

d.s.

11MEH&1-9a-1-8

SPARK

New Series. Vol. 1 No. 8

PRICE 5c

December 20, 1962

"Fight for Equal Rights Will Continue"

— CHIEF SABATA

Exclusive Statement To "Spark"

From Brian Somana
UMTATA.

IN a statement to 'Spark' at the end of the TTA session Chief Sabata said:

"I am grateful for this opportunity to make perfectly clear the Tembus' attitude to this self-government since I was denied the chance of putting their views to the TTA at the end of the session.

"At meeting after meeting at my Great Place the Tembus rejected the Constitution in its draft form which this TTA has now approved. We have not given up the long struggle for equal rights and African freedom in our multi-racial country, and we want to live in peace with everybody.

"We totally reject the concept of separate development,

since we have now seen where it is leading—to a tiny black colony where we will be cut off from the Republic and from the outside world.

NO NOTICE

"Members of the TTA flatter themselves that they were considering amendments to the Bill. They were doing nothing of the sort, only considering recommendations to the Government who will take no notice of them.

"I had a recommendation to make to the Government on behalf of my people and emigrant Tembu people but my people's views were stifled when the chairman refused to allow me to speak.

"I make that recommendation to the Government now. *We do not want this self-government Constitution. We ask you to withdraw it. When you have a plan to put to the people just come and tell us about it. Don't use this TTA*

as if it represents the people's views because it does not.

"There is still time for us to go to the people of the Transkei and to ask them whether they want this self-government or not.

"I further suggest that a National Convention be held of the paramount chiefs of the Transkei which should draw up a proper Constitution."

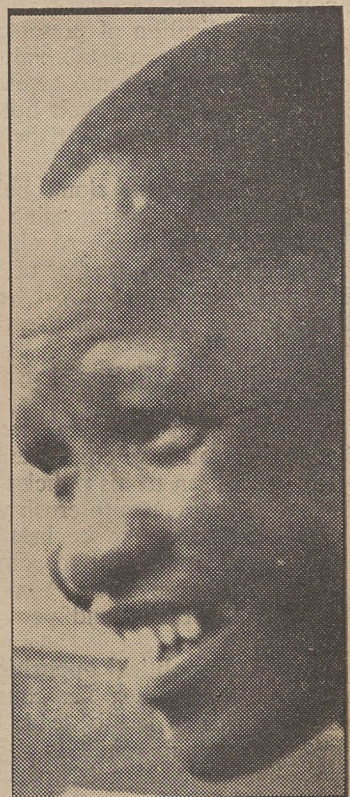
POQO BID TO KILL MATANZIMA?

LAST week's outbreak of violence in the Transkei and at Queenstown, on the border of the territory, seems to be the result of a sortie by a party of Africans from the Cape, allegedly members of Poqo, who mounted an attack on the seat of power of Kaiser Matanzima to coincide with the special session of the Transkeian Territorial Autho-

rity which finally accepted the new constitution.

While Matanzima was attending the TTA session in Umtata on Wednesday of last week a fight broke out between the party of invading Africans and police who were defending Matanzima's home at Qamata. A number of Africans were killed (the police say six) and three European policemen were injured, one of them seriously.

(Continued on page 16)



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

WHAT PRICE THE RULE OF LAW?

IN his affidavit replying to Mrs. Sonia Bunting's application to have her house arrest order set aside, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said that the fact that her name was on the list of named Communists was in itself sufficient reason for her to be placed under house arrest.

This is a shocking thing for the Minister to have said, and shows that the infliction of house arrest on the victims is based largely on political prejudice and vengefulness, and has little to do with the alleged prevention of crime and the security of the Republic.

The list of named persons was drawn up by the liquidator after the suppression of the Communist Party in 1950. On it are the names of people who were alleged to have been members or active supporters of the Communist Party before it was declared illegal—in other words, when it was perfectly legal to do so.

The fact that a person's name is still on the list, Vorster argues, means that he is still an active Communist, because he had the opportunity of having his name taken off the list. If he failed to apply for his name to be removed, it means that he is still a Communist at heart, and maybe an underground Communist to boot.

A cursory examination of the list will show that this argument is nonsensical. First of all, some of the names belong to people who are dead, some to people who have recanted and joined the ranks of the anti-Communists, some to people who never had the remotest connection with the Communist Party, as revealed by the sad case of Mr. Sam Goldberg. Of those who remain, 50 per cent or more have disappeared from political view, are no longer interested in politics and either didn't know of Vorster's offer or just couldn't be bothered to do anything about it.

As an indication of present political "dangerousness," therefore, the list is completely valueless. Yet Vorster says it is good enough to justify house arrest, and many of the victims may now be locked up in their homes, deprived of their liberty, for no other reason than that their names appear on this meaningless list.

For ourselves we don't believe that listing by itself is an adequate reason for imposing house arrest, and the proof that Vorster doesn't believe so either is the fact that Helen Joseph and Walter Sisulu, neither of whose names are on the list, are also under house arrest. Yet we have no doubt that, if necessary, the Minister could find "reasons" for taking action against them as well.

Actually, the Minister doesn't need reasons, since he only has to satisfy himself, whereafter no court of law may interfere. The real reason for house arrest is not that your name is on a list or that you have committed any crime but that Vorster finds your opposition to his policies inconvenient and will use any of his available powers to crush you if he can.

You don't have to be listed, you don't have to be a Communist, you don't have to commit any crime or do anything to qualify for house arrest. You just have to annoy Vorster and his Special Branch and you are liable to have action taken against you.

Today the political opposition is at the mercy of the bureaucrats and the tyrants. The courts are deliberately excluded. The so-called rule of law is dead. We enter the era of naked dictatorship in which might is right and morality and justice are subordinated to the needs of survival of the White supremacists.

The South African ruling clique is putting up its last defences. It can't be long now before they are battered down by an angry people determined to be free.

BRIGHT SPARKS

by

Howard Lawrence

● The Anti-Cad's moaning again. This time it's that man Vorster. They say he, like everyone else who's not an anti-cadder, doesn't really know what non-collaboration means. The reason? Some of their banned leaders applied for removal from the banned list. He turned them down. On principle.

● The State Information office says that you can discount as "malicious" the rumour that the only right Matanzima's got from the Nats in the Transkei "constitution" is the right to police protection.

● You've heard the one about the guy who came back from hell 'cause it's reserved for Whites? Well, eventually he was sent to one in his own area so he wouldn't feel out of place. He wasn't. There was a state of emergency. And a Special Branch too.

According to the latest State Information release, the Bantu Development Corporation is planning a barbed-wire fence around it.

● I don't believe the story that Mrs. Verwoerd does all her own housework. If she did, job reservation would have been extended to the domestic service.

● A government spokesman is expected to deny the allegation that the Coloured Development Corporation was founded to keep up with the wage demands of the Coloured Affairs Council.

● The White editor of a weekly newspaper for "us" recently offered R40.00 per month to a young Coloured man who wanted to join the staff of the paper as a junior reporter. Asked the applicant, "But isn't the Union rate R75.00?" "No," replied the White editor of "our" paper, "that's the White rate."

Naturally the young man turned down the job. He, too, believes ALL of us should be the baas. Not "US."

"SPARK" WISHES ALL READERS THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

Matanzima Constitution Rammed Through

Strong-arm tactics carry the day

From Brian Somana

UMTATA.

AGAINST a background of violent conflict between the police and an armed detachment of the people both in the Transkei and on its border at Queenstown, the Transkei constitution was rammed through the Territorial Authority by Kaiser Matanzima, with the help of Government officials.

Strong opposition to the constitution was registered by Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, head of the Transkei's most powerful tribe the Abatembu, the Pondo Chief Tutor Ndamase, Chief Amandli and Chief Mazeke of Emboland, with Chief Poto in the background. But the strong-arm tactics of the Government carried the day.

On the first day only one of the draft bills falling into four sections was discussed. Things became so bad that Chief Kaiser Matanzima angrily told members: "It is clear that some people want to stop proceedings so that they can remain here for a month."

POLICE PRECAUTIONS

Outside the building police had taken precautions against a possible demonstration and there

were many Special Branch members around the place.

Mr. Hans Abraham, the Commissioner General, issued a stern warning that there were elements who wanted to demolish the work of the TTA, and Mr. C. B. Young referred to a certain group who wanted a multi-racial Constitution.

Chief Sabata said that the Tembu felt that the provisions of the Bill would mean that the Transkei would isolate itself and become a pigsty. He had received letters from Tembus all over the Republic asking him whether he was aware of this possible isolation.

The Government, in attempts to remove the Africans from the Western Province to the Transkei, had been telling them that they would be going to their homeland where there was freedom. *But where was that freedom?*

"It is clear that we will be given only a portion of our birthright and that portion is infinitesimal. Who are more in numbers—the Whites or the Blacks?"

"Whites of the Transkei have expressed their unwillingness to be under a proposed Transkeian Government because they see that they have a very small portion in which they will be confined. The Tembu want freedom for all Africans in the Republic."

He said he did not want members of the TTA to go through

the Bill in the same confusion as with the discussion in May on the report of the TTA and the Committee on self-government.

MANDATE

The chairman, Mr. C. W. Mokonkili, said that at this stage he could only allow discussion on the Bill as it was presented section by section. When the Bill was dealt with amendments could be made and discussion take place. Chief Sabata asked for permission to voice the mandate given him by the Tembu people.

Immediately Chief George Matanzima said that the discussion was leading to the same confusion as at the last session. The position had been made clear to Chief Sabata that he could voice the mandate he had received from the people when the appropriate section in the Bill came up.

Chief Sabata proposed that before the whole Bill was discussed the chairman should first hear the views of the people. This was refused by the chairman.

UNEXPECTED

The Session was marked by unexpected opposition to many aspects of the Bill and this opposition would have been much stronger had it not been decided on at the last session.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima fought for the provisions of the Bill mainly arguing that matters being raised at this session had already been decided on.

CROWDS FOLLOW SABATA

While the debate was in session Chief Sabata left the TTA and spoke to a crowd of people in the street outside. Later he drove into the town followed by a crowd of up to 400 Africans.

At times he would stop and speak to them. The procession continued down the main street, the crowd singing and dancing jubilantly and the chief would at times join the dancing. Passing cars had to stop. Speed cops were overwhelmed as the crowd would not heed their instructions. Special Branch detectives tried to stop the procession but Sabata called on the people to continue.

SLOW PROGRESS

The TTA debates continued but progress was slow. When the TTA decided on the composition of their Cabinet and came to the section providing for TTA members, Mr. L. N. Majeke of Emboland, an eloquent debater, took them by surprise by proposing that members of the Assembly be all elected by the people. The motion was lost by a very narrow majority.

(Continued on page 4)

Get Rid of Your GUARDIANS, ADVANCES and NEW AGES

NEWSPAPER BAN COMES INTO FORCE ON DECEMBER 27

READERS are reminded that in terms of the General Law Amendment (Sabotage) Act it is an offence to be in possession of a copy of any newspaper banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

This section of the Act only comes into force six months after the Sabotage Act was gazetted. The Act was gazetted on June 27. Thus the ban on the possession of papers comes into effect ON DECEMBER 27, 1962—IN ONE WEEK'S TIME.

The ban does not apply to overseas publications banned from importation into the country under the Customs Act, but only to publications banned in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

So far only three publications have been banned under the Suppression Act—the Guardian, Advance and New Age.

After December 27 it will be an offence, punishable by up to three years imprisonment, to be in possession of a single copy of any of these papers.

MATANZIMA CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 3)

Chief Mayeki said that the chiefs were the administrators of law and would not break the laws which they were going to administer. He said that in a Republican parliament magistrates remained the administrators and not law-makers. He urged members to form a Legislative Assembly similar to that of the northern independent states of Africa.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima said that the traditions of the Bantu were that chiefs were the legal leaders of their people and should be represented.

COMMUNISM

He warned that the Transkei was threatened by Communism from the north, and the Transkei experiment depended on whether the people could stand firm in their tradition.

There was obvious reaction to the house-arrest of Mr. Honono of Umtata. Immediately Chief Sabata said:

"Our deliberations are at the wrong time, by the wrong people. Some of us have already been arrested and some have already been placed under house arrest and those people may be the candidates for our Parliament. We would like to know clearly whether these people would be proposed as candidates."

The legal adviser to the Bantu Administration Department said that as far as he could see there was nothing to prevent anybody sentenced to house arrest from taking part in the Transkeian Government.

After a heated debate between Chief Sabata and Mr. Young the Constitution was accepted as it stands.

SABATA'S INVITATION

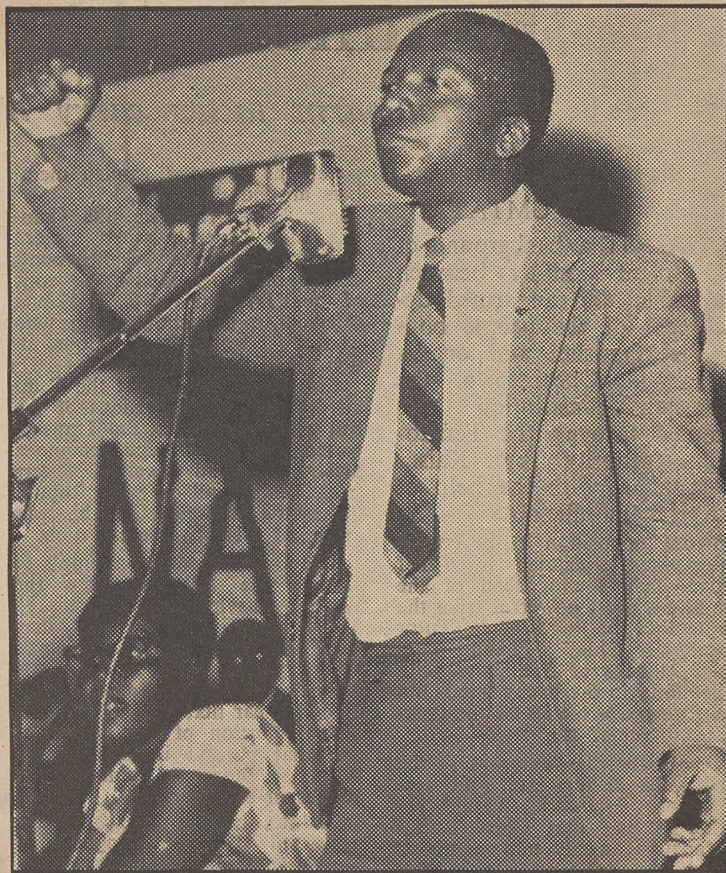
At the end of the TTA session, Chief Sabata stood up and invited Mr. Hans Abraham to attend a meeting at Bumbane, Great Place of the Tembu people. When this was turned down he immediately walked out of the meeting. Over 300 people met him outside and 70 cars were waiting for him outside the Bunga building.

He headed a long convoy of cars down the streets of Umtata and was escorted until he was half-way to his Great Place at Bumbane by a convoy of 70 cars.

Meanwhile, in formally closing the proceedings, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said members could go home with great expectations for their future independence which was imminent. He said he hoped that the Republican government would pass the draft Bill without alteration.

Confident that history would record the passing of the draft Bill as an important milestone in the Transkeian prosperity, he said that members of the TTA would be remembered for the part they had played in the history of their land.

Human Rights Day In Durban



Strong statements against the "inhuman house arrest" of a number of leaders were made by speaker after speaker at a meeting of over 1,000 people who packed the Bantu Social Centre, Durban on Human Rights Day—December 10. The meeting which was called jointly by the Natal Indian Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions demanded in a resolution adopted unanimously that the Nationalist Government abandon its hated policy of apartheid and conform with the Charter of the United Nations. Speakers at the meeting included Mr. M. B. Yengwa, former secretary of the banned Natal African National Congress (shown in the picture above), Miss Dorothy Nyembe, chairman of the Federation of Women (Natal), Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, and Mr. K. Moonsamy, Organiser of the Natal Indian Congress.

The great steps had been taken by the people of the Transkei, through their representatives in the TTA. Unfortunately some members of the TTA had been misled by the Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Party who wanted to maintain white domination in the Transkei under the pretext that he wanted a multi-racial state of government.

The people of the Transkei would not fall for that because they were resolved to have control over their own destinies. He hoped they would treat that man as a wolf-in-sheep's-clothing.

The ball had been set rolling and he hoped that the youth of the Transkei would study hard and equip themselves for the important work which awaited them.

At the close of the session Chief Kaiser Matanzima was escorted by police from Umtata to Cofimvaba.

Naicker's Support For Nana Sita

DURBAN.

AMONG a large number of messages of support from Durban, Mr. Nana Sita received one from Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress.

In a telegram Dr. Naicker said: "We fully support your bold stand in fighting the wicked Group Areas Act."

"Your courageous action will receive the sympathy and support of all freedom-loving people in South Africa."

Power Pylons Dynamited in Natal

And Office of A. S. Kajee Blown Up

DURBAN.

THREE electric power pylons—two supplying power to trains—and the offices of an Indian businessman were blasted in Durban and its environs over the last ten days.

The Indian businessman whose office was blasted is Mr. A. S. Kajee, who was the only Natal Indian to attend the inauguration of South Africa's first President, Mr. C. R. Swart. He was also a member of a small delegation which held talks with the Indian Affairs Minister, Mr. Maree, immediately after the formation of this new Department.

POLITICAL

Mr. Kajee in a statement to the press admitted that the blowing up of his office was political. He stated that ever since he had attended the inauguration ceremony

at Pretoria he had been warned by anonymous telephone calls.

At the time of his meeting with the Minister of Indian Affairs the Natal Indian Congress warned the Indian people against collaborating with this new Department. The Natal Indian Youth Congress staged a protest demonstration.

TRAVELLERS LATE

The two railway power pylons which were blasted delayed trains for several hours each day. Travellers on the routes report that they had been late for work. Cliffdale and Hammarsdale where the pylons were blasted are both on the main line between Durban and Johannesburg. The third pylon which was not extensively damaged supplies electricity to the industrial area of Mobeni.



Alex la Guma

ALEX LA GUMA GETS 24-HOUR HOUSE ARREST

CAPE TOWN.

MR. Alex la Guma, well-known author and journalist, became the fourth Cape Town person to be placed under house arrest when two Special Branch detectives served an order on him last Thursday evening.

He is confined to his home for 24 hours a day, and the only visitors he may receive in the next five years are his mother, his parents in law and a doctor and a lawyer who are not named or banned.

Mr. la Guma was formerly on the staff of the now-banned "New Age," for which he wrote the popular column "Up My Alley" and other features. He resigned in August when his ban prevented his writings from being published.

He was one of the accused in the treason trial, was detained for 12 months during the state of emergency in 1960 and for 12 days during the May 29 strike period in 1961.

A year ago the Minister of Justice ordered him to resign as an executive member of the Coloured People's Congress. He was also forced to resign from several other organisations.

Another ban confined him to the magisterial districts of Cape Town and Wynberg.

Mr. la Guma has been banned presumably because the Minister or the Special Branch consider that he has "private means," but the fact is that he has been drawing unemployment pay from the Department of Labour and was busy writing a second novel following on the success of his first book "A Walk in the Night."

CPC MEMBER SENTENCED

CAPE TOWN.

ABRAHAM Augustine, a CPC member was sentenced to three months imprisonment without the option of a fine, when he appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last week charged with malicious injury to property. Sixteen others were acquitted on the same charge.

Ebrahim 'Hima' Schroeder, Informing Officer of the Coloured Affairs Department, told the magistrate that at about 5 a.m. on the morning of November 25 he was awoken when a stone was thrown through the bedroom window of his home in Kepple Street, Woodstock. Another was thrown through the window of his front door. He said he went to the window and saw Augustine running away.

IS THERE STARVATION IN CHINA? NO—

says U.S. Reporter Edgar Snow

Over the past 2,000 years it has been calculated that on the average China experienced 1,800 famines, or nearly one every year. According to the many reports which have appeared in many newspapers in the West and in South Africa, the New China has not been able to handle the problem of lack of food for its population of 700 million, so much so that since 1959 they say there has been famine and mass starvation. Yet on-the-spot observers tell a completely different story.

Is There A Food Shortage?

EDGAR Snow, the American journalist and author of the famous 'Red Star Over China,' recently visited China as a correspondent for Look magazine. He now has a lot of hard things to say to the newspapers of the West in his book "Red China Today."

He says he knows of no report by any non-communist visitor to China which gives an authenticated instance of starvation. While in China he himself diligently but without success searched for star-



ing people and beggars to photograph on the instructions of Look. Snow agrees that there has been a shortage of food.

He points out that it has been estimated by both the West and China specialists that to get a balanced diet Chinese need about 1,500 calories per day in grain in addition to a minimum of 500 calories they are able to get from other food items.

To provide 700 million people with 1,500 calories in grain every day requires a crop of 180,000,000 tons of grain.

That is a key figure. In 1949 (before the people's government), production was estimated at only

120,000,000 tons. By 1953 production had risen to 156,000,000 tons; by 1955, 174,000,000 tons and by 1957 to 185,000,000 tons. These figures are widely accepted in the West.

In 1958 the Chinese government allowed "politics to command statistics" and had to revise the official figures for the year's grain output to 261,000,000 and still later to 250,000,000 tons.

Snow points out that these "results were as near phantasy as inflated stock prices in relation to real values proved to be in Wall Street in May 1962," but that "only a government stronger and more self-confident than any modern China has known before would admit the loss of face entailed by admissions of error on so humiliating a scale."

Snow himself estimates the figures for 1958 at 200,000,000 tons which is well above the 180,000,000 minimum.

A series of natural disasters swept the land in 1959, 1960 and

Compared With India

Before the Chinese Revolution starvation was as widespread in China as in India. It may have been worse. Professor Etienne, the Swiss economist, has calculated that between 1952 and 1955, normal years for India and China, China's output was 30% per person higher than that of India.

In New China's worst year, 1960 output per person was still 10% higher than that of India's best year, 1958.

Nothing in China, says Professor Etienne, is comparable to the hunger and beggary one sees on the streets of Calcutta and the villages of Bengal.

1961 and Snow calculates grain production in 1959 to have fallen to 190,000,000 tons in 1959, and to 152,000,000 tons in 1960. By 1961 recovery was on its way and

WHO SAYS

Edgar Snow's assertions that there is no starvation in China are supported by Gilbert Etienne, the Swiss professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, who says "it is false to speak of 'general famine'."

"The dolorous times of the Kuomintang, when millions of human lives were eliminated for want of minimum subsistence have not reappeared" (Le Monde, December 12, 1961).

Clare McDermott, currently Peking correspondent for Reuters.

Dr. Armand Forel who in June 1962 said he was "allowed to roam the streets freely, saw nothing to indicate starvation, no begging and one case of rickets."

BBC reporter Green, author of "The Wall has Two Sides."

South Africa's Hilda Bernstein, author of "A South African in China."

grain production rose to 162,000,000 tons.

Harvest Drop

What caused the severe drop in grain production in 1959, 1960 and 1961? Weather undoubtedly was the major cause. Snow had personal experience of drought for 300 days in Northern China which dried up the great Yellow River. In Manchuria unprecedented floods left Snow marooned for a week. North-East China was struck by 11 typhoons—the largest number in 50 years.

For three years running China experienced widespread devastation at the hand of the weather. Before the country could recover from the one year, the following year brought even more terrible weather conditions.

In addition to the weather Snow asserts that certain other factors contributed to the fall in grain output in 1959-1961.

In an over-emphasis of heavy industry the Chinese have repeated some of the Russian errors. They have made others of their own. They have learned that too much haste makes waste; they know a great deal more about what won't work; they are at least further along than other countries which are making no basic efforts to solve their problems.



Food problem solved for the first time in China's history.

His conclusion is that between 1963-67 China may astonish the world by demonstrating that she can comfortably feed her population.

and Australia were made at a cost of 367,000,000 dollars.

A policy of maximum utilization of marginal land was implemented in respect of both private plots and emergency collective gardens.

By these measures China has avoided starvation and famine in the face of terrible misfortune.

A significant feature of the Chinese achievement was that it was accomplished without any foreign aid or gifts of surplus foodstuffs.

Though the fare has at times been meagre, China has demonstrated that even in times of terrible natural calamities, she can feed her vast population.

For the first time in her history China can claim to have substantially solved the food problem.

The tragedy of the matter is the complete failure of Western politicians to face up to the reality of new China. In the words of Richard Starnes, writing in the 'New York World Telegram' of July 31, 1962, "there is not one shred of evidence known to the West that famine threatens Communist China... The hard simple truth is that American policy cannot prevail in South-East Asia or anywhere else in the world as long as it is based on myth and wishful thinking."

Why No Starvation

If production fell off so badly in 1959-61, why was there no starvation in China?

The Chinese Government has prevented starvation and famine from reappearing in China:

A strict rationing system was effected with frugality and reasonable equity by people made fully conscious of a national emergency.

The reserves built up during the early year were fully drawn upon.



Purchases of grain from Canada

INDIA PUZZLES THE WORLD

Ghanaian "Evening News" recently in an article said: "Since the Chinese Government announced its ceasefire proposals on November 21, the Indian Government has puzzled the waiting world by its continued failure to respond favourably."

The paper said that Nehru's promise to the Indian Parliament to give "full consideration" to the Chinese proposals remained unfulfilled and he had already exposed himself to the accusation of employing "delaying tactics."

Referring to the Indian Government's swift moves to send "canvassing missions" to the six Afro-Asian countries which have been invited to a Colombo conference, the paper said that any statements that may be made by Indian emissaries "will be carefully studied with a view to finding out what continues to be a mystifying silence on the Chinese ceasefire by the Indian Government."

The paper said that Nehru "has positively weakened India's role in the non-aligned world" by requesting military aid from the Western powers on such a big scale.

• A Page of Bits and Pieces •

INTO ORBIT?



Making a return visit to Paris, the Moisseiev Ballet, the celebrated troupe of Russian dancers and choral singers, opened their new season in Paris recently. Left: One of the many features of the great performance—a sensational leap by one of the Cossack-dancers. The audience loved it. *Vive le co-existence!*

How to Bombard Friends and Influence People

"This . . . led to the British naval bombardment of Kagoshima in August of the following year; and the bombardment brought about closer relations between Britain and Japan, culminating in the alliance treaty of 1903."

"The Times," London, September 15.

L for BET

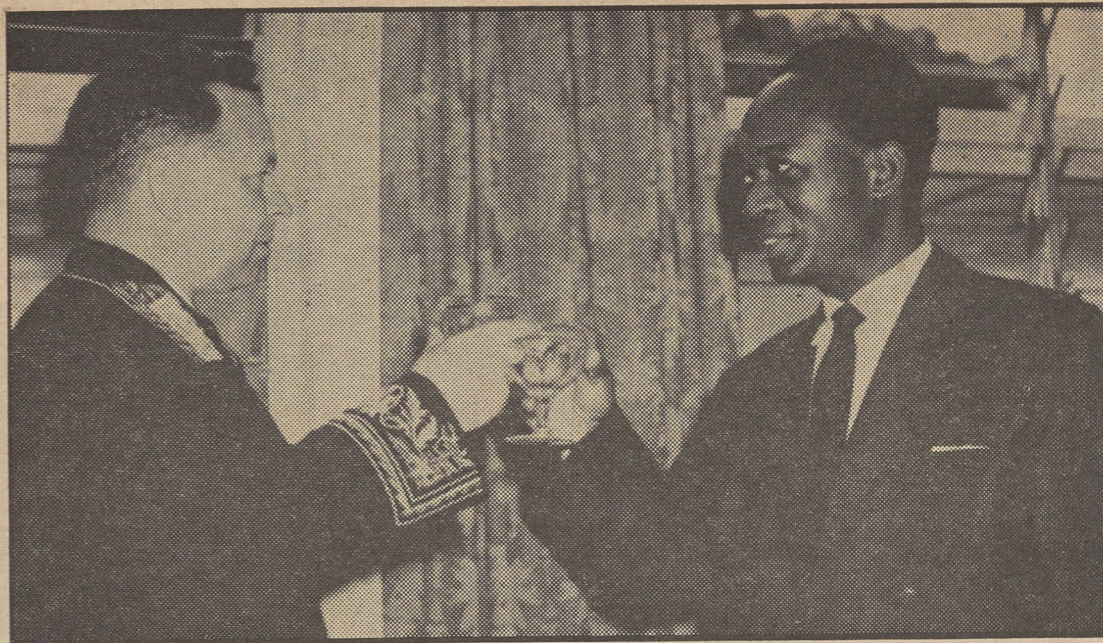
IN his weekly newsletter, Berlin Notebook, John Peet, formerly of the Times, now journalist and editor in East Berlin, mentioned what he called the 'trick telephone' alphabet beginning 'A for Orses' (cockney for 'Hay for Horses'). Readers wrote in from all over the world, including Moscow, to complete the alphabet for him. We print in full the result of this international effort to revitalise the alphabet.

- A for Orses
- B for Mutton for Brook
- C for Thailanders
- D for Dumb for Ential
- E for Brick for Adam
- F for Vesence
- G for Police
- H for Retirement
- I for Novello for An Eye
- J for Oranges
- K for Ancis for Restaurant
- L for Leather
- M for Sis
- N for Lope for A Dig for Hoxha
- O for Coat for the Garden Wall
- P for Comfort
- Q for Fish
- R for Mo for Pint
- S for You
- T for Two
- U for Me
- V for La France
- W for a Quid
- X for Breakfast
- Y for Mistress
- Z for Breezes

Only two footnotes seem necessary: Ivor Novello was a British stage star; Kay Francis was a Hollywood actress.

How-sick-can-you-get Dept.

The cartoon below (see "Spark" December 13) is supposed to be funny. It appears in a Canadian civil defence pamphlet designed to show that an atomic war will not really be so bad if people are prepared for it. In fact, the writers seem to say with this cartoon, an atomic holocaust even has its lighter moments: after the bomb has fallen the civil defence rescuers will still have eyes for a pair of pretty legs.



The new Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr. G. M. Rodianov, and President Nkrumah drank toasts to one another's country when the envoy presented his credentials at a ceremony recently.

Academic Triumph for "Queen of Politics"

Cissy Gool Gets Her LL.B.

COUNCILLOR Mrs. "Cissy" Gool, daughter of the late Dr. A. Abdurahman, received an LL.B. degree at the University of Cape Town last week.

Affectionately known as the "Queen of Cape Town politics" Councillor Gool has been a City Councillor for 25 years and is the senior member of the Council. By virtue of this seniority, Councillor Gool should by now have been elected the Mayor of Cape Town, but she has been overlooked because she is Non-White.

She was one of the first Coloured women to get a B.A. degree and was also the first Coloured woman to receive the M.A. degree. Now she also becomes the first Coloured woman to receive the LL.B. degree.

In an interview with "Spark," Mrs. Gool said: "I am happy. It took me a long time and a lot of hard work to achieve this but it has been well worth it. Every

woman, especially our Non-White women, should use all means at their disposal to qualify for a profession. We should not only be housewives and mothers, but we should be citizens and patriots. And the best way for us to be this, is to educate ourselves as much as possible.

"We should sacrifice and strive to give our children the best education possible and together we should gear ourselves to the wheels of progress, not only for our own families, our own races, our own nations but for the whole human race.

"If all people had a good education we would be able to defeat oppression, no matter what form it takes. At the same time, we would be able to work for peace of mankind and achieve it because when people are educated, they think logically and act wisely.

WOMEN'S PLACE

"Women, young, middle-aged and old, should not accept that their place is in the kitchen only. They have a big

role to play, in fact, a bigger role than men, because mothers have the future of humanity in their hands in the way they rear their children."

"Cissy" is 62 years old. She studied for the LL.B. degree in her spare time.



U.C.C.A. MAN DOESN'T BELIEVE IN EQUALITY

"We won't get help unless we are separate"

From our Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.

MR. John Kemm is a tall, thin Coloured man in his late forties who wears suits cut to the fashion of the early thirties. Apparently his politics are as ancient as his taste in clothes.

Mr. Kemm, if you don't know, is the Northern Cape member of the Union Council for Coloured Affairs, which has been meeting in Cape Town.

This week he told me "I do not believe we should have equal rights with the Whites in this country because if we were equal, we would not be able to get the concentrated aid we need to develop as a separate group."

I had asked him if he did not believe all South Africans, White, Coloured, African and Indian, should be free and equal citizens.

"Don't you think that if all South Africans had freedom and an equal opportunity to develop as people, there would be no need for aid to specific groups?"

SIDE-STEPPER

Mr. Kemm, a former South African Coloured Rugby "Springbok," tried to side-step me by looking at his watch and saying he was late for a meeting.

"Tell me, Mr. Kemm," I said,

Who Will Pay For the Transkei Fraud?

Big question mark hanging over the Transkei is who will make good the deficit on the annual estimates. The recent figures show an annual shortfall of R9 million. The Government has promised to make good the shortfall, but the signs are that once again the burden will be shifted to the poor Transkeians.

● Chiefs have taken, and been given, extended powers to collect taxes from Transkeians outside the Reserve.

● Inside the Reserve the graded tax for men earning more than £15 a month—and there are NO REBATES, no matter how many children the taxpayer has—is hitting hard the teachers and other small salaried men. And the grumbles are growing in volume.

"do you have the support of the Coloured people?"

"Yes" he replied.

"How do you come to that conclusion?"

"Well," he replied, "they come to me to help them with advice."

"In other words," I said, "the Government refuses to give Coloured people pensions, grants and passports, unless they come to you. With this gun at the heads of the people, you feel you can claim their support for the policy of apartheid, even though you leave them with no alternative. Do you think that the Coloured people would come to you for advice if they were not forced to by this subtle intimidation?"

Mr. Kemm was suddenly again in side-stepping mood, but I tackled him: "Are you telling me that the Coloured people in the Northern Cape believe that they should not be equal with the Whites?"

"POLITICAL TERRORISM"

Mr. Kemm looked at his watch. "Look" he said agitatedly, "there is a policy of Separate Development in this country and we have to abide by the law."

"Don't you think only weak people give in to political terrorism?"

Mr. Kemm looked at his watch. "I have to go now."

"Tell me, Mr. Kemm, what do you think about the removal of Africans from the Western Cape? What is the Council's attitude?"

"We did not discuss it because it wasn't on the agenda. Nobody proposed that it should be discussed."

"Don't you think it was necessary to discuss such a vital issue?"

"It is not our business," he replied. "The Africans have to see to their own affairs. They have their own councils."

"Don't you think that your attitude will create resentment among the Africans and lead to hate of the Coloured people? Do you think it is fair that you should act in a way that would give the impression that the Coloured people as a whole think the way you do?"

"I am not worried about them," Mr. Kemm replied.

"Tell me, Mr. Kemm, can you honestly say you and your council represent the views of the Coloured people?"

"I have to leave now," Mr. Kemm said hurriedly.

And I watched the man who believes he is not fit to be equal with the Whites walk across the street and disappear into a government building.



Adv. H. E. Mall

ADVOCATE MALL BANNED

DURBAN.

MR. H. E. MALL, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress and Joint Secretary of the S.A. Indian Congress, was last week served with two notices by the Minister of Justice:

(1) banning him from public gatherings and social events and restricting his movements.

(2) banning him from entering factory premises and confining him to the magisterial district of Durban. Both of these notices are for five years.

Mr. Mall, an advocate, appeared in defence of Mr. R. Arenstein who was charged with failing to comply with a ministerial order placing him under house arrest. With the banning imposed on Mr. Mall, Mr. Arenstein cannot now engage Mr. Mall's services when his case is resumed in January.

In a statement to "Spark," Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the SAIC, said the ban on Mr. Mall was yet another example of a concentrated attack by the Government against the Congress movement.

"This, however, will not stop the growth of the Congress amongst the people, rather it will make more people realise the truth of our cause—the fight for full freedom and democracy for all."

TITO VISITS THE SOVIET UNION



When Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, arrived in Moscow by train recently on his first visit for seven years, Soviet Premier Khrushchov was at the station to meet him.

FARM WORKERS CHARGED UNDER MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT

CAPE TOWN.

SENTENCE was postponed for a year in the case in which a number of farm workers in the Cape Flats were charged under the Masters and Servants Act with disobeying an order by their employer.

The incident occurred on November 30, when two farm workers were ordered to go to another farm to work for a day. The two men came back to the first farm for lunch, whereupon their employer asked them why they had left their work.

The two men replied that they had come for lunch. The boss was furious and threatened to sack not only the two men but also the whole batch of 12 workers.

The workers resumed their work, but the boss told them to quit his premises. The workers ignored the order and continued working as usual.

The boss then called in the police. Work came to an abrupt end as all the workers were taken in three police vans and driven to Diep River and Langa police station. Later they were removed to Roeland Street jail.

In court the two men who returned for lunch were discharged and sentence on the remainder was postponed for a year.

When the men went to Langa to get their reference books fixed up, however, they found that they were all endorsed out of the Cape Peninsula.

Nyanga Rugby Beauty Queen

CAPE TOWN.

Miss Mietjie Myedi has been chosen as the Rugby Union Beauty Queen of 1962. The Princesses were Emily Mati, and Erica Nkomo.

The Rugby Union Beauty Queen was crowned by Miss Nade and was presented with a floating trophy and a cake. The two runners-up were presented with two longplaying records each.

Eleven girls took part. The three represented the following Rugby Clubs:

Miss M. Myedi—Vultures RFC.

Miss E. Nkomo—Blues RFC.

Miss E. Mati—Tigers RFC.

Flying Eagle RFC was represented by Miss Osma Nkwandla.

A Queen's Ball and reception will be held very soon.

SACTU Protest To Franco

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH Africa's Congress of Trade Unions last week switched its protests to Spain to protest at the torture of the Spanish worker Julian Grimau by the Franco police.

Said the letter to Spain's Charge d'Affairs in Pretoria:

In order to try to hide the real cause, police have alleged that the injuries he has sustained are due to a suicide attempt, but Garcia's life is being endangered by police brutality.

On behalf of the 54,000 workers affiliated to the South African Congress of Trade Unions, we wish to protest most vehemently against this barbarous treatment and we place on record our abhorrence for the type of mind cultivated in Spain which deals with political opponents by inflicting physical violence on them.

We, therefore, demand the immediate release of Garcia. If he is not released, we are determined to focus world attention on his case and on the fascist Government of Franco which is the instigator of torture. We will also write to the International Labour Office to press for an international commission to investigate the matter, as we believe that his life is in danger.



A copy of the envelope received in the post last week.

"Hang Mandela" Stickers sent through the Post

Leaflets Issued by "League of Anti-Communists"

CAPE TOWN.

CRUDELY printed anti-Communist circulars are being sent through the post by an organisation calling itself "The League of Anti-Communists."

The circulars contain no indication of who "The League of Anti-Communists" are. No address of the organisation is given, and the leaflets are obviously privately printed by hand and do not bear the imprint of a recognised printer.

Two leaflets have been sent out in the first batch. The first reads:

"Citizens of the Republic. Beware! The Communists are amongst us, they threaten your very existence. You have been warned. Issued by the League of Anti-Communists."

The second leaflet reads: "Fight Communism. Beware of Reds, Pinks, Fellow Travellers, Novators and Liberals. Issued by the League of Anti-Communists." (A "novator" is described in the Oxford English Dictionary as an "innovator.")

On the back of the envelope containing these leaflets is pasted a sticker printed in red and reading: "HANG MANDELA."

ON VORSTER'S LIST

It is not known how many of these envelopes have been sent out, but the first recipients include a number of people whose names

and addresses were published in the recent list of named Communists issued by the Minister of Justice.

One of these persons, whose name was wrongly spelt in Mr. Vorster's list, has his name misspelt in exactly the same way on the letter sent to him by the League of Anti-Communists.

All the letters so far brought to the attention of "Spark" were posted in Cape Town.

POST OFFICE VIEW

Interviewed by "Spark," a

First House Arrest Order In The Transkei

THE first house arrest order in the Transkei has been imposed on Mr. Tshutsha Honono, a businessman of Umtata.

Mr. Honono taught for a long time as principal of the Nqabana Secondary School until he was sacked after the introduction of Bantu Education in 1956.

A brilliant teacher, Mr. Honono played a prominent role in teachers' organisations like the Cape African Teachers' Association, which, previously almost defunct, played an inspiring role in

Labour Party Wants S.A. Arms Embargo

DURBAN

"The Labour Party have been very concerned about the sale of arms to South Africa. The National Executive Committee decided in September to press for an arms embargo, including tear gas and equipment for making tear gas", states a letter received this week by the Natal Indian Youth Congress from Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party.

senior official at the Cape Town Post Office said it was an offence, punishable by a fine of £50 or imprisonment for six months, to send anything through the post in which or on which there was "any indecent or obscene matter or anything of a profane, libellous or grossly offensive character."

In his view the "Hang Mandela" sticker fell under this category and he promised to take action to see that transmission of this sort of material through the post was prevented.

its opposition to the much-hated Bantu Education.

In political circles Mr. Honono was prominent in the All African Convention until he broke away with others to form the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa. He was the last to be released from detention following the declaration of a state of emergency which is still in force in the Transkei.

An unorthodox politician, Mr. Honono stood surety for Anderson Ganyile when he was released on bail following his kidnapping by the South African police in Basutoland last year.

SORTING OUT THE SOCCER MUDDLE

Singh and Lutchman Fly to Johannesburg

THE big wheels of non-racial soccer in South Africa—George Singh and R. Lutchman—flew into Johannesburg from Durban this week to sort out the soccer muddle.

With the boss of world soccer, Stanley Rous, due in January to investigate South African soccer, the racial bodies are doing everything in their power to disrupt the non-racial bodies and prepare a case to have the suspension (imposed by the world body because of racialism) lifted by Rous.

EFFECTIVE JOB

In a whirlwind trip, Singh and Lutchman did an effective job of fixing.

George Singh travelled to Pretoria to hammer the handful of Indians who are trying to manufacture an 'Indian Football Association' which will stooge to the white racial body (FASA) and help them to get the suspension lifted.

Lutchie, after a quick look round, issued a hard-hitting statement which cleared up several knotty points.

In an exclusive interview with "Spark" he made the following points:

1. Pro soccer will carry on in the Transvaal, come what may. The efforts of the City Council to sabotage soccer at Natal-

spruit are being attended to. Fixtures will be drawn for next season at the biennial meeting of the League.

2. The Soccer League and Soccer Federation will continue to fight for international recognition—AND WIN! They are neither panicked nor complacent about efforts to disrupt them.
3. The League is fully equipped to deal with splinter groups and will deal firmly with them.
4. New and old clubs have until January 15 to register. The biennial meeting will be on January 26 and 27. At this meeting all reports and consolidated financial reports will be published.

5. The League has been assured—despite rumours to the contrary—of the solid backing of the Johannesburg Indian

Sports Ground Association in its fight.

Said 'Lutchie' in conclusion: "1961 was good; '62 was better; but we expect '63 to be the best ever."



Mr. R. Lutchman

Indian Traders' Association Now Non-Racial

Race Bar Eliminated From Constitution

CAPE TOWN.

THE twenty-year-old Cape Peninsula Indian Traders' Association has dropped the designation "Indian" and by unanimous vote has changed to a constitution that embraces membership from any other race group in the Peninsula.

A Cape Malay businessman, Imam Haroun, is now vice-president of the new non-racial body. There are also a number of other non-Indians on the Executive Committee.

Councillor H. E. Parker, Secretary of the Association (CAPTA), told "Spark":

"Times have changed. There is a great need for racial unity and co-operation. The days of sectionalism are over and have passed

into history. Many Coloured people are entering the business field and we have to learn to work together as businessmen for our common interest irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"Since the changeover," Cllr. Parker said, "we have been able to win openings for Non-White salesmen in key jobs with firms which have for many years been exclusively White in this regard."

"An application to the Provincial Administration to have the shop hours extended so that Non-White people who work late and get home after the shops have closed, can buy essential foodstuffs, was turned down. But we are now endeavouring to have the sale hours of specific essential foodstuffs extended to help the working-class family."

Mr. A. A. Karjeevar is President of CAPTA.



Mr. George Singh

Moroka Swallows Won't Join F.A.S.A.

JOHANNESBURG.

THE top club in the non-racial soccer body (the S.A. Soccer League) has declared that it will NOT line up with the 'Bantu' group which is affiliated to the white Federation of S.A.

The white soccer bosses were hanging on the hope that the Moroka Swallows Club would join the White-Bantu group and assist FASA to have its suspension lifted when the President of the world body, FIFA, Sir Stanley Rous, visits here in January.

FASA had declared they would welcome Moroka Swallows.

Two weeks ago, Swallows played a match against a team from the Bantu group—Black Pirates. For this, Swallows were suspended by their parent body, the SASL.

FASA confidently expected that Swallows would cross right over into their camp.

This has now been decisively rejected by Swallows.

In the box below is the statement by Moroka Swallows which dashes the hopes of FASA and the soccer racialists.

This means that FASA's case has been greatly weakened. The chances of having the suspension—imposed at the FIFA Conference last year and re-imposed this year at Santiago—lifted, have now been diminished.

STATEMENT BY MOROKA SWALLOWS

12th Dec., 1962

We, the undersigned officials of the Moroka Swallows Football Club hereby issue the following statement:

1. We are aware that the South African Soccer League has suspended our club for participating in a match against Black Pirates Football Club of the National Football League on Saturday 1st Dec. 1962.
We are further aware that the South African Soccer League will appoint an Inquiry Board to investigate and decide our case.
2. We pledge our club's loyalty to the South African Soccer Federation and undertake not to play a match or matches against any club affiliated to the Transvaal Professional League which is affiliated to the National Football League and the Football Associations of Southern Africa.

Signed: DIFFERENCE MBANYA,

(Capt. and Hon. Secretary).

POQO BID TO KILL MATANZIMA?

(Continued from page 1)

Chief Killed

The previous week one of Matanzima's main supporters, Chief Mayeze Dalasile, was seriously injured in an attack at his home at Kondlo location and his uncle was killed outright. Chief Mayeze is still in hospital. About nine houses were destroyed in the attack.

Chief Mayeze is a member of the Qwati tribe that a few months ago refused money for Bantustan development which had been offered to it by the Bantu Administration Department. Chief Mayeze was the only chief of the area who said he was prepared to accept the Government cash.

After that he fled into hiding and was not heard of again until last week when news came of the attack on him.

Queenstown Clash

On Thursday police stopped a train coming from the Transkei at Queenstown to disarm a body of Africans who were alleged to be carrying dangerous weapons. A fight broke out, in the course of which one European policeman was killed and three injured and at least seven Africans were shot

dead.

Thereafter the police mounted an intensive manhunt in the entire Qamata-Queenstown area to round up members of the so-called "foreign gang" who were alleged to be responsible for the trouble. Saracens, armoured cars and helicopters were employed, and the Commissioner of Police, Gen. Keevy, was reported to be in charge of the police on the spot.

A large number of Africans were arrested and are being held incommunicado on charges ranging from murder to public violence.

POLICE WAITING

When the train arrived at the Queenstown station shortly before 6.30 p.m., police were waiting to launch an attack on African passengers in a search for dangerous weapons. The passengers were in a coach to themselves when the police came in. After some argument with the police a fight broke out.

Det.-Sgt. Maritz was killed and a Warrant Officer seriously wounded. The police immediately opened fire and 6 Africans were killed instantly and one other seriously wounded.

A strong police force was rushed to the station and the area was cordoned off. Africans in the coach fled into the station hiding among the coaches, and others ran into residential areas above the station but the police pursued them. Bodies of dead Africans were picked up in the streets near the station.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

A tense atmosphere prevailed in Queenstown and many people went to the charge office to find out what was happening. Police reservists volunteered for duty and were given tasks by the police.

Big batches of police in vans and trucks and squad cars came from as far afield as Port Elizabeth.

A car with an Eastern Province number-plate belonging to the Security Branch of the Railway Police was sprayed with bullets.

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.