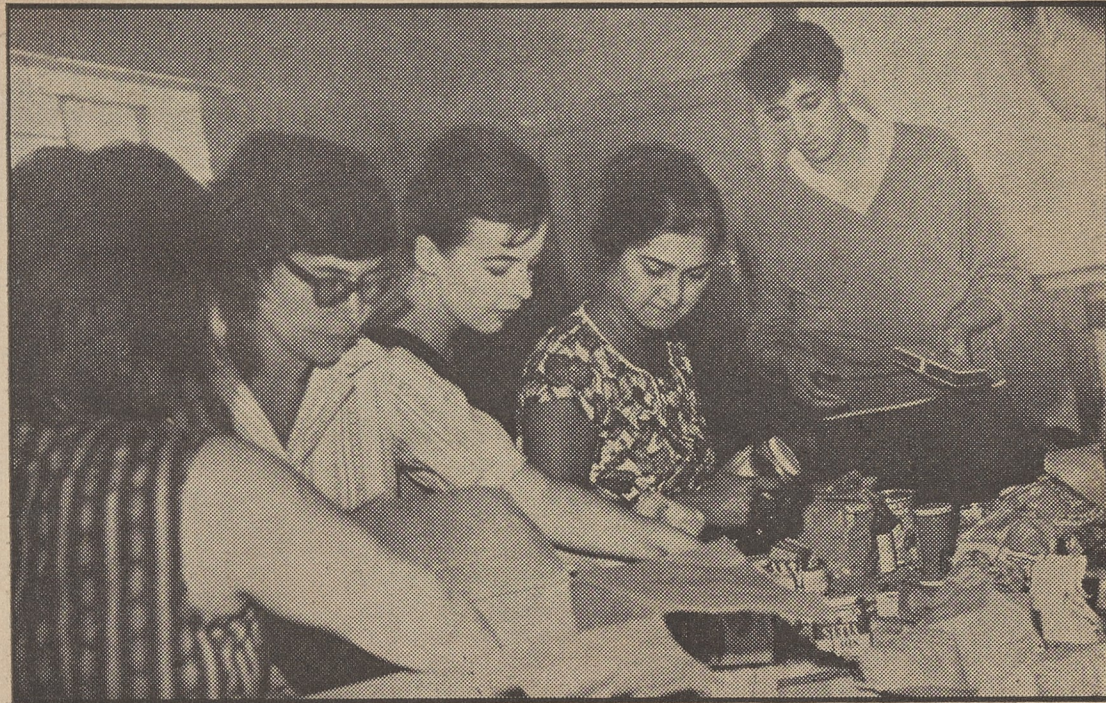


So young – and already a moustachel

(from "New Statesman", London)



## Xmas Parcels For The Banished



Volunteers busy sorting and packing Christmas parcels for the banished. The goods were collected by members of the Human Rights Committee.

## Drum Accused Acquitted of Subversion

DURBAN.

A PONDOLAND official denied that his duty was to conceal information about the area: he also denied that journalists were kicked out of Pondoland early in 1961. The official, Mr. R. Maytham, Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Bizana, was giving evidence for the State against the proprietor of "Drum," Mr. James R. Bailey, its editor, Cecil Eprile, a journalist, Obed Musi, and the general manager of the Bantu News Agency, Mr. James Robinson.

The case arose out of an article by Mr. Obed Musi entitled "Pondoland in the Shadows" published in "Drum."

The State alleged that the accused had made a written statement calculated to subvert the authority of the State, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Bizana, Chiefs Gangata Baleni of Amadiba and Meje Ngalokulu of Amangutyana.

It was alleged that certain parts of the article were false and that this had been deliberately done with the intention of subversion.

Replying, Mr. Douglas Shaw Q.C. (defending all accused) said that read as a whole the article gave a fair picture of the state of

affairs in the area at the time and that it was not subversive. "After all, things were not as rosy as the authorities would have us believe at the time," he said.

All four men were found not guilty and discharged.

Throughout the hearing there were several humorous sidelights provided mainly by State witnesses. There was a sudden burst of laughter from all sides when the Paramount Chief of Pondoland, Botha Sigcau (who had been referred to as the poker-faced Tshombe of the Transkei) denied that he was poker faced and said that unlike Tshombe he was a "handsome fat man, whereas Tshombe in the pictures he had seen was a fat ugly man."



## Olympic Games — SASA's Latest Move

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Sports Association and SANROC have given official notice to the South African Olympic and National Games Association that they are pressing ahead with plans for building a strong non-racial Olympic Committee to seek membership of the International Olympic Committee at its congress in Nairobi next year.

This follows upon the S.A. Olympic Committee's ignoring SASA's letter of October on this matter.

SASA says in its latest letter to the S.A. Committee:

"It is hard not to see the evasiveness of your body as an attempt to impede our work for the removal of race discrimination and the achievement of true sportsmanship for all South Africans in the Olympic field."

## Thompson and Beyleveld Get 5-Year Bans

JOHANNESBURG.

Piet Beyleveld and Douglas Thompson were last week served with ministerial bans prohibiting them, on pain of imprisonment, from attending gatherings for the next five years.

Formerly chairman of the now banned Congress of Democrats Piet Beyleveld is prohibited from attending any 'social gathering' too. He is also confined, by order served previously, from leaving the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

A fortnight ago Mr. Beyleveld was one of the three COD officials fined R350 for violating the dignity of the State president Mr. C. R. Swart.

The Reverend D. C. Thompson, chairman of the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union and president of the South African Peace Council. The former Springs Methodist clergyman is thus restricted from carrying on his work in these bodies. The order, served on him by three members of the

Special Branch, restricts him from political meetings and social gatherings.

Once an accused in the notorious treason trial, Reverend Thompson was at the time required to submit his Sunday sermons to the scrutiny of the Special Branch.



Piet Beyleveld



Rev. Thompson

## Protest At Ban On Alvern Bennie

JOHANNESBURG

The National Union of African Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers has issued a strong protest against the banning order served on Mr. Alvern Bennie, organiser of the Port Elizabeth General Workers' Union.

"These orders violate the principles of freedom of speech and association", says the Union. "Mr Bennie will not be able to interview, address or help workers. The ban will virtually put an end to his trade union activity."

The Union has written to Mr Vorster demanding that all the restrictions imposed on Mr. Bennie be withdrawn "in order that he can resume his trade union work in the same manner as any trade unionist the world over."

## PROTEST AT BAN ON NEW AGE

JOHANNESBURG.

The Federation of S.A. Women in a statement condemns the banning of New Age as a blatant example of the Government's policy of suppressing free speech.

"For the past nine years, New Age has dauntlessly exposed racial domination in all its evil aspects, has attacked unceasingly the whole ugly doctrine of apartheid.

"We have looked to New Age for the publication of the real and important news of South Africa—the news of the just struggle of the people for fundamental rights and for their freedom, and we salute the courage of this gallant paper and those who worked for it so bravely and so loyally, never counting the cost to themselves.

"The banning of New Age has struck yet another harsh blow at the right of every man to think for himself, to read for himself, but the spirit that maintained New Age is still here with us, in the little paper that will publish this letter.

"We wish success to "Spark"—may it play the same heroic role!"

## FREE STATE ADVERTS IN INDIAN PAPER

DURBAN.

WHAT are the reasons that have prompted the Free State Provincial Administration to place official adverts in the Durban Indian weekly—"The Graphic"?

This question is puzzling many leading Indians who have noticed that in recent issues massive adverts from this area totalling an average of 60 inches have been published in this newspaper.

VACANCY

Two adverts in particular are raising eyebrows. The first, a three column by 8 inch advert, calls for applications for a vacancy for an engineer at the Voortrekker Hospital, Kroonstad.

The second, an eight inch single column advert, calls for tenders to survey some land in the Fouriesburg-Bethlehem area.

Tenderers are asked to meet an official of the O.F.S. Provincial Administration on Friday, November 23, at the offices of the District Roads Engineer, Bethlehem.

It is a well known fact that there are no Indian Engineers in South Africa. There are no facilities at the Universities to train Non-White engineers and even if there were any, no jobs are available for those who may qualify.

As for Indian surveyors the only Indian who qualified in South Africa had to leave the country and find a job in Nigeria as he was starving in this country.

AUCTION SALES

Other adverts included three advertising public auction sales of redundant road building equipment such as water sprinklers, road graders, mechanical shovels and the like, at Ladybrand, Hoopstad and Kroonstad.

Even if there were, by some remote chance, any Indian who was interested in these sales he would not be able to go to these sales as the Immigrants Regulations Act states that no Indian can visit the Free State except in transit.

FOOTNOTE: The Graphic is a supporter of the Government's Indian Affairs Department.



## KEY MEN IN DURBAN MUSICAL



Mr. Krishna Shah, producer of Alan Paton's "Sponono," discusses a point during rehearsal with Mr. Gideon Nxumalo, who is in charge of music in the show. "Sponono" had its world premiere in Durban last week.

"My Conscience Will Not Allow It"

# Nana Sita Defies Group Areas Order

## Crowds Attend Court Hearing In Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG.

**MR.** Nana Sita, one of the leaders of the Transvaal Indian Congress, announced in a Pretoria court on Monday his defiance of the Group Areas Act order to him to quit the home in which he has lived for 39 years.

His religion and his adherence to the principles of satyagraha did not permit him, he said, to bow his head to the Act which was cruel, degrading and inhuman. This was his stand on conscience, he said, and he was making it appropriately on Human Rights Day.

### NO PLEA

Sixty-four years old and chronically ill with arthritis, Mr. Nana Sita said he would make no plea in mitigation but on the contrary in his long statement to court of his principles he asked for the maximum sentence.

The magistrate reserved judgment to December 18 to consider

sentence.

Six other members of the Nana Sita family will appear in court on the same date also charged with an infringement of a Group Areas order to move from their home which is now proclaimed a White area.

### BIG CROWD

The Nana Sita case was called in the small children's court which left the public outside.

After the recess the case was moved to a larger court but still the large crowd—the "Pretoria News" found the crowd reminiscent of the Mandela trial—could not gain admission. At this point Dr. Zainap Asvat came forward to appeal to the magistrate on Human Rights Day not to deny the basic human right of a public hearing. More were then admitted to the courtroom.

Mr. Nana Sita is charged with refusing to move from his present home in Hercules to a rented house in the new Indian area of Laudium, 11 miles away. In his statement Mr. Nana Sita traced

his general objection to the Group Areas Act—the Indians had not only had no say in its passing because they had no vote but had also had it imposed on them despite their total opposition to it—his adherence to the principles of social justice and human brotherhood, conscience and religion, and also how the Act would ruin the Transvaal Indians as a trading community.

He had heard, he told the court, of populations being shifted in time of war and national emergency but not in peace time. What have the Indians done to merit this removal from homes they have lived in for 50, 60 and even 80 years? he asked. This was his stand on conscience because he dared not bow his head to the Group Areas Act.

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.