

T.S.

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# SPARK

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## Publications Bill means CENSORSHIP

IF the Publications and Entertainments Bill, now being discussed in Parliament, becomes law, it will be possible for the Government—

- to prohibit the circulation of any South African newspaper which is not a member of the Newspaper Press Union;
- to prohibit the circulation of any book, either imported or printed and published in South Africa;
- to close down any stage or film show or art exhibition which it considers to be in any way undesirable;
- to ban the work of any South African artist, novelist, poet or sculptor;
- to prohibit the importation of all paperback books costing less than 50 cents without a special permit;
- to prohibit the importation of all publications published by a specified publisher or which deal with a specified subject, except by special permit.

All this can be done by administrative action of the Publications Control Board set up under the Bill and THERE IS NO APPEAL TO THE COURTS except in the case of a person who is in charge of a public entertainment or who is an importer?

The Publications Control Board set up by the Bill will consist of not less than nine persons, "of whom not less than three shall be persons having special knowledge of art, language and literature or the administration of justice."

One third of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

### How It Will Be Done

In terms of section 8 of the Bill, the Publications Control Board can declare any "publication or object" to be undesirable. In terms of section 5 of the Bill, it then becomes an offence to "distribute, display, exhibit or sell or offer or keep for sale" any publication or object which has been declared by the Board to be undesirable.

A "publication or object" is defined as—

(a) any newspaper not published by a publisher who is a member of the Newspaper Press Union;

(b) any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster or other printed matter;

(c) any writing or typescript which has in any manner been duplicated or made available to

(Continued on page 6)

### 'SPARK' OFFICES RAIDED

CAPE TOWN.

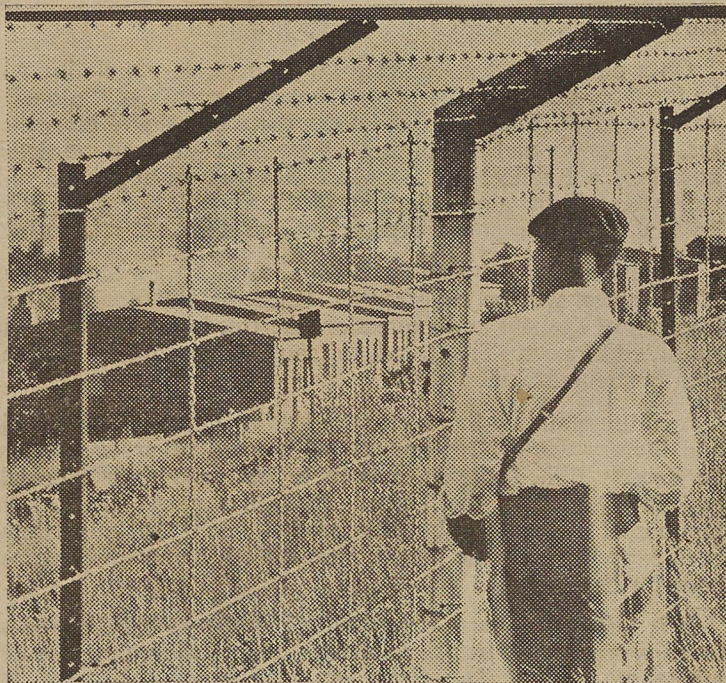
The Minister of Justice launched his first offensive against the newspaper 'Spark' when a posse of Special Branch detectives raided the head offices of the paper last Thursday armed with a warrant authorising them to carry off documents dealing with "the banned New Age and the weekly 'Spark'."

The Special Branch men spent close on two hours rummaging through drawers and filing cabinets before they departed with 30-odd items including 'Spark's' books of account.

The warrant said there was reason to believe an offence had been committed but did not specify the nature of the charge.

The Port Elizabeth and Durban offices of 'Spark' were also raided.

### *They Live Behind Barbed Wire*



After 10 years, Vlakfontein township has been declared officially OPENED. CLOSED would be more like it! Look at this barbed wire, concentration camp-like fence that shuts the people in. The only way in, when the fencing is finished, will be under that sign 'Mamelodi,' and there'll be a cop on guard there. (See story on page 12.)

## COMMENT

## The Censorship Threat

THE Government is sweeping from one excess to another in its attempt to gag and bind the people of South Africa and stifle the voice of their protest. Last week Minister de Klerk introduced his infamous Publications and Entertainments Bill in Parliament. On the very day that he was replying to the second reading debate in the Assembly and reassuring the members that his Bill aimed, not at censorship, but at creating more freedom, the minions of the Minister of Justice were raiding the head offices in Cape Town of the newspaper 'Spark.'

It is apparent that the Government is determined to establish a tight control over what is published and circulated in South Africa. Nothing which is not in accordance with the bigoted prejudices of the Nationalist priesthood will be tolerated. From news to nudes the outlook of Verwoerd and Vorster must prevail at all costs. Dissent both in art and in politics will be outlawed.

Minister de Klerk scoffs at the suggestion that South African literature will be threatened by his Bill. Only pornography and communist propaganda will fall under the axe, he says.

It needs only a glance at the 15,000 items already banned under the Customs Act to expose de Klerk's claim as hollow. Literary classics, works of science and sociology by some of the greatest names in our or previous eras have been declared "obscene, indecent or otherwise objectionable."

Only last week Alex la Guma's novel "A Walk in the Night" was banned. This first novel has been acclaimed both in this country and abroad as a work of merit, yet it has been arbitrarily withheld from the South African public. And Alex la Guma has not been the only victim of the censor's capriciousness—Nadime Gordimer, Daphne Rooke and others have been equally harshly penalised, and with as little justification.

Once de Klerk's Bill becomes law, the whole population will be forced to adhere to the twisted moral standards of Nationalist Afrikanerdom. Their reading habits, the pictures and films they see, the shows and exhibitions they attend—all will be determined by a Publications Board of Government-appointed officials who will have no independence of outlook but will merely do what the Government expects them to do.

The effects of all this on the production of art, on the freedom of the press, will be catastrophic. Once the Bill becomes law, freedom of thought and expression, the freedom to protest, will simply disappear. The trend to soulless conformity will be greatly strengthened.

It is disappointing that so far the leading figures in the artistic and literary world have not uttered a word of protest against de Klerk's Bill. There have been a few newspaper editorials and in Parliament the United Party has gone through the motions of opposition—but the massive outcry that might have been expected from the people most directly threatened has not been forthcoming.

*It is left to the mass organisations of the people, in this as in so many other fields, to defend the vital interests of the whole population. The fight for freedom of the press, for freedom in art, is clearly part of the overall fight for the liberation of the oppressed peoples in South Africa. De Klerk's Bill is merely further proof, if it were needed, that there can be no freedom in any sphere until the apartheid tyranny has been completely overthrown.*

## BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

**Dr. Verwoerd—draft for speech:**

Sons and daughters of the Voortrekkers. Today I want to tell you not to worry too much about the fact that America and Britain are voting against us at the United Nations. Some people have already said they resent the attacks on us by these two friends of ours with whom we have shared the land and wealth that our forefathers robbed and swindled from the Bushmen and Hottentots. We should be patient because we, the Afrikaners, are the last remaining survivors of White Western Christian Civilisation in Africa. We must accept this. We must accept that our isolation is part of our contribution to the cold war.

If we look at the world situation we will see that the communists and liberalists have a very strong weapon which they, and the English language press, call 'justice.' From the cries of 'one man, one vote' among the Black people in the Republic, we can see that they have been using this weapon against us. But do not worry. We have been slowly but surely taking away every little sign of justice in the Republic. We have the Suppression of Communism Act, the Public Safety Act, and lately, the Sabotage Act. More is to come. We promise you we will wipe justice off the face of South Africa.

With the Bantu Education Act and the Coloured Education Act we will destroy the Black people's power to think and to reason and teach them that their function is to serve us obediently. We will feed them with the food they have known through their traditional way of life—mealie-meal porridge and black coffee with boiled cabbage leaves—that wonderful diet that keeps our farmers supplied with strong prison labour. Those who refuse to learn obedience will, of course, die through malnutrition.

The Nationalist Government will not tolerate or allow itself to be intimidated into that international trick of the communists and liberalists—equal rights for all.

I want to emphasise again, you need not worry! We have all our Acts of Parliament, we have our armies and our modern weapons which we will use against aggressors, internally or externally. Don't be alarmed by the West's shouting at UNO. They have to say these things so that the Blacks will believe the West really believes in their so-called freedom.

(P.S. Don't forget to mention something nice about the English-speaking Whites.)

# Accused Disappears in P.E. Sabotage Case

Witness Charged With Perjury

PORT ELIZABETH.

WHEN one of the accused in the sabotage case here came up for cross-examination last week, he told the court that a confession attributed to him had been extracted from him by force by the police.

He is Peter Nobomvu, who appeared together with Richard Tokwe and Anderson Ndevu in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court charged with entering the yard of Sgt. Drought Tungatha at Zakhele and throwing incendiary bombs at his window. All three pleaded not guilty.

Nobomvu told the court that the police had threatened to withdraw his bail and had assaulted him to force him to make his alleged confession.

**DISAPPEARED**

On Thursday morning the judge was going to give judgment on the validity or otherwise of Nobomvu's alleged confession. But by 9.40 a.m. Nobomvu had not yet turned up in court. A warrant for his arrest was issued but when the court resumed at 11.20 a.m. he had still not appeared.

The case was postponed to February 5.

When the court called certain witnesses during the hearing their evidence was heard in camera. The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, M. J. C. van Niekerk, who was prosecuting told the court that from his experience such witnesses did not give good evidence in open court.

**PERJURY**

Spark learns that one of the witnesses was subsequently charged with perjury and is now in jail awaiting trial. This man was among those who were originally detained during the investigations into the bombing incident. When he was released he told Spark of alleged assaults by the police.

The two other accused, Tokwe and Ndevu, are still out on R100 bail each. They are required to report daily at the Zakhele police station before 9 a.m.

Nobomvu was defended by Mr M. Seligson and Tokwe and Ndevu by Mr. L. S. Melunsky, both instructed by Messers Noach, Jan-keLOWITZ and Zarts.



The three accused in the sabotage case: left to right, Anderson Ndevu, Richard Tokwe and Peter Nobomvu.

*"We want to be treated as humans and not beasts"*

## A REPLY TO DR. TAYLOR

The letter from Dr. Taylor, the Superintendent of McCords Hospital, which appeared in the January 24 issue of "Spark" contained a number of misstatements and distortions of fact.

The Hospital Workers' Union was formed in 1959 to protect and advance the cause of workers employed in hospitals in Durban.

The Union submitted memoranda to all hospitals in Durban urging improvements in wages and conditions of work, and it was only after bitter struggles involving boycotts, strikes and demonstrations at the King George V Hospital, King Edward and McCords Hospital that the conditions of the workers were improved.

Despite intimidation, dismissals and victimisation of leading trade unionists, the Union was able to improve the lot of the workers. It was not through the goodness of the hearts of the authorities or people like Dr. Taylor that the workers won improvements—it was only through bitter struggles, involving sacrifices.

It is not true that only one-third of the workers took part in the strike, but over 90 per cent of

them. The workers to this day want the induna sacked, and there will be no peace until he goes.

Wages and conditions of work at McCords lag far behind those of other hospitals in the province, particularly Government hospitals. Although McCords is not a Government institution, it is however subsidised by them, and one cannot understand why wages and conditions of work should not be the same as at other hospitals.

Some of the workers earn as little as R13 per month, and I want to know whether Dr. Taylor would be able to live on this meagre sum? Hospital workers like other workers, are human and not animals, they want to live and be treated as humans and not beasts, to be bullied and kicked about by indunas.

In effect we demand the right to equality, the right to free expression, the right to organise and collectively bargain with the employers, the right to elect our leaders, the right to happiness, bread, freedom and complete liberation! WE WANT NOTHING LESS!

Durban. BRUNO MTOLO

# WOMEN'S PASS PROTEST BANNED IN JO'BURG

JOHANNESBURG.

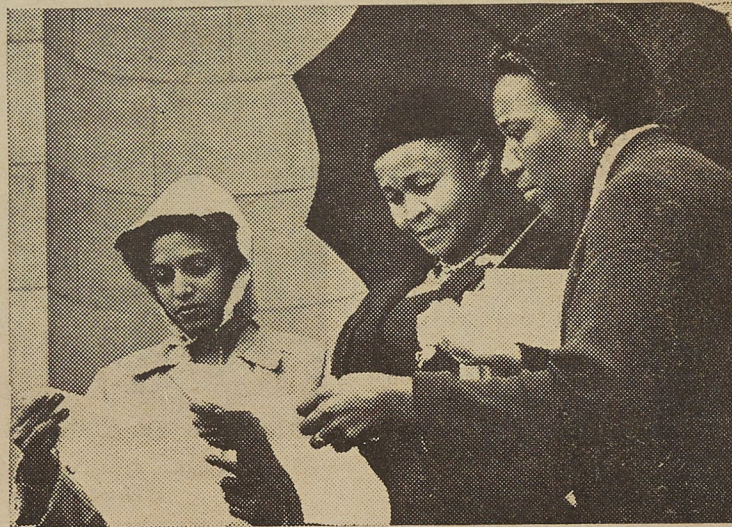
**T**WENTY minutes before the women's anti-pass demonstration was due to take place, the authorities banned it.

The City Council gave the Federation of South African Women permission to gather on the short flight of steps at the back of the City Hall (Vorster's laws have closed the traditional forum of the City Hall steps to all). But then the police and the Government stepped in, and vetoed not only the women's protest, but the City Council decision.

Half a mile away the queues of women waiting for reference books wound round the block, and hundreds were being turned away. The women wait in the queue, and take their turn to register but, said the Federation protest to the Bantu Commissioners, "Every woman who has taken out a pass has done so un-

willingly, filled with shame and bitter resentment, yet looking forward to the day which will inevitably come when all people of our country, men and women alike, will discard these passes, these badges of slavery and humiliation."

The Bantu Commissioner listened patiently to the deputation from the Women's Federation and said he would carry their point of view to the Government. **AS THOUGH THE NATS DON'T KNOW WHAT THE WOMEN THINK OF PASSES!**



**ABOVE:** Women organisers of Johannesburg's anti-pass demonstration last week read the notices by the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate banning the gathering they had planned to hold on the Cenotaph side of the City Hall. Despite the ban, the women sent their deputation off to protest to the Chief Bantu Commissioner against the introduction of reference books on February 1. Across the road from the Bantu Commissioner's office, the rest of the women waited until their deputation returned, whereupon they greeted them with shouts of "Amandla" (BELOW). Then the women walked to a nearby hall, followed by the police.

## Cape House Arrest

CAPE TOWN.

On December 29, just after the Hodgson judgment in the Transvaal Supreme Court, Sonia and Brian Bunting wrote to the chief magistrate in Cape Town asking for the withdrawal or relaxation of their house arrest orders in the light of Mr. Justice Trollip's findings.

Last week they received a reply from the Minister of Justice informing them that he was not prepared to accede to their request.



Women anti-pass demonstrators line the pavement outside the Bantu Commissioner's office in Durban. The women were all wearing a black cloth on their lapels and were led by one of them carrying a black flag to denote their state of mourning.

## But P.E. Women Get Through

**PORT ELIZABETH**  
**O**N the eve of the deadline for the carrying of Reference books by African women the Federation of South African Women sent deputations to Bantu Commissioners in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. The deputations delivered petitions in which the women stated that they viewed February 1st dawn with heavy hearts, as it is the day for the "badges of slavery"—the Pass Books.

The Port Elizabeth deputation reports that it was cordially received by the same magistrate who had sneered at them only a few weeks ago. This time he was all smiles.

The women told Spark that the District Commandant of Police in Port Elizabeth was also present and the Commissioner told the women that there was to be a three-weeks extension of the deadline, so that women would have time to get their Reference Books.

When the women dispersed they first assembled just behind New Law Courts and sang the national anthem, Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika, ending with the now popular salute of AMANDLA.

### BANNED LEADER

Mrs. Frances Baard, recently banned and a victim of the vicious blanket ban, was standing nearby, waiting for a bus, but quite a few rolled by which she did not notice as her eyes were on her friends. Only recently she had led a deputation to meet the same Chief Commissioner, P. J. Van Aswegen.

The back entrance of Africa House, a new Native Administration and Development building, was packed with women who went

to apply for the reference books. A policeman waving a baton was straightening the queues.

The offices of the Native Administration in New Brighton swelled with women who were turned away from the Labour Bureau because they did not produce any registration certificates to enable them to obtain permits to reside and be employed in the urban area of Port Elizabeth.

### DRIVEN OUT

Many women who had come to Port Elizabeth to seek work had their city lives ended by the extension of Reference Books to women. Spark reporters saw many

who hired cars and boarded trains as early as Wednesday the 30th.

At Uitenhage the women could not meet the Commissioner. They were informed by an official that their notification had been late and therefore no arrangement was made to meet them. They were advised to make another appointment with the Commissioner.

Spark understands that the Federation intends sending the petitions by post.

Women who had gone to give support to the deputation had their names taken down by the Special Branch. There were more than thirty of them.

## POLICE DOGS FOR DURBAN WOMEN

DURBAN

**F**OUR police dogs and a horde of armed police in squad cars, riot vans and pick-up vans were out last Thursday, when hundreds of women organised under the banner of the South African Women's Federation marched to the Durban Bantu Commissioner's Office in protest against the extension of the Pass Laws to women.

That night all police leave was cancelled and armed police in riot trucks paraded the main African townships. At Cato Manor a Saracen prowled through the dim-lit streets until well after midnight, whilst at Kwa Mashu at least one police van was seen crawling through the streets picking up leaflets issued by the banned African National Congress.

The demonstrators who called on the Bantu Commissioner submitted a memorandum from the

Women's Federation.

The memorandum states that the extension of the pass laws to cover all African women "means just this":

1. that homes will be broken up when women are arrested;
2. that children will be left uncared for, helpless and mothers will be torn from their babies for failure to produce their passes;
3. that women and young girls will be exposed to humiliation and degradation at the hands of pass-searching policemen; and,
4. that women will lose their right to move freely from one place to another.

The memorandum states: "We shall not rest until we have won for ourselves and our children fundamental rights of freedom, justice and security."

# CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

the public or any section of the public;

(d) any drawing, picture, illustration, painting, woodcut or similar representation;

(e) any print, photograph, engraving or lithograph;

(f) any figure, cast, carving, statue or model; and

(g) any record or other contrivance or device in or on which sound has been recorded for reproduction.

Newspapers which do not belong to the Newspaper Press Union include papers like Spark, Contact, the Torch, journals of the Black Sash, Institute of Race Relations, National Council of Women, trade unions and other organisations.

Any of these publications can be banned by the Publications Control Board if it is held to be "undesirable" AND THERE IS NO APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

## Book Bannings

Similarly any book printed in South Africa can be banned by arbitrary decree AND THERE IS NO APPEAL TO THE COURTS. The book importer has an appeal to the courts. The local book producer has none.

Imagine the effect of this on South African art and literature, now at the mercy of the Publications Control Board. This Bill can deal a deathblow to all South African culture.

The definition of "undesirable" in the Bill is so wide as to include almost everything. The Bill says—

A publication or object shall be deemed to be undesirable if it or any part of it (a) is indecent or obscene or is offensive or harmful to public morals;

(b) is blasphemous or is offensive to the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic;

(c) brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt;

(d) is harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic;

(e) is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order;

(f) discloses indecent or obscene matter in relation to reports of judicial proceedings.

Some attempt is made in the Bill to define what is meant by "indecent or obscene or offensive or harmful to public morals," but no attempt whatsoever is made to define what is meant by "harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic", or "prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general

welfare or the peace and good order" or "brings any section of the Republic into ridicule or contempt."

## Political Censorship

The implication is clear that these sections are aimed, not at suppressing pornography, but at POLITICAL CENSORSHIP. By using this Bill, the Nationalist Government will be able to suppress opinions with which it does not agree.

Don't forget that under the Customs Act the Government has prohibited the importation of OVER 15,000 OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS since 1939. Most of these bannings have been done since the Nationalist Government came to power. And a high proportion of them are works on politics and sociology, race relations and social anthropology, even science, which happen to run counter to the dogmas of the Nationalist Party Government.

Now the Nationalist Government, through its Publications Control Board, proposes to dictate to the public what it will read and see, what it writes and produces itself, what shows it goes to, what exhibitions it attends.

The people's freedom of choice will be taken away. The Nationalist Government will decide.

## Penalties

The penalties laid down for contravention of the Bill are severe. In the case of a first conviction, the penalty will be a fine of not less than R300 and not more than R500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

In the case of a second conviction, the fine is not less than R1,000 and not more than R2,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 6 months.

For a subsequent conviction the fine is not less than R2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months.

## PIET VOGEL WARNED

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. Piet Vogel, an executive member of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, was warned by the magistrate last week to refrain from activities calculated to further the aims of communism.

## Alleges Assault By Police



Kolisile Rhoxo, of Uitenhage, is one of the detainees in the Eastern Cape who alleges he was assaulted by the police in the recent anti-sabotage campaign. He says he was propped up by two African policemen and kept in a standing position while he was punched by a Special Branch sergeant. He was questioned about SACTU and ANC meetings but said he knew nothing about them. Later he was asked to help the police by supplying information and assured of maximum police protection. He refused.

At the time he was interrogated the police were investigating cases of incendiary bombs that were thrown at the homes of an African detective, R. Rhoxo, a cousin of Kolisile, and Mr. E. V. R. Nakani, a trader, advisory board member and school board chairman.

## VICTORY FOR BATA WORKERS

DURBAN.

WORKERS at the Bata Shoe Company's Pinetown factory won a resounding victory last week when all leading workers who were earlier dismissed after a strike were re-instated. (See Spark, Jan. 17.)

Last week once again the Company dismissed over 100 workers who it alleged were instrumental in organising a go-slow in the factory. It will be recalled that Spark reported in its issue of January 17 that workers would continue the struggle for the re-instatement of their comrades.

The dismissal of the 100-odd workers sparked off a new crisis and strike action was only averted after hurried discussions were held between representatives of the workers and the employers.

Spark is reliably informed that production dropped from over 1,000 pairs of shoes per day to almost 400 during the go-slow.

The solid unity of the workers has once again defeated the employers, despite a threat that the workers may be charged under the Industrial Conciliation Act for organising a go-slow strike.

## 4-page SPECIAL

## AFRICA and the WORLD

# THE MARKET AND US

## Worldly-Wise by Peeping-Tom

I MUST say that I heartily enjoyed the spectacle of the British Tories, the world's champion clubmen, being blackballed from the European Common Market, even if it was de Gaulle who was responsible.

Having bossed around huge sections of humanity for so long, it is only fitting that the British rulers themselves get a kick in the pants from time to time.

For the rest the squabbles between the rulers of the one-time Great Powers I find rather boring, especially as presented by our local press. Of course one should have an attitude towards the Common Market and to me these seem to be its most striking features:

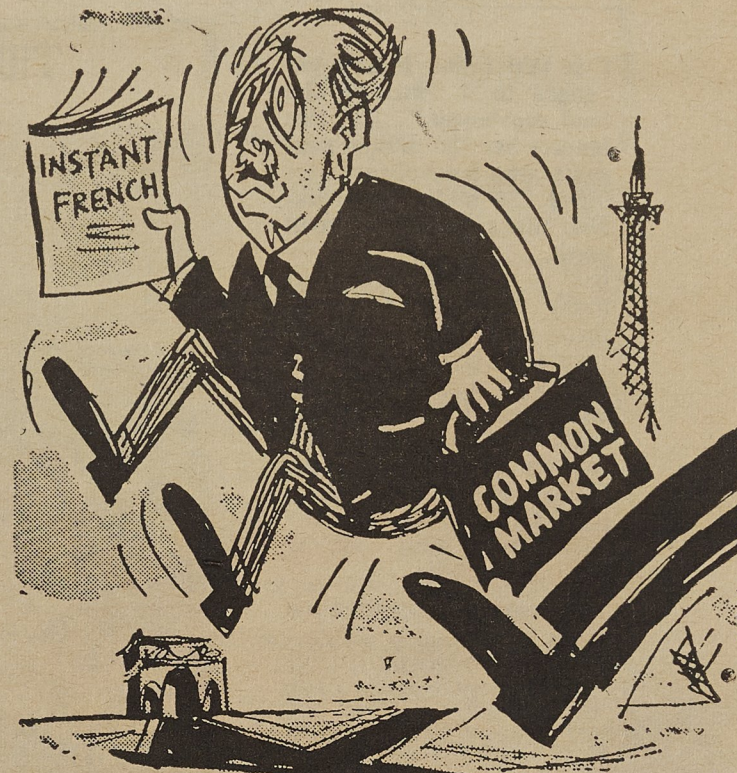
The theory behind the Common Market is that by doing away with tariff and other barriers the various countries of Western Europe can develop as an economic whole to the mutual advantage of each.

In practice, however, all that the whole scheme amounts to is a determined effort by the rulers of the rich nations of the Old World to present a united front to the challenge from the rising forces of the socialist and Afro-Asian worlds.

It will perpetuate the gap between the industrially developed Europe on the one hand, and the underdeveloped lands of Africa and Asia on the other. The European industrialists will combine to buy raw materials cheaply from Africa and Asia and also combine to sell finished goods to Africa and Asia at high prices. The Common Market set-up will accordingly be ideal for the furtherance of economic colonialism.

The Common Market will also strengthen the position of the monopolies in Europe itself, both against the trade unions and against the small producers who depend upon tariff protection to compete against foreign products.

Another result is to fuse Western Europe into an anti-socialist unit economically. This involves trying to outproduce the socialist world of the East, as well as erecting barriers against trade between



Learning French is not easy we know,  
But Mac seems remarkably slow.  
We can only repeat,  
That a kick in the seat,  
In plain, basic English means NO.

East and West. Finally, and most important, it represents a coming together of the industrialists and financiers of Western Europe in a way that would make it more difficult for any of the member states of the Common Market to go socialist. It is the economic counterpart of and support for NATO.

Thus if the people of Italy or France chose a socialist government, such government would find itself faced with running an economy closely tied to that of neighbouring capitalist countries.

The fact that the U.S. government so keenly favours the scheme is proof enough that it is not designed to strengthen European independence from the U.S., as some of its supporters claim. In fact the U.S. is waiting in the wings to form an association between Euromart and the United States, a giant combination of the "have" nations as against the "have-nots."

Mr. K. it was who said that basically the joining forces of the western monopolists was as impossible as a marriage between men. Perhaps Lady Dorothy would have

had more success with Mon General.

## Four Letters

BOTH heavier and lighter in vein is this item culled by John Peet, formerly of the London Times, now resident in East Berlin. He has frequently had to tell exporters in East Germany that the names which they give to their products might not be suitable for English-speaking countries. Until recently, he points out, the prize specimen was the name given to a brand of cigarettes which was called (after the initials of the factory which produced it) MUCK. Not to be outdone, however, are the producers of a TV camera which, Peet writes, if it ever reaches a country where English is spoken, will undoubtedly become known as the Lady Chatterley.

## No Prize

Finally, no prize is offered for guessing my identity.

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**

**—Inside China:—**

**CONTROVERSY**

**New Motto  
in China**

**: FARMING FIRST**

**World Communist movement  
'on the brink'—says  
People's Daily**

From TED BRAKE, PEKING

**Tilling The Good Earth In China**



IT is said China is now engaged in a "back to the land movement." But this ignores her 550 million peasants, who have always provided 550 million unbreakable links with the good earth.

What is actually happening today is that, following three years of exceptional natural calamities, coincident with some mistakes in economic direction, seemingly due to over-enthusiasm or over-optimism, the Chinese people are working hard to put their economy back on an even keel, by their own efforts.

In this article from PEKING a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT tells of the steps taken in China to give agriculture a boost, even though to do so involves a slow-down of industry.

In effect, to meet the developing needs of the people, it has been necessary to slow down the programme of industrialisation and concentrate on agriculture as the foundation of the economy. This policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and improving standards" put into effect over the last two years is to be continued in 1963; there is no mention of any new plan to carry on from the Second Five-Year Plan that finished in 1962.

Although no figures have been made public again this year, it would seem the note of cautious optimism that greeted 1962 has been justified by results.

Chemicals, especially fertiliser, received top priority with a big building programme, 25 new works going into operation during the year. This enabled workers in the industry to chalk up a gain of half a million tons of fertiliser above 1961.

**Chemicals**

Even so, with the industry still in its early stages output is still well below needs, with the average Chinese farmer using only a thirtieth of the amount spread by his Japanese counterpart.

Insecticide output was also re-

ported up, production of synthetic rubber and antibiotics developed, and the chemical industry produced new plastics for light industry and more man-made fibres to offset cotton shortages.

Reports from iron and steel centres tell of preoccupation with improving quality and increasing varieties, particularly of alloys and rolled steel, with special reference to agricultural machinery requirements.

In engineering priority is being given to making equipment for chemical works, as well as farm implements, tools, pumps and mining machinery. Tractor production, still pitifully small in relation to needs of this vast country, is to be supplemented, it has just been announced, by the manufacture in Shanghai of small 7 hp mechanical cultivators.

These should be extremely useful in the small fields that go to make up so much of China's agricultural land, especially in the south.

With the need for more fuel and

power, a number of small hydro-electric stations have been set up and power grids extended, mainly for the purpose of drainage and irrigation.

The coal industry, too, seems to be going forward, a number of new pits having been announced in recent months, together with increased mechanisation of existing mines.

To meet demands from increased purchasing power, particularly of the hundreds of millions of peasants, concentration in light and handicraft industries is now largely directed toward turning out more consumer goods, with increases reported of bicycles, sewing machines, watches, enamelware and other articles of household or everyday use.

**Price Cuts**

Such claims are substantiated by more and greater variety of goods in the shops and big reductions in coupons required for certain things.

Bicycles, for instance, which suffered big price increases and

were given high coupon value in the most difficult days, have toppled in price and are now coupon-free.

Light industry, too, is being developed to provide more foreign currency-earning exports.

Businessmen in a recent trade fair all spoke of a noticeable improvement in the economic situation, with business picking up after recent reverses.

The policy of "everything to agriculture," some reorganisation of the communes, with concentration on the smaller production teams as the basic agricultural units, and the return of many workers to the land, has meant that, despite bad weather in many areas again last year, the harvest as a whole was better than the previous year, which itself was slightly above 1960.

However, feeding and clothing 650 million people is no small job, and there are still shortages, in some cases serious shortages, with much still to be done to put the economy on a satisfactory footing.

UNITY of the Communist movement is the theme of a page-long hard-hitting editorial in a recent issue of People's Daily.

The editorial attacks "modern revisionism" of the Yugoslav Communists and declares that unity that included the Yugoslav leaders would be a sham unity.

It deplores the inclusion of a Yugoslav delegate at the recent Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and protests at the "extremely crude attacks" and "outrageous treatment" accorded to the Chinese Communist Party delegate.

**SHOUTED DOWN**

The Chinese delegate was stopped by the Congress chairman and shouted down by delegates when he criticised "Yugoslav revisionism."

"This outrageous practice was all the more serious because it was deliberately planned," the paper declares.

"We must state in all seriousness," the paper says, "that the international Communist movement is at a critical juncture. The unity of the Socialist camp and of the international Communist movement is under a grave threat."

In the international movement of today, the editorial continues, one's attitude toward Yugoslav revisionism is not a minor but a major question; it is a question that concerns not just one detail or another but the whole.

"It is a question of whether to adhere to scientific socialism or to wallow in the mire with the Yugoslav revisionists . . . whether genuinely to strengthen unity or merely to pay lip service to unity while in fact creating a split."

**OPEN ATTACKS**

The editorial says that the emergence of different views among fraternal Parties "can hardly be avoided" in view of the complicated and changing international situation.

"The important thing is that the fraternal Parties should iron out their differences and achieve unanimity through inter-Party consultation.

"In no circumstances should they make their differences public in the face of the enemy, nor should they make use of the Press and other propaganda media for open attacks on other fraternal Parties, and still less should they make use of congresses of one Party for this purpose.

**1960 STATEMENT**

"It is time to rein in on the brink of the precipice. To do so late in the day is better than not to do it at all.

"We sincerely hope that the fraternal Party which launched the first attack will take the initiative, and return to the path of inter-Party consultation on the basis of equality, to the principles guiding relations between fraternal Parties and countries" as agreed in the Moscow statement of 1960.

The editorial goes on to repeat previous statements advocating a "meeting of representatives of Communist and workers' Parties of all countries at which all can iron out their differences and strengthen their unity on a new basis."

## Central African Federation

### What the Butler Saw

A CONSTITUTIONAL conference which will lead to the break-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is likely to be held in March.

This announcement was made last week by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, joint leader of Northern Rhodesia's Coalition Government with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, after confidential talks with Mr. R. A. Butler, British Minister responsible for Central African Affairs.

#### SIR ROY'S STAND

Mr. Butler, who has been touring the Federation for a fortnight and meeting local leaders, is expected to report back to the British Government that Sir Roy Welensky's last-ditch stand to save the Federation cannot be allowed to frustrate the legitimate claim of African governments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to secede.

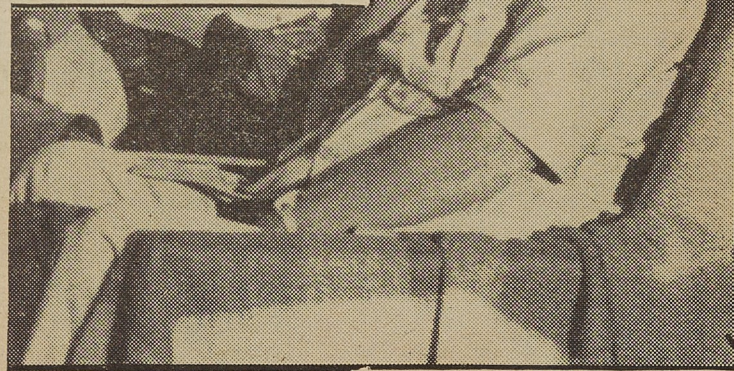
#### KAUNDA . . .

In Lusaka, Mr. Butler met a strong UNIP-ANC delegation headed by Mr. Kaunda who is Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare in the Coalition Government. Mr. Kaunda later told a Press Conference of a scheme whereby a large commercial organisation would buy the Kariba dam and civil aviation services and sell these services to the territories after the break-up of Federation.

#### . . . AND OPPENHEIMER

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer head of the vast Anglo-American empire and thus one of the most powerful men in Northern Rhodesia today, denied that he was interested in such a take-over bid.

However, the fact that his visit to Lusaka co-incided with that of Mr Butler, and that his copper mining companies in N.R. have withdrawn their support from Welensky and are preparing to launch training schemes for African executives caused many people to doubt his denial.



### Nkomo Demands Majority Rule

Mr. Joshua Nkomo (above) leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), last week led a deputation of African Nationalist leaders to meet Mr. Butler. All the members of the delegation were recently released from detention. Some, like Mr. Chikerema, had been detained without trial for three years. Others, like Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo himself had been 'rusticated' for three months by the Whitehead government. Although the talks between Nkomo and Butler were confidential, it is understood that the ZAPU leaders pressed for Britain to persuade the new right-wing government in Southern Rhodesia to re-open talks on the constitution with a view to a significant broadening of the franchise. Only with a broad franchise leading to majority rule could the British Government avoid responsibility for a situation where African nationalists would be forced to resort to violence to achieve their aims. Mr. Butler, however, was reluctant to commit his government to any decisive intervention in Southern Rhodesia's affairs.

## Portugal and Africa

### Stop NATO Support For Portugal

#### Angolan Leader Tells Britain

THE father of African nationalism in Angola, Dr. Agostinho Neto, arrived in London recently after a dramatic escape from detention in Portugal.

The purpose of his mission: to rally support for the liberatory struggle in Angola and to persuade Britain and her NATO allies to bring pressure on Portugal to abandon her brutal and repressive policies in her African colonies.

Dr. Neto is a legendary figure in his country. A poet of international repute, between 1952 and 1960 he was imprisoned three times and has spent nearly half the last ten years in detention. Despite this he managed to go to university and qualify as a doctor, and he subsequently returned to Angola to help his people. He is now the leader of the MPLA (Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola). His aim, besides that of ejecting the Portuguese from Africa, is to achieve unity among the various groups seeking to liberate Angola both from within and overseas. An important step in this direction would be a reconciliation of his MPLA with Holden Roberto's UPA (Union of the Peoples of Angola.)



DR. NETO: Poet and fighter

## Dr. Naicker Faces Jail Threat

Refuses to Move from his home to Indian Group Area

#### DURBAN.

IT appears certain that Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, like the former President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr. Nana Sita, will be in jail before the year is out for failing to comply with the decision of the Group Areas Board that Dr. Naicker must vacate his R16,000 home in Durban.

Two years ago, the Board decided that the area in which Dr. Naicker lives is a "white" Group area. Fourteen property owners were affected by this dictatorial edict.

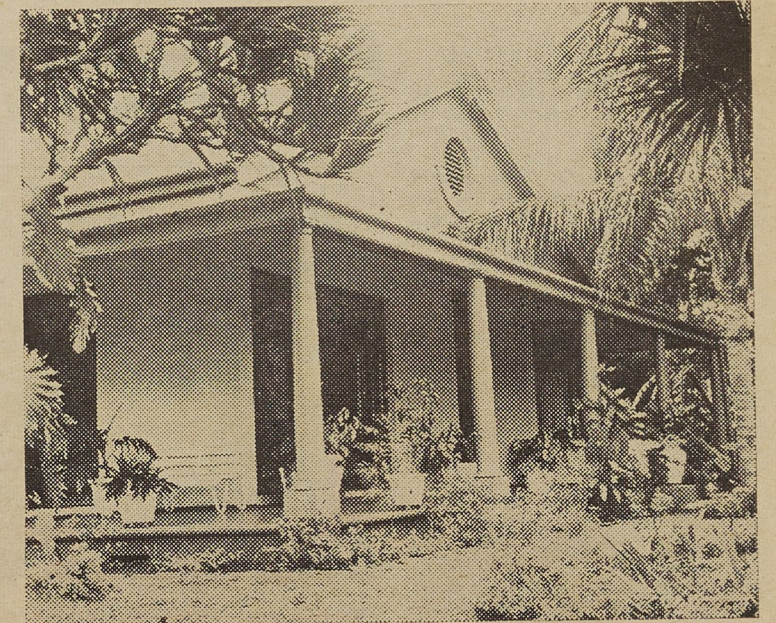
Subsequently, thirteen of the affected owners (excluding Dr. Naicker) applied to the Minister of Community Development for a permit allowing them to live in the area for a period of ten years.

This application was rejected by the Minister.

#### DID YOU GOT A PERMIT?

Early this year, Inspectors of the Group Areas Board visited Dr. Naicker and asked him to apply for a permit. On pointing out to them that such applications by others had already been rejected by the Minister and that he was in any case opposed to such an application, they left asking him to consider the matter and give them a reply at the end of January.

Last week they returned and



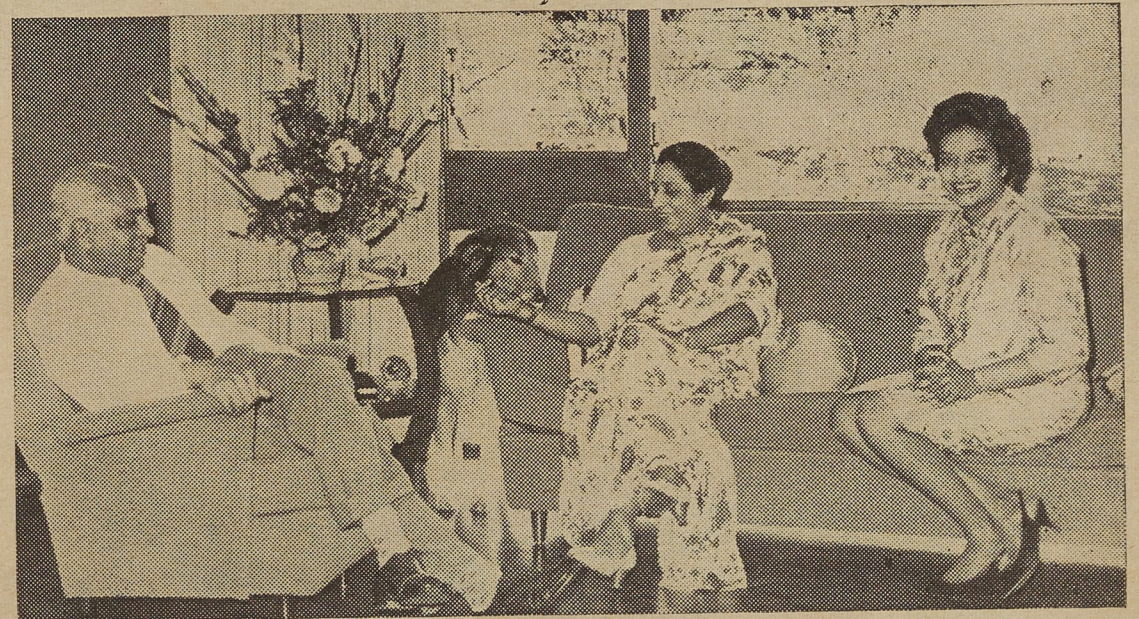
Dr. Naicker's residence, surrounded by a beautifully kept garden, which will have to be vacated in terms of the Group Areas Proclamation declaring this area for white occupation.

when Dr. Naicker replied that he could not bring himself to apply for a permit, they left stating that the matter would now be handed to the public prosecutor for action.

Any time now Dr. Naicker is expecting a summons to answer a charge of living illegally in his home which he has occupied for over 23 years.

Asked what he proposed to do, Dr. Naicker said that it was too early to comment. He stated, however, that his attitude to the Group Areas Act was unchanged.

"I will not succumb to this unjust Law. It goes against my principles and all that I have fought for since I entered politics," he said.



Dr. G. M. Naicker, his wife Marie and their daughter Vasugee who is a qualified optician relax in the living room of their home which has fallen under the axe of the obnoxious Group Areas Act.

# Vlakfontein Re-named — Behind Barbed Wire

PRETORIA

**V**LAKFONTEIN, already 10 years old, was officially 'opened' last week and re-christened. Its new name is to be Mamelodi and the stooge Bantu Mayor had the impudence to boast to the people that this was the African name for Paul Kruger and so their township is to be named after him!

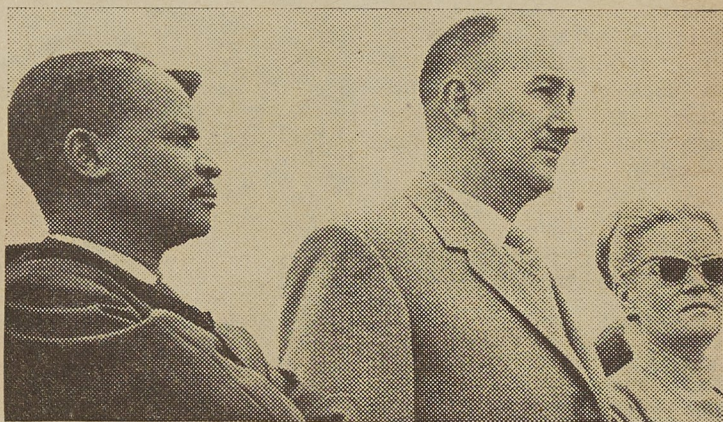
The official opening celebration saw only a miserably small attendance and the attitude of the majority of Vlakfontein is summed up by the resident who said: "Paul Kruger inspanned us; made slaves of us. Now they've closed us into a township with his name!"

The people of Vlakfontein have not forgotten that many of them were once property owners in Riversdale and Eersterus, moved against their will into Vlakfontein. They muttered when they heard that stooge advisory board mayor Pitje had thanked the government for giving them houses, because once, he said, the people lived in trees.

"We had properties here before Paul Kruger was born", they say "Now they uproot us and tell us to be grateful we don't live in the trees!"

For the most part, Vlakfontein

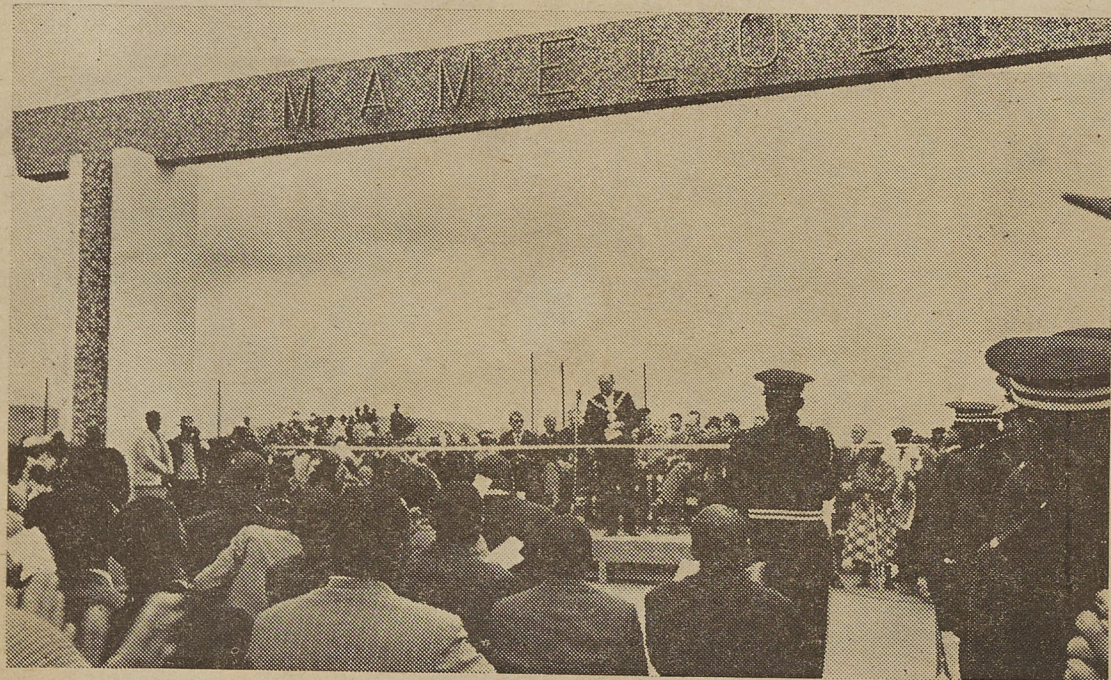
## HE PRAISED PAUL KRUGER



Stooge 'mayor' is Mr. H. M. Pitje (left) who made the worst African speech of the year at the opening ceremony, praising Paul Kruger because he didn't choose between black and white, or rich and poor . . . thanking the Council for giving the people houses, because after all, he said, the people once lived in trees.

did not go to the opening—or fence closing—ceremony. They stayed away and muttered about the legacy of Paul Kruger. Only 15 members of the choir of 60 turned up, so even the singing was thin.

## The Official Opening— After 10 Years



MAMELODI says the new name of Vlakfontein, over the arch. To remind the people of how they suffered in the days of Paul Kruger?

### SOCCER

# WHAT HAPPENED AT CAIRO

## Why FIFA Changed Its Mind

**T**HE racial soccer bodies in South Africa were re-admitted by the International Federation (FIFA) at the Cairo meeting of the executive. This is a victory for racialism in South African sport. It is also a severe defeat for the non-racial sportsmen in our country.

What happened in Cairo? Why have the racialists been re-admitted when the whole world knows that South Africa is guilty of racial discrimination in soccer?

The picture is not yet clear. What is certain is that the fight for non-racial sport has become more difficult.

### INVESTIGATION

When Sir Stanley Rous and his vice-president MacGuire were sent out to South Africa as an Investigating Commission, it was clear that they would do everything in their power to help the racialists.

The non-racial bodies fought gallantly;

- the non-racial Soccer Federation prepared a detailed memorandum setting out the facts;
  - the South African Sports Association contacted the member countries asking them not to accept the findings of the Commission until these had been studied by the full Congress of FIFA at Tokio.
- The white-controlled FASA reacted by
- getting its stooges in Bantu, Coloured and Indian racial bodies to support them;
  - by laying on elaborate functions for Rous and MacGuire—assisted by the South African Foundation and the Chamber

of Mines.

By the time the Commission left South Africa their attitude was clear—demonstrated by the rudeness of Rous to the SAFA delegation and his press statements.

### NEXT ROUND

The next round came at Cairo. This is where the real scrummage took place. At the first session of the executive meeting on the Sunday the SASA request was carried: no decision was to be taken until Tokio in 1964. Fell and the other racialists were loud in their dismay.

But by the second session, two days later, the picture had changed. The earlier decision to refer matters to Tokio was reversed. The suspension was lifted and the racialists were re-admitted.

What had happened in between?

There had been picnics on the banks of the Nile, visits to factories, and parties. The secret is probably that the day between sessions was used for the most active lobbying by Rous and those

who support racialism in sport. The full facts will never be known. But two things are clear

1. It is essential that at meetings of this nature the non-racial bodies should have direct representatives ON THE SPOT.
2. The fight is by no means over. There are many countries supporting our campaign for non-racial sport and support is growing.

### THE REAL FIGHT

**THE REAL FIGHT WILL COME IN OCTOBER.** When the International Olympic Committee meets at Nairobi it will examine the position in South Africa—having issued a warning against racialism in 1962.

When the IOC acts it will decide on 22 codes of sport including soccer.

**A SUSPENSION FROM THE IOC MEANS AN AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION FROM SOCCER.**

It is essential that all sporting bodies in South Africa should get together and back SASA and SANROC in the Olympic fight: in this way we can achieve victory in all codes of sport.

# "SHOCKED" BY F.I.F.A. DECISION

## Protest by Anti-Apartheid

LONDON.

**"W**E are shocked to learn that the FIFA executive has released FASA's suspension, although that body still practises racial segregation," says a letter by the Anti-Apartheid Movement sent to FIFA's general secretary

Dr. H. Kaeser.

"It is claimed that the position in South Africa will be tested by sending an African football team to tour that country," says the letter. "Even if the Government of South Africa admits such a team will the tourists not be subjected to apartheid's humiliation?"

"They will play only against Africans, they will travel in segregated buses, trains etc. and they will not be able to spend a night in any of the 'white' hotels. Moreover, spectators who watch their matches will be seated separately according to their race.

"In Cairo the African Football Confederation has decided to have nothing to do with FASA, and to ask for the complete expulsion of the South African racist body at the next FIFA Congress in Tokyo.

"We would like to protest at the decision of the FIFA executive to reinstate FASA when that body still practises racial discrimination and ask that the full congress of FIFA discuss and reverse this unfortunate and unwise decision.

"We support the non-racial South African Soccer Federation in its efforts to eliminate racialism from sport."

## We Can Do With Some More

"SPARK" has pleasure in acknowledging the following donations:

### Cape Town:

C. Zukas R10, L.L.W. R10, Parties R75.75, Golf Clubs (Louis) R7, Sacred River R10, N.M. R2, S.M. R6.30, Rubar R6, Bob R2, Johnny S. R2, Norbas R10, K. R20, K.P. R10, Dick R20, G. R4, Mary-Anne R6, Susan R10, John R8, Moon R20, Stars R12, Tony R5, Jenny R15, Bob R2, History R1, Hake 50c, van Wyk R7.50, Sam R20, Cheque R4, Watches R2, Nick R2.

### Durban:

A friend of the banned Mr. H. E. Mall R2.10.

### Johannesburg:

Birthday Party R68, Old Friend R50, Germiston R30, Scopes R4, Monthly R20, Monthly R2, Monthly R4, Anon R21, Friend R60, Violet R4, Cha-Ruth R10, Monthly R20, Monthly R20, 'Portuguese Patriot' R1.

### Port Elizabeth:

Friend R3.  
Cape Town ..... R310.05  
Port Elizabeth ..... 3.00  
Johannesburg ..... 314.00  
Durban ..... 2.10

**Grand Total ..... R629.15**

## DESAI, SEPTEMBER ARRESTED ON MEETINGS CHARGE

CAPE TOWN.

**T**WO banned former leaders of the Coloured People's Congress were each granted bail of R250 when they appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court last week, charged with attending a meeting at a house in Sussex Street, Wynberg.

Both men—Barney Desai, former general secretary of the C.P.C., are prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of banning orders served on them in 1961. Bail was granted after the prosecution opposed the defence application on the grounds that Desai and September might abscond or interfere with the witnesses. Desai and September then gave an assurance to the court that they would not abscond or interfere with any of the witnesses. The magistrate then granted them bail on these conditions and also that each reports daily at noon (September to Wynberg Police station and Desai to Caledon Square).

They are also not to leave the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town.

### JAILED

The possible state witnesses are Cardiff Marney, Leslie Stone, Samson Khan and Ebrahim Satardien. Satardien was subpoenaed to give evidence on Thursday but he refused to testify and was immediately committed to jail. On Saturday he was committed to jail for eight days for refusing to give evidence.

An application for a postponement by Satardien's defence lawyer, Mr. N. Snitcher, on the grounds that Satardien might incriminate himself was refused after the police offered him an indemnity from prosecution. Satardien rejected this.

An appeal has been noted against his committal.

### Distributed Leaflets—Arrested On 2 Charges

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Johnson Motswere was arrested last week for distributing SACTU leaflets advertising their protest meeting. Bail was fixed at R400—but reduced to R30 by the next day. The charges are (1) forging a passbook, and (2) distributing an 'illegal' leaflet on railway property.



Barney Desai

### OUT ON BAIL



Reg. September

### 500 at SACTU Protest Meeting

## "NOW IS THE TIME TO UNITE"

JOHANNESBURG.

**S**ACTU's officials named and listed by the Minister of Justice had to resign by February 1, but not before a spirited protest meeting in the Trades Hall made it as plain as a pikestaff that SACTU will grow from strength to strength.

Five hundred workers crowded into the hall, plus 16 members of the Special Branch and armed, uniformed police.

Mr. E. Cindi made the audience part of his vigorous speech for higher wages:

"We are meeting today at a time when the Government has chosen to silence some of our leaders. We are meeting at the time when the people of South Africa are walking their last dark mile into freedom. Blessed are those who will live to see a better South Africa. Some will fall on the way, others will reach our goal.

"SACTU says that non-white workers are not earning living wages. A wage should allow the earner to live without fear of starvation. Do we have enough?

AUDIENCE: NO!

"Is it not true that our people are arrested for rent arrears? Is it

not true that we are starving at our homes and that our children suffer from malnutrition? Is it not true that we travel like sardines packed into third class coaches?

AUDIENCE: YES!

"But the Government is not prepared to legislate for a living wage of at least R2 per day."

### PASSES FOR WOMEN

The **second speaker**, Mrs. Mabel Balfour, said the Government had decided at this stage to silence our leaders and to press our women to carry passes. We have protested for many years against women carrying passes.

"We have seen how the men have suffered under the Pass Laws. A man goes to work in the morning and his family never see him again—a week or a month later the family is told that their husband and father died at so and so's farm.

"The white women have been given identification cards, but we have to carry reference books and can be arrested at any time. Why is this? Are we not all women?"

"We should organise now! I know the police are waiting to arrest us after the 1st February. Women this is our time to unite!"

Veteran trade unionist J. B. Marks also spoke.

## LETTERS

### Pondos Will Never Accept New Constitution

I clearly remember in November 1960 when the five Pondoland leaders were being accompanied by 300 tribesmen to serve their jail sentences after losing their appeal in the Supreme Court. (Later their appeal was upheld in the Appellate Division.) On that day the tribesmen pointed out that they would never co-operate with the Government till their leaders had been set free.

The Government contemptuously ignored the people's warning. The same month our gallant leader Anderson Ganyile was banished. Later the five leaders were also banished.

Now we hear that the Government is offering self-government to the whole Transkei—but at the same time refusing to lift the notorious emergency regulations.

How are we going to discuss the constitution for "self-rule"? Who appointed the committee which drafted it? Who represented Eastern Pondoland in that body? We hear that Kaiser Matanzima is going to be Prime Minister—on what principle of justice is the Nat. Government doing that? We

are old enough to vote for the man we want.

This self-government rule treachery will provide for a limitless extension of slavery. Are we expected to take part in that dummy body where we are going to be placed in a position of inequality with the chiefs? We will never do that and betray our country.

We are only waiting for Botha Sigcau to visit our respective areas to tell him we would rather break away from the Transkei. To say that the chiefs are the leaders of their people is absurd. Chieftainship is dying. Those who remain are kept on their throne against the people's will by force of arms.

The Transkei is consecrated in the breast of the people by many a well-fought battle. The rivers are already running red with the blood of the peasants. We support the gallant stand made by the Abathembu Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyabo. We the Pondos of Eastern Pondoland are solidly behind you Sabata.

Phuzamandla!  
LEONARD MDINGI  
Durban.

### Passes Spread Racialism

We have seen for many years how the menfolk suffer because of passes. They have been arrested, insulted, jailed, endorsed out, separated from their families and lost their jobs.

People have always opposed the passes because they know of these hardships; because they know that the pass is one of the chief weapons used by the oppressors to keep us down and control us.

Now our women are told they must carry passes as well. They call our passes 'Identity Cards,' but the effect will be the same as a pass.

All over the world, in other countries, there are identity cards and nobody is opposed to them. But here it is different. Because in this country—and in no other—the cards must also set down your "race."

This is the danger. This country is full of the disease of racialism. These reference books will spread the disease even further.

If these were ordinary identity cards, there would be no need to put down your race. You would simply say 'SOUTH AFRICAN.'

We are sick of racialism and tired of oppression. We do not want passes.

S.J.T.  
Port Elizabeth.

### TRANSKEI A POLICE COLONY

Even though the Transkei Constitution has been "accepted" by the TTA and in spite of the Transkei being given 'self-rule' this territory is still the same as it was—a police colony. Government in the Transkei is in the hands of the police, the Special Branch and Home Guards. Hundreds of people languish in jail, in isolation in remote parts of the country, or are in exile as a result of state persecution.

In Matanzima's area reaction has reached the peak. Following the events at Qamata and Queens-town Matanzima has put his cruel eye on those who are from Cape Town. So far five men from Cala have been flogged at his Great Place.

People's homes are being demolished by armed men arriving in trucks belonging to the Road Maintenance Department of the TTA.

At Mtingwevu Location police vans and riot trucks are seen. Sheep belonging to the people are slaughtered.

Matanzima's dictatorship is rising so much that when he falls he will be crushed into nothingness. His action will not hold back the spirit of freedom in the Transkei.

Amandla Ngawethu!  
E.S.  
Maseru.

### A WORKER'S LAMENT

From five in the morning,  
My lean body is crushed against the jostling crowd.  
For Pittance, I make my way among the passengers,  
Swaying coaches make my heart to jerk in fear,  
That I may not my little ones see any more,  
Yet for food and rent I must work.

"SEBENZA". The whole day long;  
The foreman and the Induna scream  
They shout because the boss explained: 'productivity.'  
Pale lips; hunger exposes my empty stomach,  
Starch water only my stomach has breakfasted.  
Hunger takes away pride from a man's self respect.  
But the burning heart for revenge vows;  
'KAHLE, a day will come; Me boss, you boy.'

The listless sun leaves to the night,  
To blanket the light.  
Thousands of pattering feet homeward drag  
And leave the Shops to the watchmen.  
Again I join the jostling crowd,  
Fifteen miles homeward journey to travel.  
Crammed like Jeppe Station victims,  
I stand on a bench to save myself  
Being crushed to death.

M. Rammitloa.



# Mary Turok On Trial Again

## *Charged with Attending a Gathering*

JOHANNESBURG

**T**WELVE policemen were lined up to guard Mrs. Mary Turok when she was brought from Pretoria jail (where she is serving a six month term for engaging in African National Congress activities) to face a new charge of contravening the Minister's notice that prohibits her from attending gatherings.

The Special Branch was in court in full force too, and crowded out the press bench.

Warrant Officer J. N. Swart said that on October 18 at precisely 1.42 p.m. he saw Mrs. Turok approach a poster demonstration at the City Hall. The placards were in support of Nelson Mandela, and there was a crowd of about 500. He saw Mrs. Turok stand on the corner across the road looking towards the demonstration. She did not speak to anyone.

At 1.44 p.m. he saw her walking along the pavement among a group of five or six 'Bantu' men.

### ARRESTED HER

He saw her conversing with these men, looking at the demonstrators, and occasionally gesturing with her hands towards the demonstrators. At 1.46 she was still talking to them, and at 1.47 he approached her and arrested her.

Under cross examination by Adv. D Kuny the detective agreed the time she stood conversing with the group of men had been under two minutes.

"While speaking to the Bantu", he said, "she gestured with her hand and her eyes were fixed on the demonstration."

Giving evidence Mrs. Turok said she had been to her bank and saw banners as she approached along President street. She paused once or twice to read the posters. When she had paused for the second time for a minute or two W/O Swart came up and arrested her. She was taken aback. She had not talked to anyone—there had been no one there that she knew. Under cross-examination she said that she presumed that by cross-

sing the street she was separating herself from the gathering.

### DEFENCE ARGUMENT

The accused, said the defence, denied that she spoke to anyone while passing. If a banned person happened to be in the vicinity that did not prove he was present at the gathering and it would be absurd to make this the criterion. At what point does she attend in the physical sense?—Two blocks away, over the road? Where is the dividing line?

If a person is three blocks from a meeting but overhears the speeches over a microphone, is he at a gathering? If he is several blocks away and looks through binoculars is he there? If he



Mary Turok

passes a gathering and slips and falls in front of it, is he there? Attendance at a gathering meant associating with, and participating in, not just being a passive spectator.

The Magistrate reserved judgement to February 15.

## 4 More Leaders Banned

JOHANNESBURG.

**M**INISTER Vorster's Special Branch is becoming a law unto itself, deciding who may organise, who may speak, who may believe what.

Special Branch detectives with their buff files had a busy time last week serving the Minister's new bans on a further batch of Johannesburg politicals—and a leading sportsman.

The new notices confine their victims to Johannesburg (several of them were already confined). They prohibit them from attending any gatherings for the next five years and this, says the notice, means 'any political gathering, that is to say, any gathering at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed', and any social gathering 'that is to say any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another.'

The orders also prohibit communication with any person whose name is on a list of listed, banned or prohibited persons.

Those banned last week were: Advocate Joe Slovo who is well-known for his defence of political leaders on trial, among them the Continuation Committee case of Duma Nokwe and others tried—and discharged—on an allegation of continuing the activities of

banned organisations in their sponsorship of the Pietermaritzburg All-In conference.

Ruth First (Mrs Slovo) Johannesburg editor of Spark, and before that of New Age, The Clarion, The Guardian.

Marks William Shope, general secretary of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions until February 1st, on which date he was compelled by edict of the Minister to resign from SACTU.

Dennis Brutus, well-known sport administrator and the livewire in the campaigns against apartheid in sport, which has become a major international battle-ground against apartheid; newly elected president of SANROC.

Dennis Brutus is confined to Johannesburg by this notice. His wife and children live in Port Elizabeth.

William Barney Ngakane, former Transvaal Deputy-President of the banned African National Congress. Mr. Ngakane must also report to the Orlando police every Wednesday between 6 and 6.

### JOURNALISTS WANTED

THE JOHANNESBURG OFFICE of SPARK needs young people to act as voluntary trainee-reporters and editorial assistants, for several days a week. You'll be especially useful if you can use a camera and have one; if you can type; if you've done journalism before.

Enquire at the Johannesburg office.

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